There are Degrees as well as Quality of News.

The character of news which the Bee prints is the best and the Quality is immense.
A good newspaper is a household article of necessity.
The Bee is the best and cheapest, Only 10 cents a week.

The Bee.

Hon. Frank H. Hurd will Speak in Toledo

On Friday night, July 22.
Subject—
"Protection and Wages."
This will be the first Democratic speech of the campaign.
Every wage earner should hear it.
It will be a masterly effort.

VOL XVII. NO. 72. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Weather Bureau,
Toledo, O., July 16.

The area of low pressure which was central over Lake Superior moved rapidly eastward and is central over the Gulf of St. Lawrence. As it advanced it increased in energy and the high area which was over Dakota followed it very rapidly and as a result caused a very steep barometric gradient which produced high winds and gales over the entire lake region.

Winds of 50 miles an hour and more have been reported from stations in the St. Lawrence valley, and from 25 to 40 miles per hour during the night from stations on the lakes.

The area of high pressure covers the central portion of the country from the lakes to the gulf and will dominate the weather over the country for the next 48 hours.

The advance of this "high" has caused the temperature to fall from 5 to 20 degrees over the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, lake region eastward to the Atlantic coast. It has risen from 5 to 10 degrees in the west and northwest.

During the past 24 hours local showers have fallen in all sections of the country.

Forecast for Toledo and vicinity—On Saturday, fair, cooler. On Sunday, fair, warmer.

DEPUTY ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

Wapakoneta, July 16.—(Special)—This morning the following deputies were appointed state supervisors of election for this county: David Clark, democrat, editor St. Marys Argus, two years; A. C. Buss, republican, editor New Bremen Sun, one year; J. L. Wisener, democrat, one year, and Wm. Blakely, republican, two years, both of this city.

DOGS LOST

Last Night,
From 2048 Parkwood Ave.

Our black and white ticked English setter—short hair—has been clipped.

Our English setter "puppy," about two-thirds grown; color, black, white and tan.

Suitable reward if returned to 2048 Parkwood Ave., or Draper & Nugent's.

JOHN A. BARBER,
DENTIST,
318 Superior Street.
Phone 804.

It's No Light Matter

to get what you exactly want in furniture at exactly what you can afford to pay. Give us a chance to help you out. If we can't do it, it can't be done anywhere. Now, here is a plain, straightforward, flat-footed proposition: We agree to sell lower than the lowest, no matter how low it may be. If your resources are slender, we will put within reach of your pocket-book what has hitherto been out of it.

THE CONANT BROS. FURNITURE CO.
Summit, Adams and Water Sts.

WE ARE READY . .

To see you in our

. . New Store . .

Will let you know about the New Goods and Prices later on.

J. J. FREEMAN,
JEWELER.

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

Office, 707 Jefferson St

NO TROUBLE TO COOK NOW!

If you have one of our . . . . .

38c COOK BOOKS.

See them! Now displayed in our window.

Brown, Eager & Hull, 409-411 SUMMIT STREET.

GOING IN BUNDLES . . .

Remnants of
WALL PAPER
5c per roll and upwards.

. . . ALLEN & PARKHURST.

STILL UNCHANGED

Is the Situation at Homestead.

The Militia Still Patrol the Streets.

Strikers Also Watching for Non-Union Men.

Managers Preparing to Again Start the Mill.

Recruits Gathered up From all Over the Country—Some of the Idle Men in Bad Shape.

Homestead, Pa., July 16.—There was nothing in the situation to alarm the people of Homestead when they awoke this morning. Matters had assumed a quiet phase and rumors of a starting nature were absent. So far as can be ascertained the few non-union workmen in the mill were not reinforced by others during the night.

Trains are closely inspected by the strikers and the river front is watched for the appearance of new men but so far the watchers have failed to discover any.

There appears to be nothing hostile in the disposition of the workers who watch the river and the trains. There has been little talk concerning prosecution of the leaders of the strike for the disorders that have ensued but these same leaders have taken time by the forelock and made every preparation in the event of arrest. Bail sufficient in amount to cover any charge that can be brought against them has been secured by each of the leaders and counsel has also been retained.

An occasional rumor that Hugh O'Donnell and others would be placed under arrest by Sheriff McCleary, creates some excitement, but the men most interested seem unconcerned and judging from outward appearances do not place much credence in the reports. The charge that would probably be brought against them is conspiracy. Some of those who are losing heart think that the killing of the Pinkerton men may form the basis of an indictment for murder, but generally the people place little reliance in this suggestion.

Negro waiters have taken the places of the waitresses at the Carnegie club house or Frick hotel, who struck yesterday because of the presence of Maj. Gen. Snowden and his officers at the hostlery. It has been learned that the waitresses were also induced to take their action by the presence of so many un-uniformed strangers. They thought some of these might be non-union men and to be on the safe side of popular opinion they refused to serve at the hotel during the prevalence of the rumors that non-union men were in town. It can be stated as a fact based on personal inspection, that Gen. Snowden and his officers are not starving as a result of the strike at the hotel.

The Carnegie company intends to begin the work of repairing its mills Monday next preparatory to starting anew on the work left unfinished by the lockout. This morning every man in the mechanical department of the mills received the following notice:

Carnegie Steel Co., Limited,
Homestead, July 15.

Dear sir: Repairs will be resumed on Monday morning, July 18, 1892. We write you to return to your old position, work to commence at the usual time. Respectfully, J. H. POTTER,
General Superintendent.

It isn't the usual way—it's just the reverse—to pay a patient when you can't cure him. Nevertheless, that's what's done by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They promise to pay you $500 if they can't cure your catarrh, no matter how bad the case. It isn't mere talk—it's business. You can satisfy yourself of it, if you're interested. And you ought to be, if you have catarrh. It's faith in their medicine that's behind the offer.

It has cured thousands of the worst cases, where everything else failed.

You can be cured, too. If you can't, you get the money.

They're willing to take the risk—you ought to be glad to take the medicine.

It's the *cheapest* medicine you can buy, because it's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You only pay for *the good* you get. Can you ask more?

That's the *peculiar* plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold on.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture at lowest prices; Wooden and Willow Ware, Hammocks and Croquet Sets. Baskets of every variety. Toys of every description. Boys' Express Wagons, Velocipedes.
DUNSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

LOOKS SUSPICIOUS.

Large Number of Hungarians Supposed to be for Homestead.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 16.—There was a rumor current in Pittsburg last night that fourteen militiamen had been poisoned at Homestead. Dispatches from there say that the story cannot be traced to any authentic source. Here and there, cases of prostration by the heat and from the effects of change in water and diet have occurred, but in general the health of the camp has been good. Each company has its own mess and had any particular article of food in the mess been poisoned, the chances are at least one whole company would have felt the effects. Hawkers have been selling pies, cake, and lemonade in the camp, and hundreds of soldiers and others have purchased these things.

RUMORS OF POISON,

But They Are Not Substantiated and Are Probably Untrue.

Pottstown, Pa., July 16.—A large number of Hungarians, employes of the Pottstown Iron company's steel works, left their work yesterday without giving any notice and the accepted theory is that they have been engaged to go to Homestead to take the places of the strikers in the Carnegie mills. As a result of the foreigners' sudden departure, the Pottstown Iron company is now advertising for American workmen to fill their places.

NOTICE POSTED.

Carnegies Make an Appeal to Have the Men Come Back.

Pittsburg, July 16.—The Carnegie Steel company will to-day post the following notice in regard to employment at their Homestead works:

"Individual applications for employment at the Homestead steel works will be received by the general superintendent either in person or by letter until 6 p. m., Thursday, July 21, 1892.

"It is our desire to retain in our service all our old empolyes whose past record is satisfactory and who did not take part in the attempts which have been made to interfere with our right to manage our business.

"Such of our old employes who do not apply by the time above named will be considered as having no desire to re-enter our employ and the positions which they have held will be given to other men and those first applying will have the choice of unfilled positions for which they are suitable.

(Signed.) The Carnegie Steel Co., Limited.
"H. C. Frick, Chairman."

THEY NEED RELIEF.

First Call Upon the Amalgamated Association Will Come from the Hungarians.

Homestead, Pa., July 16.—The question of relief especially among the locked-out Hungarian workmen, is assuming serious proportions. Many of them are said to be without the necessities of life, and the mass meeting of the locked-out steel workers called at the rink this morning, was called to provide for these people. The treasury of the Amalgamated association is full of money, not a dollar having been up to the present time expended on the strike, and the members of the association say that none of their members will need help for a month to come. The trouble is among the workmen who are not members of the association. The day laborers about the mills have lost their employment by the shut-down. Just what measures will be taken for their subsistence is not known as yet, but it is believed that the Amalgamated association will charge itself with their support. The meeting, which is now in progress is a secret one, but the strike leaders openly express their opinion that the Hungarians must be taken care of.

A number of operators in the mechanical departments of the mill are preparing to leave town as they have assurances of jobs elsewhere. The bonnage men are assisting the mechanics to get their tools. The mechanics will return if the locked-out men want fight. There is no objection on the part of the Amalgamated men to a number of mechanics, who have little or no money, going elsewhere for work.

The non-union scare is upon the town, at least half a dozen rumors are current about the railroads, and boat loads of black sheep, who are coming in from different directions. The advisory committee has information that a large body of workmen have been gathered and is now som where in Pittsburg. A committee of strikers have been sent down to town to investigate and report the facts. In talking the matter over, the advisory committee reiterated their determination of last night to sternly repress any attempt to coerce or intimidate the union men. The men, when they come, will be met and talked with, but there will be no opposition offered if they choose to go into the works. Rumors vary about the number of men that Manager Frick has secured, the estimates running from sixty to four hundred. Labor unions in other cities are keeping the Amalgamated association advised of the efforts of the Carnegie company to secure labor. Their efforts are said to be confined to Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, and in each of these cities some have been secured, although the reports of the numbers received here are very contradictory. However, that may be the fact, it is conceded that a body of non-union men has been got together by the Carnegie company, and that all the preparations in the mill for the incoming force, and in one of the furnaces this morning a forge was started, the smoke of which was watched with some curiosity by the strikers at the headquarters.

POWDERLY TO HARRISON.

What the Labor Leader Has to Say of the Pinkertons' Invasion.

Scranton, July 16.—Grand Master Workman Powderly has addressed a letter to President Harrison and to Governor Pattison, calling attention to the fact that the laws of he United States and of Pennsylvania have been violated by the invasion of the Pinkertons on July 6. In his letter to the president Mr. Powderly points out that an armed body, sailing under the United States flag and not acting under legal authority of the state or any county or any municipality, had come up the Monongahela river and opened fire on the citizens of Homestead. Mr. Powderly says that whoever usurped the functions of the commander-in-chief of the United States army in ordering these men to invade Homestead is guilty of treason and should be punished accordingly. He therefore asks for an investigation.

In his letter to the governor he points out the acts of the Pinkertons in operating as an armed body without the governor's permission and asks that steps be taken to effect that punishment. He goes over the same points covered in his letter to the president, and asserts the constitutional rights of the workmen at Homestead to defend themselves against an unauthorized invasion of armed men. The treason to the state he maintains has been committed by Robert Pinkerton, who alone is responsible for bringing in the armed men and asks that the punishment fixed by law be meted out to the transgressors. Another point of Mr. Powderly is that as the armed men came altogether from outside of the state, and as such could not hold office, they could not be sworn in as deputies.

SOLDIERS READY

To Move at a Moment's Notice.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 16.—The first brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which is encamped at Mount Gretna, is making every preparation to go to Homestead at a moment's notice. Yesterday afternoon a detachment of soldiers was in this city to obtain additional ammunition. A special train has been chartered for the transportation of the troops to Homestead. If they are ordered all tents will be left behind.

Gov. Pattison, in his speech to the soldiers at Mount Gretna, said he had heard some of them would desert the brigade in case an encounter should take place, but hoped they would stand up bravely and not desert their posts.

A colonel of a Philadelphia reigment said to-day that they expected to be called out at almost any time.

SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN

Collected in Cincinnati and Sent to Homestead.

Cincinnati, O., July 16.—An afternoon paper says: Since Sunday there have been collected in this city by a certain well-known detective agency 270 men. They were gathered one by one from other habitudes of various down-town saloons and street corners by agents who held out to them the flattering prospects of $3, $4 and $5 a day should they go to Homestead. The gang thus selected has been sent to the Carnegie mills in sections. So quietly has the work been carried on that scarcely an intimation of the proceeding has come to the surface. The men were shipped to take the places of strikers.

HUNG IN EFFIGY.

Little Rock Laborers Express Their Sympathy With the Homestead Men.

Little Rock, Ark., July 16.—Carnegie, the steel works owner, has been hanged in effigy here. The police, at an early hour yesterday morning discovered a crowd of over 200 people assembled on a corner. The cause of this was the figure of a man hanging from a telegraph pole with a placard bearing the word "Carnegie" pinned on its breast. The effigy is supposed to have been placed there by some laboring men in sympathy with the strikers at Homestead.

RAILROAD SENSATION.

Outcome of the Recent Housatonic Deal.

A Suit for Big Damages and Many Wild Rumors Afloat.

New York, July 16.—The Herald's Bridgeport, Conn., special says: A highly sensational turn of affairs have taken place here, the outcome of the recent absorption of the Housatonic system by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. All of Col. W. H. Stevenson's property in this city and his summer residence in Fairfield have been levied upon in a suit for $25,000 damages. The attachment was made in connection with a suit to recover $20,000 instituted by Henry T. Shelton, as assignee of the Housatonic railroad company. All the information possible to obtain is that the suit in some way concerns a mortgage note for $37,000 held by Col. Stevenson against the Housatonic railroad. The present management thinks Col. Stevenson owes the road $20,000, it was said, and are going to garnishee the $37,000 note which he holds and attach his property.

This is the way in which a consolidated road representative stated the case. The real plaintiff is the Housatonic railroad company. Counsel for the plaintiff say the real cause of action will not be made public until they file their bill of particulars.

Col. Stevenson when interviewed said: "It is persecution pure and simple and I believe that I can see in it the fingers of William D. Bishop and Nathaniel Wheeler. If my suspicions are correct it is just the opportunity I have been waiting for and I'll make those gentlemen dance a merry tune before I get through with them."

Wild rumors telegraphed from this city have hinted at a misappropriation by the former management of the Housatonic of $400,000 worth of securities. This could not be confirmed and was on the face of it preposterous. It was denied by all parties.

RACES BY GAS LIGHT

To Be Run at Wapakoneta—Personal and General News.

Wapakoneta, July 16.—(Special)—The United Brethren of this place held an old-fashioned baptism east of here in the Auglaize river. Fourteen converts were immersed in the river, which was witnessed by a large concourse of people.

Married, at the Catholic parsonage, by Rev. Father Russ, Monday evening, William Kiefer and Miss Henrietta Gessler. The happy couple will go to housekeeping on Pearl street.

The races by natural gas light next Thursday evening, which will be held here, will attract an enormous crowd of people. There will be three races.

Wapakoneta has a genuine building boom, between forty and fifty dwellings being in course of construction.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kampf are spending a few weeks at Hixburg, Virginia, for health and recreation.

Miss Nellie Kuhn, of Toledo, will spend the summer with her aunt, Mrs. J. H. Nichols, on Blackhoof street.

Mayor T. J. Cartmell is on a business trip this week to Marysville and North Lewisburg.

The city will vote next Thursday a week on electric lights.

Harry Marsh and Lewis Hurst, of Muncie, Ind., rode on their bicycles to this city, a distance of 101 miles, making it in 12 hours flat, including stops. They had three hours rest in the 12.

UPPER SANDUSKY.

What the People Are Doing in That City.

Upper Sandusky, July 16.—(Special)—Dr. J. Ross Hale, now of Pittsburg, was visiting his parents here the past week.

Geo. W. Beery and sister, Mrs. W. G. Holdridge, have returned from Chicago.

Joe Gloeser and Frank Roelle, and ladies, Misses Silksman and Bosworth, drove to Bucyrus Sunday afternoon.

Miss Sarah Hill's, of Akron, is visiting relatives in this city.

Harry Gillespie, of Dayton, is here on business.

Geo. Byron, Joe Maxwell and others took in Barnum's circus at Lima, Monday.

Mrs. Philip Tracht has returned from her visit to Chicago. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Seligman, who will visit here during the summer.

Fred Burland and wife, of Foust, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Loudermilch, Sunday.

Fred Berg has returned from Richmond, Ind., where he attended the German Lutheran General Synod.

Geo. Kinar has returned from Findlay.

Mrs. R. K. Granell spent Wednesday in Kenton.

Charles Calmery has returned from New York.

Mrs. Alvin Kinan, Mr. and Mrs. John Ragon, J. S. Hare, Adam Stutz, M. H. Brinkerhoff and Doug. Lydy joined the excursion to Detroit, Wednesday.

Arthur Stutz has returned to Columbus.

Miss Georgia Moody visited in Bucyrus the past week.

REPUBLICANS MEET.

Deliberation of the National Executive Committee

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York,

Interest Centering in the Chairmanship—Western Headquarters at Chicago.

New York, July 16.—Republicans high in party councils, and from a number of states, directed their footsteps this morning toward the Fifth Avenue hotel, where the republican national executive committee was to confer regarding the coming campaign, and by 11 o'clock, when the committee went into session in the big club room, the lobby and corridors of the hotel were crowded. Interest centers very largely upon the election of a successor to W. J. Campbell, who has been forced to resign for business and family reasons.

It is generally understood that L. P. Michener, of Indiana, will be chosen, although he has more than once declared that he would not take the place under any circumstances, owing to the fact that he would be compelled to abandon his law practice for nearly six months and thereby lose many thousands of dollars.

Gen. Sewell, of New Jersey; Fessenden, of Connecticut, and Cornelius L. Bliss, of New York, are also spoken of for the chairmanship in the event of General Michener persisting in his refusal. It was given out in advance that the committee would decide upon the establishment of a branch of the headquarters at Chicago with Subtreasurer John R. Tanner in charge. The latter is here to-day.

The Chicago branch will be to the west what the national headquarters in this city are to the old country, and will be made the center of distribution of republican literature throughout the western and northwestern states. It will also arrange for meetings and speakers in conjunction with the state central committees, and in a general sense have absolute charge of the campaign in that territory.

Col. Tanner will be associated with Gen. Michener and Mr. Huston, of Indiana; Henry B. Payne, of Wisconsin; Evans, of Minnesota, and representatives of Iowa, Michigan and Nebraska. The national committee has so far failed to secure suitable headquarters, although Sergeant-at-Arms Swords is favorably disposed toward a house at Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street, formerly occupied by Vice-President Morton. It is large enough to give each member of the executive committee a separate room.

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 16.—The retreat and council of the English speaking priests of this diocese and which has been in progress for a week ended to-day. A large number of questions important to the church have been disposed of and will shortly be promulgated among the various pulpits by authority of Archbishop Katzer. This afternoon a similar council of the German speaking priests will be inaugurated at St. Francis seminary for the consideration of theological matters affecting the German population.

THE WIND BLEW

And Caused Much Damage at Cincinnati.

Many Roofs Blown Off and Buildings Damaged.

The Storm Also Played Havoc at Hamilton—A Number of People Injured.

Cincinnati, July 16.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon wind which registered 42 miles an hour by the United States signal service instrument, struck this city. It was accompanied by rain, which fell to the depth of two-fifths of an inch during the time the storm lasted. It blew straight from west to east and kept up steadily during a quarter of an hour, carrying the rain along in horizontal sheets, peeling the tin roofs off innumerable buildings, carrying off the roofs bodily from many houses, and playing havoc generally with shade trees, signs, fences and plate glass windows. The works for the show called "A Night in Pekin" on the old base ball grounds on Harrison avenue were completely demolished. The fence of the Cincinnati base ball grounds was blown down, and part of it was hurled against a passing street car, injuring several passengers more or less seriously.

Wm. E. Ward, sr., proprietor of the architectural iron works at 495 Central avenue, was standing on the sidewalk when the roof of his factory was blown off. Bricks detached from the building were hurled to the sidewalk. One struck Mr. Ward on the head, fracturing his skull. It is feared his injuries are fatal. Half a dozen houses on Central avenue in the same vicinity were unroofed.

On Walnut street, near Twelfth street, the roof of Myers' veterinary hospital was torn off and hurled bodily against the roof of the Banner Brewing Co. on Canal, near Walnut, taking that roof off also.

At the river landing the great chains holding the New Orleans wharf-boat, beside which was the steamer Mary Houston full of passengers ready to start, were snapped like a yarn thread and blown nearly a half mile up stream to the Newport bridge.

At Hamilton, 25 miles north of here, the storm came at about the same hour as it did here. It took off half the roof of Snider & Sons wood pulp mill, blew down the west wall of it, and injured five workmen, one very badly, one quite seriously, and the other three painfully, but not dangerously. It blew down four iron smokestacks of the Snider's Sons pulp and paper mills, also the smokestacks of Niles' tool works and Black & Clamson's factory in Hamilton. It also demolished the smokestack of Snider's Sons paper mills at Fairview, a mile north of Hamilton.

There were numerous narrow escapes during the storm. Ernest West was blown quite a distance from the top of a lumber pile on West Liberty street and severely hurt. A tree fell across the horses attached to a street car on Freeman street, killed one horse, stopped the car and demonstrated a narrow escape to the passengers. A gentleman crossing suspension bridge in a street car saw two Covington women clinging for dear life to a cable, their clothing torn to shreds by the wind. He rescued them and brought them over to Cincinnati. A little son of Mrs. Flattery on Central avenue, was struck by a falling brick and badly hurt. Four circuits of the fire alarm were completely prostrated. All the telephone wires in Harrison avenue and in Fairmount and Lick Run are disabled.

In Covington and Newport, Ky., the damage to buildings was slight. At Reading, 15 miles north of here, the Union vinegar works was unroofed. The severest part of the storm seems to have been along the line of Liberty street to Central avenue, and thence across the city toward the mouth of the Licking river.

O'BRIEN-FITZSIMMONS.

Preparing For a Battle Next September.

New York, July 16.—The contest between Fitzsimmons and O'Brien is to take place in the Olympic club in New Orleans on September 6, being sandwiched in between the Myer-McAuliffe contest and the finish fight between Sullivan and Corbett. The battle will be for a purse of $10,000 and the middle-weight championship of America. This match was made necessary by the failure of the Olympic club to bring about a meeting between Fitz and Ted Pritchard.

The world's champion is allowed $1,000 for expenses. He will probably train in the neighborhood of New Orleans. Fitzsimmons will train at Bay St. Louis. The price of admission to the match was fixed by the club a few days ago at $120 for boxes seating six, reserved seats $15, general admission $10.

A dispatch from London says: Jack O'Brien left to-day for Queenstown, and will sail this afternoon for New York to prepare for his battle with Bob Fitzsimmons. Last night he was given a reception by a large number of his friends, who expressed their intention of putting up their money liberally on him. O'Brien is in good shape and proposes to train hard.

CALLED ON CLEVELAND.

Buzzards Bay, Mass., July 16.—Upon invitation of Mr. Henry C. Thacher, of Yarmouth, a company from Yarmouth and Barnstable called upon ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables this afternoon. The party drove over in barges and included several ladies. Among those present were Maj. G. B. Phinney, the pioneer of Cape Cod democracy. The visitors enjoyed the call exceedingly.

BIG SUIT

To Recover Valuable Property in St. Marys.

It Was Deeded Long Ago for a Court House Site, but Was Not Used.

St. Marys, July 16.—(Special)—A tremendous sensation has been caused in this city by the filing of a suit to recover the site where now stands the West Side school building, a magnificent structure, and the M. E. church, both of which are located on a square in the heart of this city.

When St. Marys was laid out in 1828 this square was donated to the county of Mercer for public purposes, and the specific purpose applied to the square was to be the site of the court house. The deed was made by William Houstan, Barney Murray, John McCorkle and a Mr. Manning, and was filed in the Darke county court, as Greenville was then the seat of government for this whole territory. The leases were limited to 99 years. Yesterday Geo. Green, of Troy, Ohio, was in the city, having been employed by the Murray-Houstan heirs to prepare an abstract of their old possessions, as a preliminary step towards a test of title in the United States courts.

The contestors claim that the deed was made for a specific purpose, namely, for a court house site, and since it ceased to serve that purpose, all legal claims to the property have been forfeited.

Action will also be instituted against the present owners of property in South St. Marys. The property thus brought into dispute is owned by J. H. Arbogast, M. J. Mooney, Mrs. W. H. Barrington and the Elliot heirs. All the property is situated on the most beautiful street in the city, and its value is very high. While it appears almost incredible that such a suit should be instituted after so many years, it is nevertheless true, and from present indications the parties who are to begin proceedings will gain their point. The suit is one of the most interesting ever filed in this section, and has already attracted great attention.

NAPOLEON.

Some Points on the Doings of the People.

Napoleon, O., July 16.—(Special)—Hiram VanCampen has returned to Napoleon after several weeks' visit with relatives in New Bedford, Mass.

Miss Van Sandt, of Toledo, is a guest at the home of C. M. Fisk.

M. Britton and wife spent the past week with relatives in Cleveland and Painesville.

Judge and Mrs. Meekison have returned from their trip in New York and other eastern cities.

Attorney Stevenson returned to Marion, Ind., yesterday, having spent several days with old friends in Napoleon, his former home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coe returned to Napoleon this week from a wedding trip extending through towns in Illinois and Iowa.

Miss Jeanne Reynolds is spending the summer at Lakeside.

Mrs. Robert McCaskey, son and daughter, of Toledo, spent the past week with relatives in Napoleon.

Miss Della Knapp, of Toledo, is spending several days with friends in this city.

Robert Miller has gone to Attica, O., to be the guest of relatives several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Brice Halter, of Detroit, are the guests of Joseph L. Halter.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bargeman and Mrs. Strominger spent the past week in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Mulkey left for their home in Hutchinson, Kas., after an extended visit with Mrs. Mulkey's father, James Finnigan.

Miss Mayme Cary has returned from several months' visit in Toledo.

The Hon. and Mrs. Justin Tyler are spending several weeks in Put-in-Bay and Cleveland.

Herbert Thompson has returned to Napoleon, having spent the past several weeks in Chicago and Amboy, Ill.

Miss Mary Barnes is visiting relatives in Toledo, Iowa.

IN MOURNING.

Doleful Celebration of a Centennial in Poland.

For a Week the People Will Don Sack Cloth and Mourn the Loss of Independence.

New York, July 16.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: For a week commencing to-morrow morning, the entire population of Poland will put on mourning, and by religious services and in other ways manifest their grief at the loss of her independence. To-morrow is the one hundredth anniversary of the memorable fight of Kossiusko at Dutierka, and which was the one great and noble event of the year that promised any real hope for the Poles, and which ended in weakness, wavering, treachery and finally utter submission.

The disasters of that year will never be retrieved, and the spasmodic efforts two years later resulted only in making the subjugation of the nation more complete. And so for a week, and many of them longer, the women of Poland from duchess to peasant, will wear nothing but black, both in the matter of gowns and dresses, millinery and even jewelry.

It will be a striking demonstration of a people's sorrow for the loss of independence a century ago.

A WORTHY ORGANIZATION.

Tiffin, O., July 16.—An association of Seneca county graduates and ex-students of the Ohio State university has been formed in this city, and will be known as "The University Club of Seneca County." Its purpose is to further the interests of the above institution and to aid and encourage students in entering any college whatever their selection may be. W. Fred Noble is president, and R. L. Carle is corresponding secretary.

STILL DEFIANT

Are the Idaho Union Miners' Forces.

The Military Preparing to Make Arrests,

And the Strike Leaders Ordered to Surrender.

Precautions to Prevent Them from Leaving

The Country—A Reign of Terror Still on and More Bloodshed is Anticipated if the Non-Union Men are Returned.

Spokane, Wash., July 16.—Wallace is quiet and to all appearances will remain so. The arrival of the troops has not had the effect of subsiding the union men, but the fears of the citizens have been allayed. There are nearly one thousand troops in Coeur D'Alens. About one hundred soldiers were sent out into the mountains around Wardner and Wallace Thursday night to look out for meetings of union men. About 50 citizens of Wallace and Wardner, who have taken sides with the non-union men have been ordered to leave. N. E. Harris, who keeps a slaughter house near Wallace, was ordered out under penalty of having his property blown to atoms. Harris told the union men that he would not leave and would fight for his rights.

There are many correspondents in this country at present. These gentlemen are especially obnoxious to the union men and have been blacklisted with the telegraph operators. The operators are protected by two armed guards on duty all the time. The lives of several reporters have been repeatedly threatened.

When the report reached here Thursday night that thirteen disembowelled and mutilated bodies had been found in Fourth of July canyon the excitement was intense. Groups gathered on the street corners and talked wildly until dispersed by the military.

Two loud explosions were heard west of Mullan Thursday night but as the wires were cut definite information could not be obtained until last night, when it was learned that the strikers blew up bridges near Mullan to keep out the soldiers.

They have the mountains picketed with union men.

It is stated on good authority that as soon as the excitement cools down non-union men will be brought back and put to work. When this is done a bloody war is expected.

At Harrison, Idaho, preparations are being made by a number of the friends of non-union miners supposed to have been killed in the Mission massacre, to drag the river in the hope of recovering the bodies of any who may have been shot while attempting to swim the river. The first official order was promulgated by Col. Curtis yesterday, directing the Northern and Union Pacific railroads not to sell tickets or to transport passengers through the county of Shoshone yesterday except where they had passports from military headquarters.

MUST HAVE PASSES

To Ride on the Railroads in Shoshone County.

Boise City, Idaho, July 16.—Yesterday Gov. Willey sent the following to Gen. Curtis now at Wallace:

"You are hereby appointed provost marshal of Shoshone county, Idaho, with authority to appoint as many deputies as you deem necessary."

The governor held a lengthy conference with W B Heyburn over the wires shortly after in which the latter said that it was reported that the rioters had blown up another Northern Pacific bridge and had hanged a mine owner, name not given, whose views did not exactly coincide with theirs. No credence was given the rumor. At 7:30 last evening the governor received the following:

Wallace, Idaho, July 15.

"To Gov. N. B. Willey:

"The following notice is being posted throughout this district:

"Headquarters Idaho National Guards,
"Wallace, July 15.

"To the officers and members of Coeur D'Alene Miners union (whether permanent or temporary): You are hereby commanded to surrender yourselves and your arms to the commanding officer of troops at your respective localities. Protection under the law will be guaranteed. All good citizens of the county are requested and commanded to aid in identifying and arresting those who do not surrender. (Signed) Acting for the Governor,

"JAMES F. CURTIS,
"Col. I. N. G., Commanding."

The order prohibiting transportation of passengers without passports was subsequently made to include the 16th instant as well as the day referred to. This is done to prevent the escape of any of the rioters from the county by means of the railroads.

MRS. HARRISON BETTER.

A Cruel Hoax Perpetrated by a Philadelphia Paper.

Washington, July 16.—The story printed in the Philadelphia Inquirer this morning that Mrs. Harrison is much worse and in danger of dying at Loon Lake is said at the White House to be a cruel and baseless hoax.

President Harrison's advices up to last night were of a reassuring character and had there been any news of a change, such as the telegram in question indicates, the president, of course, would be on the ground or on his way there. No information has been received from Loon Lake to-day and last night Dr. Gardner reported that his patient was improving.

COSTLY GAS EXPLOSION.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 16.—At 1:45 this morning an explosion, presumably of gas, occurred in the Gaware factory of Fleming and Hamilton, at 61 and 63 Third avenue. The building and contents were completely destroyed. The fire originated on the third floor in the [illegible] partment. Within five minutes the flames had spread throughout the building. Within three months the building has been on fire three times, each time the work of an incendiary. The loss by this morning's fire is about $45,000 and is well insured.

STRANGE DEATH.

Portland, Me., July 16.—A man about 25 years old arrived here on the Boston boat this morning and immediately went to a bath house on Fish Point and disrobed. Two hours later his dead body was found in the water. Papers in his pockets bear the name W. B. Platt and an address in a diary reads J. C. Platt, 90 Lexington avenue, New York. He has evidently just returned from Europe. Nothing is known of his business here. He had only $4 in money

SMUGGLERS MAKE WAR

An American's View of Hondura's Rebellion.

The Fruit Traders' Great and Powerful Combine.

A Startling Story — Murder of an American to Save a Cargo of Fruit Off the Mouth of the Mississippi.

New York, July 16.—"They are the curse of the coast, these foreign merchants, British, German, Italian."

This is the sententious way an American mine owner of the Spanish Honduras put it to a Recorder reporter. He was talking about the insurrection now going on in that troubled little republic to overthrow the Leiva administration and to establish Gen. Bonita, the defeated candidate for the presidency last fall, as dictator. This American is lately from Honduras, and he threw light upon the disturbances along the north coast which the dispatches fail to furnish.

"The fruit combine of New Orleans," he said, "dominates the coast. They have a trade in bananas, oranges and pines amounting to a million a year. The fruit is paid for in barter through resident merchants of the coast. These merchants are all in the combine. They are the most mercenary and unscrupulous of all the foreign traders we have. It is notorious that for ten years they have by one means or another controlled the customs service of the coast, and smuggling has been done openly and on an enormous scale.

"The insurrection was started by Gen. Bonita and eight men. Col. Nulla, who is now leading it, is a deposed collector at Ceiba, where for six years he had full control. The new man was Gen. Munoz, who has been reported as having been killed in the skirmish in which Ceiba was captured by the rebels. Munoz is, or was, a man of force. He discharged the subordinates and clerks of the service and put on others. He found out instances in which certain merchants at Ceiba had smuggled large quantities of goods into the country through the connivance of customs officials. He demanded the taxes due on these goods, and, according to the customs of the country, he proceeded to collect them by force. That is doubtless what the story of his arbitrary levy of taxes or contributions means.

"In other words, he was trying to break up a gang of smugglers, and for this he has lost his life, if it be true that he has been killed. For this the foreign traders' influence, working through a defeated candidate and an official who had been bounced for crooked business, has started a rebellion to overthrow the Leiva government. That is what the revolution means. The merchant-smugglers must control the customs service or there must be war. For ten years these men have been the curse of the coast. They have robbed the government of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Their smuggling would mount up to millions, I dare say, in that time. It is enormously profitable, for the duties are on an average half the value of the goods on the coast, which is twice or three times their value in the United States.

The high tariffs in Honduras operate as the old whisky tax did in the United States. The tax of $2 a gallon was a great incentive to fraud, and many fortunes were mysteriously built up by collectors and other revenue officials. When the tax was cut down to 90 cents the receipts instantly increased, with no corresponding increase in production. It is this way with the Honduranean tariffs. They are so high that importers can afford to spend a great deal of money, and to make war, if need be, as they have done, to control the customs. They do not resort to ordinary underhand fraud, as more civilized swindlers do. They go at it openly and buy or whip into subjection everybody who stands in the way.

"They are the most mercenary set of men to be found in Christendom. They have not stopped at murder to accomplish their purposes. A few months ago I was a passenger on one of the Oteri steamers which trade from New Orleans to Ceiba and other points on the coast. I was on my way from Tegucigalpa to the United States. At Livingston a sick man boarded the steamer. I was told that he was an American. He immediately went to his berth. He had contracted malaria in the mountains and was going home to Minnesota to shake it off. My state room adjoined his. It is a four day run from Livingston to New Orleans. The night of the third day out I heard a disturbance in the sick man's berth. It was 2 o'clock. I heard him say distinctly:

"'Don't move me, don't disturb me; I'm feeling very badly.'

"There was a pause in which I could make out sounds as of the shuffling of feet. The little steamer's machinery made a great shaking and thumping, and it was hard to distinguish the sounds in the state room from those that came from the engine and propeller. Presently the sick man said sharply:

"'For God's sake, don't murder me!'

"It occurred to me at the time that the man was a little worse and was remonstrating with some one who was trying to help him. It never occurred to me that men were really murdering him. After the exclamation from the sick man all was silent. I had been on deck late and was drowsy. I soon fell off into a light sleep. We were nearing the mouth of the Mississippi. Quarantine was due at 7 that morning. I slept till 6. A little after 7 the health officers boarded. To my surprise they passed the ship in; but the sick man was missing. He was not on board the ship.

"I now began to have suspicions. The man was feverish, and there had been two or three cases of yellow jack at Livingston. The ship's cargo was fruit—bananas, pines and oranges. It is very perishable stuff. Sometimes when a ship has been hindered in loading a few hours' delay means a loss of cargo. In this case the cargo was ripening fast. The delay at quarantine that would have followed a fever case on board would have meant the loss of $60,000 to the fruit combine. Putting this and that together, I thought I could account for the missing sick man. As sure as there's a God in heaven that man was murdered to save the cargo. He was chucked overboard, dead or alive, off the mouth of the Mississippi river, between 2 o'clock and daylight of that morning. I am as sure of that now as that I am sitting here this hour and minute.

"I landed and went about my business. I have since heard in a roundabout way that the man was from near St. Paul and that he was a miner, who had gone from Colorado five years before to help an American company reopen and develop a silver mine in the interior of Honduras. On his way home, with some money, I doubt not, he met his fate on the fruit ship. It was a murder that will never be investigated. As I say, it shows what these unscrupulous traders will do for a dollar. They will bribe officials, terrorize a company, defy a government, and will not stop at murder. Success in trade with them is everything."

As mentioned above, the American who told the reporter this extraordinary story is lately from Tegucigalpa, the Honduranean capital. He had with him a photograph of the president of Honduras, Gen. Leiva, which he said was probably the only one of this benevolent and scholarly Central American in the United States. The American did not want his name used, because, in the event the rebels should succeed, which he thought not improbable, it would queer him when he should go back.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, the geologist, is said to be the busiest man at Harvard. He does a vast amount of scientific and literary work outside of his college duties. Few men at the university can keep up with him on a long walk, so accomplished a pedestrian is he. And he takes a deep interest in athletics, knowing all the men on the crew who are conspicuous in such sports, and invariably attending to athletic contests in which Harvard is represented, if he can possibly do so.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Sway of the Catholic Church Is Almost Absolute.

To the student of history and of politics the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, furnishes a modern object lesson in the exhibition of the power of an established dominant church to control the state, to develope its ecclesiastical polity and to carry out its temporal and spiritual designs unchecked, as well as to maintain and perpetuate itself by influencing and controlling the political action of its adherents.

No modern European or American state furnishes such an example of complete spiritual unity, which is the synonym of national unity.

By the census of 1881, the population of the province was 1,359,027; of this number the Romish church claimed 1,170,000, and thus outnumbered all other sects nearly a million.

Of the entire population of the Dominion, 4,324,810, nearly two millions were members of the Roman communion.

With such a preponderance of numbers it is master of the politico-religious situation in Quebec, and is able by its powerful organization and influence to direct and control legislation in its behalf in the Dominion parliament at Ottawa, as well as in some, if not all, of the neighboring provinces. The extent of this power is best indicate by what it claims to have accomplished in legislation, as an important factor in the conservative party since the federation.

Among the measures in which it takes a particular pride are:

(a) The law establishing religious orders, under which the bounty of the state is bestowed upon religious refugees from persecution in France and other countries.

(b) The law authorizing the organization of canonical parishes as civil corporations having a legal existence, a law which emphasizes the close relation of church and state.

(c) The law exempting ecclesiastical and religious educational property from taxation, provincial or municipal. Such property in the Province of Quebec is supposed to be worth one hundred thousand dollars.

(d) The law by which the education of all classes is put under the immediate control of a body ruled by the bishops of the Roman Catholic church and which was obtained by their influence.

This, with the law establishing in Canada foreign religious orders, marks a long step backward towards the days of religious propagandism, and so shackles even Italy long since cast off, declining longer to yield the control of its public schools to any religious body.

In complete harmony with this legislation is the act of the province, passed in 1888, giving to the Jesuits $400,000 as compensation for their estates confiscated by the British government; of which sum $60,000 was assigned to Protesant educational purposes to satisfy the opposition.

This act of the province has been described by Goldwin Smith as "a rampant assertion of Roman Catholic ascendancy, by the endowment, out of a public fund, of an order formed especially for the subversion of Protestantism, and at the same time a recognition of the pope as the ecclesiastical sovereign of Quebec."

Another instance of this ascendancy is the granting of a special lottery charter by the Dominion parliament to the province of Quebec for church or educational or charitable purposes; such associations being classed as criminals under the general law of the Dominion. But these are but modern additions to a power almost imperial. With the consent of Great Britain, Canada was allowed to retain, with her language and law (the Code Napoleon), the dime ecclesiastique and the dime seigneuriale; the former still survives in full vigor, the latter having been extinguished in 1854.

Among the most significant victories of the church, and to an American, one of the most intolerant of its hierarchical measures, is the division of the public school fund.

The effect of this division of the school fund instead of softening radical prejudices and increasing social harmony, has been to increase intolerance and intensify social feeling, and to create them where they had no previous existence. The division of the school fund is the entering wedge of social disintegration.

Ultramontanism is in the ascendant. The hostility and preponderance of the Romanists and their intolerance of Protestants are rapidly driving out all opposing elements.

The New England of the Puritans is rapidly becoming the New England of the Romanists. The French Canadians swarm in our northern manufacturing villages and it is their hope and belief, carefully fostered by their teachers, that at a time not far distant, the Roman church will not only dominate New England, but the whole of Canada eastward of the Ottawa river.

The government of Quebec is as clearly a hierarchy as was that of Rome during the temporal power of the pope, or as the government of Massachusetts Bay two and a half centuries ago.—Andover Review.

No. 212 SUMMIT - STREET, SECOND FLOOR.

THE HYMAN Co.

BETWEEN Jefferson & Madison WHOLESALE SIDE.

Any Black or Tan Blazer in the House, $2.50.

Any Double-Breasted Jacket in the House, $3.50.

Ladies' Jersey Jackets TO CLOSE, 50c.

RUGS! 30x60 Inches, $4.00.

Clothing, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Rugs, Pictures, Albums, Bibles, Baby Buggies, Etc., Etc.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

These gentlemen are chums, but not being able to agree upon a place to buy their clothes, they resolved to make a practical test. The one on the left went to the Hyman Co. and got a bang-up outfit on easy payments. The one on the right went to a "cash-down" house and had to take what he could get for the amount of his pile. Six months later they met and compared notes. Our man had by that time paid for his suit by easy stages and was still getting good service out of it. The other one had worn his out long ago and had nothing to show for his money. Our special artist photographed them in the act of relating their experiences.

GENTS' Gold Filled Watch $25.00.

LACE CURTAINS $1.48 A PAIR.

MEN'S SUITS, $4.00.

Children's Suits $2.00.

Clothing, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Rugs, Pictures, Albums, Bibles, Baby Buggies, Etc., Etc.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

CHARMED AWAY.

Peculiar Actions of a Drummer's Wife.

He Says That She Has Been Hypnotized.

She Eloped from Her Massachusett's Home and Her Father's Door Was Shut Against Her—Deserted Her Loving Partner to Travel, with a Barn-Storming Theatrical Troupe.

Atlanta, Ga., July 16.—A young woman, pale from recent illness and greatly excited, called at the Talmadge house one morning this week. She sought the landlady and pleaded for protection from her husband, who, she stated, was pursuing her. The woman was the wife of Leo Hamburger, a traveling salesman of New York, who has frequently visited Atlanta and who is well known here. Last summer Hamburger visited one of the Massachusetts watering-places. There he met Miss Lena Cole, the daughter of a wealthy jeweler of Attleboro, Mass., and a niece of Congressman Page, of Rhode Island.

They resolved to marry, and an elopement—for which the girl's father has never forgiven her—followed. Hamburger and his wife traveled about over the country. He attended to his business affairs and his wife remained constantly with him. They seemed very much devoted to one another, and appeared to live a peaceful and happy wedded life.

Last winter they came to Atlanta. The commercial man had acquaintances here, and he and his wife spent several days in the city in the society of their friends. They left for their home in the north directly afterwards.

In March Mr. and Mrs. Hamburger came to Atlanta again. They reached Augusta and were there for a day or two when the young wife suddenly disappeared. Her husband was perplexed, but after a fruitless search ascertained that the girl had deserted him. Ever since that time he worked tirelessly in an effort to find his absent wife. A short while ago the husband located the girl in a little town near Augusta, Ga.

Passed as a Leading Lady.

She was leading lady in a theatrical company managed by a woman who called herself Mrs. Bernie Coleman. Mrs. Coleman's son looked after the receipts from a very cheap priced performance, while his mother superintended the stage and hustled half a dozen amateur actors and actresses on and off the boards. Mrs. Coleman is a well-known character to managers of theatrical companies who have toured the southern states. For a long time she had been pendulating from state to state, winter and summer, picking up a stage-struck girl here and there to recruit the depleted band of "barn-stormers." Texas was her favorite stamping-ground for a number of seasons. The plays produced were merely recited. They were of the class that don't draw royalty, principally old English comedies.

Mrs. Bernie Coleman had a knack of collecting the paper of other companies, that is, the lithographs and window pictures left in town, cutting off the names, and sending them out as her own. The bait for the amateur actress and stage-struck girls, plentiful in every small town in the south, was the promise that she would be made leading lady. If she had money, it has been alleged by those who have had dealings with Mrs. Coleman, it would soon find its way into the common treasury to be used to defray the expenses of the company. As Mrs. Hamburger is said to have been plentifully supplied with funds when she disappeared, she evidently found little difficulty in becoming leading lady of Mrs. Bernie Coleman's "brilliant array of talented and experienced New York artists."

Mrs. Coleman was always forced to "rent" the houses at which her combination played, as no reputable manager would play her class of attraction on shares, as is the custom on the road through the south.

Sought Fame on the Stage.

When discovered by her husband Mrs. Hamburger declared her intention of winning fame on the stage. The company failed in a few weeks, and all trace of the wife was lost. A week ago the husband learned that she was in Atlanta and immediately came here from Boston. Mr. Hamburger arrived and sought the assistance of Chief of Detectives Wright.

The officer found the girl at No. 106 Whitehall street, where Mrs. Coleman and her son had been residing for three months past, practicing as medical electricians. The young wife and husband met, but she seemed in no way rejoiced at meeting him again, and stated that she was with friends and intended remaining with them. All efforts to effect a reconciliation proved fruitless. Mrs. Coleman stated that the young woman had come to her for protection and that she was caring for her.

The wife left her protectors, going in distress from one place to another, and finally secured a place at the Talmadge house, where she could remain unmolested. Her husband again called on her, but he was baffled once more.

He pleaded and spoke of her father's grief, but it was unavailing.

"You are hounding me down," she said. "My father don't want me, and if he did I wouldn't go back. I am with friends and shall stay with them."

The girl is determined not to return to her husband. He intends to swear out warrants against the people who, he says, have hypnotized his wife. Hamburger is well and favorably known here, and his wife's actions are puzzling to his friends.

A BLIND EXCUSE.

Banks—It would never do to elect a man with one eye speaker of a legislative body.

Marks—Why so?

Banks—Because if a member succeeded in "getting his eye" the speaker would be left blind.—Boston Democrat.

A COMPLAINT.

"And it was vile," said the pickpocket. "I bagged his watch an' pocketbook holdin' $1,000, an' some beastly sand-bagger laid me out cold an' got away with all the blood. Some o' them fellers is a disgrace to our perfeshun. They don't know nothin' about etiquette."—Judge.

Do not weaken the stomach with strong chemicals. Simmons Liver Regulator is mild, but effective.

FLORENCE IN SPRING.

Delightful Sketch of the Italian City and Its Tourist.

Florence in April and May is provitative of a sort of spiritual delirium at times. What a rare tonic then is its sweet air, just agreeably iced by the snow of the distant mountains which are in such impressive contrast with the hot blue of the sky, and the lively verdure of the gardens now pushing on fast towards the luxuriance of early summer! The pink and white of blossoms are in every orchard, and the streets of the fair old city are odorous with the thickets of flowers brought hither for the temptation of the pockets of strangers and citizens alike. A man need not suffer a moment's depression here from dawn to bed time. The Florentines are as cheerful as their atmosphere. The waiter of the hotel who brings you your coffee in the morning beams with smiles as he gives you his methodical "Buon giorno, sinny." He does not think it necessary to tell you it is a fine day, he assumes that you take it for granted, or have enough experience of the weather in Florence to know that though one hour the rain may fall with dolorous determination, the succeeding hour and all the rest of the day will be glorious with sunshine. How the vines will then grow apace, and the birds—such of them as can escape the merciless snarers ever on the watch for them—will sing! And again in the evening, when the day's pleasure has begun to pall, though you go to ever so humble a restaurant for your meal, you will be enlivened by the tinkle of the mandoline and perhaps a merry song or two. This is as regular a thing as the soup; and a very charming part of the menu it is. What if the musicians and choristers have a rather depraved look, and go through their program as mechanically as they afterwards offer you the dish for your contributory copper? The effect of the serenade need not therefore be spoild for you.

But it is a city of beggars as well as beauty, and you are never more forcibly reminded of it than when you unfold your napkin and glance at the bill of fare. One after another they enter, and lay their case before you with outstretched palms. Some are deformed, others are wrecked by accidents, and yet others, one is prone to imagine, have been skillfully treated by specialists who can dress up a mendicant to compel compassion as an ordinary little girl attires her doll. But you will mark—or, at least, you may—that however ghastly their disfigurement, these beggars of Florence still keep their spirits sprightly within them. If you coddle with them, do doubt they will whine plaintively, not to run counter to your humor and their own interests. But they would rather crack a volatale joke with you, and if you give them a copper guilding they will show much more gratitude than if you offer it with the ends of your mouth lowered to signify your heart's sympathy.

There's no getting out of their jurisdiction in Florence. Though you betake yourself to the secluded cloisters of Santa Croce, and there, amid the tombs and the daisies of the dark green grass, stroll up and down with the pleasant blue dome of the heavens overhead, and as you imagine far from distracting influences, you shall not long be left to your solitude. Some poor little cripple will espy you through the chinks of the church door, and after many labored movements run you into a corner between a white marble tomb and the wall. Once trapped thus, there is no escape consistent with honor. The poor little cripple is sure to have a sweet, voluble tongue, and his appeals in the name of the Virgin are not to be harkened to with a deaf ear.

So, too, if you wander away into the sunny open space of the Cascine, where the fashionable world rides and drives in the fag end of the afternoon. You may flatter yourself that you shall have your retreat to yourself at a time when the beau monde is still at home. So you sit in the shade and peep from some green arbor at the glittering river and the suspension bridge which spans it. There is a tennis court hard by, riservato; in fact a patch of English life imported into Florence. The players are English, too; and you mildly marvel how it would be taken in London if we allowed a certain number of square yards of Hyde Park to be appropriated thus, by say a score of Frenchmen, for a national game or exercise of theirs. All is peace indeed, and the thrush in the tree above seems likely to go sweetly mad in the energy of its melodious chanting.

The wise thrush; he sings each song twice over,
Lest you should think he never could recapture
The first fine careless rapture.

Here too, however, the gentle words, "For charity's sake, signore," somehow soon got whispered through the bushes; and here, too, a thin, brown hand appears as a commentary upon the words. It is the smoke of your pipe which has this time betrayed you into the hands of your untiring pursuer.

Not that one minds this sort of thing, in Florence, in spring. In summer, with the gay exhilaration gone from the hot air, it would be different. Then it is quite enough effort to walk a quarter of a mile to the well known library of Vieusseux, at the corner of the street, or to crawl to one or other of the fashionable clubs or cafes in the Via Tornabuoni. Only at night does Florence then put on some of its old charms. With the star spangled sky above—reflected in the gliding river—and the air rid of the furnace heat of the sun, one might, after dark, fancy it was spring—for the fascination's sake. To tell the truth, indeed, the summer night may be even pleasanter than the spring night. For with a strong breeze from the snow of the mountains, in April or May the evenings in Florence are sometimes a thought icy.

In one sense, to visit Florence in spring is not so much a change as it might be to the traveling Briton. Wherever one turns one hears the English tongue—or the American, which is quite the same thing. There's no need to practice that little stock of Italian which has been accumulated with such difficulty, and yet has a tendency to diminish so fast upon the least encouragement. Why, the beggars themselves prattle their words of English—picked up in the restaurants or at the porches of the hotels. Of course every waiter and tradesman who knows his business is eager to spare you the travail of talkin in his own language—and to advance his knowledge of your language by forcing it upon you.

Besides, one is perpetually dropping upon people as familiar as the New Law courts of Temple Bar. It is either among the flowers stacked by the pavement, or in Vieusseux's library, or in one's own hotel, or at a friend's house, a cafe, a picture gallery, or a theater. The "who would have thought of seeing you here?" becomes a commonplace phrase for use in Florence in spring. This is especially so with our American cousins, who appear to have a surprising acquaintance with each other. It is nothing in objection that when at home they live as far apart as is San Francisco from Boston. They all seem to know each other, and to be on the most intimate terms with a multitude of mutual friends. Yet one is disposed to suspect that if they were to return to their own little continent by the same ship, most of them would have nothing more to say to each other—until they met again in Florence in spring.

This bustle and brightness is very agreeable for a few weeks; but towards the end of May, if not sooner, one is apt to yearn for a retreat of a different kind. Tourists are picturesque enough objects, especially some of those who come to Florence in spring, with extraordinarily cheap tour tickets from Germany, as members of a pilgrimage bound for the Vatican, or for the pleasures of honeymoon; yet even tourists become a weariness to the soul at length. In particular one grows to loathe the set terms in which the ciceroni explain t othe ignorant the "sights" they have come to see.

This is especially so in the picture galleries of the Pitti and the Uffizi. There are days when the influx of the "personally conducted" is so great that they carry the rest of the world along with them in their smart, business-like survey of the pictures in, say, an hour and a half. There is then no sentimental dallying before the gems of the Tribuna Chamber of the gallery. Most people spend their hours here; but with the "personally conducted" it is an affair of five minutes at the outside; and in their ardor to see in the five minutes all the various master-pieces of the great artists here collected, they dislodge from their vantage positions student after student without much pretence of apology. The guide, meanwhile, is fiendishly laconic: "'The Madonna del Cardinello,' by Raphael; 'Titian,' messieurs; this is by Guido Reni; the statue is the 'Venus de Medici.' And now, gentlemen, if you please, move on to the next room!" The more fortunate, because less preoccupied, visitors to Florence look after these bustling, perspiring tourists with an expression in which contempt and pity have a very decided part.—All the Year Round.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

Decidedly Weird Scenes in Modern Incantations.

A Story About Lord Lyton—He Was a Dabbler in the Black Art—Said to Have Conversed With Socrates, Joan of Arc and Napoleon.

Lord Lytton, the late ambassador from England to Paris, was not only a talented poet but also a dreamer, who was continually tormented by the mystery of the other world. He was a fervent dabbler in the science which has rendered sceptical so many of the heads of the fin de siecle period. To such men it is necessary to believe in the action of some formidable and supernatural power, as the most flourishing times of philosophical impiety have always been the epochs of blind credulity, in evocations, apparitions, divinations and other practices of the same kind. Note that by a just compensation the unfortunates who toil for their daily bread are sheltered from these troubling preoccupations; the rich alone, not being subjected to inquietude in regard to their daily existence, are strongly curious to probe the mysteries of the unknown korld.

"These are the joys of princes," said La Fontaine with some reason, and we could cite to-day some duke or other, of whom the ancestors were probably peers of the realm, treated nearly upon an equality with the king of France, who pass the major part of their time in evoking little bluish flames which a medium complacently makes flutter before him.

One thing which has not been sufficiently dwelt upon is there is nothing less novel than these phenomena which so astonish the beholder. In spite of all that the adepts say, spiritualism is not a science, because it does not progress. I have an idea that the great men of the last century, who so loved to distract their minds by playing at sorcery, ultimately acquired emotions even more intense than those of our cabalists of today. M. de Caylus, M. de Lauzin, M. de Frousac, M. de Crequy and the Duc de Chartres conversed familiarly, if we may believe the memories of the time, with infernal spirits, and they did not make a great mystery of it, either.

Lauzun tells, with a serious simplicity which makes one shiver, that he saw Satan evoked one evening at the residence of the Duc de Chartres. The apparition was preceded by a series of sacrilegious mummeries. The medium—as he would be called to-day—placed upon the table a crystal cup in which he could see a toad floating "who had received all the sacraments of the English church, from baptism to extreme unction." After which this horrible personage—because Lauzun could not divine whether it was a man or a woman, made a bow before the table, saying tenderly to the toad:

"Holy angel, my dear angel, my pretty angel, shall we triumph over hell? Hear me! Hear me! Hear me!"

At these words the animal made some sudden movements so that the water in the cup was dashed upon the Duc de Chartres, who became pale, but endeavored to face the thing out. It was then that the ovation began, and all the persons present were required to bow toward the cup.

Immediately they saw appear at the other end of the room, noiselessly and in a most inexplicable manner, the figure of a naked man. He was somewhat larger in stature than an ordinary man, having a pale complexion and marvelously black eyes, with curly hair, and fine beard, frizzled and bushy. This figure of the devil bore a scar, which started in front, and turned sharply, running down to his right heel—one would have believed it to be a mesh of silk of a livid purple color. And all at once the sound of a sonorous voice seemed to come out of his mouth, which was widely opened, but without any articulation. Lauzun would never repeat what the devil had said, but we learn from the Duchesse de Gesvres that his words were: "Victory and misfortune—victory and misfortune—misfortune."

It should be stated that if Mme. de Gesvres meddled in such impious manifestations it was because she had considerable anxiety to question the spirit of Constable Bertrand du Gueschin upon the subject of a certain treasure said to have been buried in a secret cellar of the chateau of Plessis-Bertrand. In most ancient families there is always some such superstition about buried treasure.

One day M. de Caylus, after having obtained permission to allow Mme. de Gesvres to assist at a seance of evocation, arranged a meeting for her upon the same evening at the door of the house of Mme. de Brunor, in Champs Elysees. It was Friday night that had been chosen for this redoubtable mystery. When she arrived at the door of the pavillion Mme. de Gesvres perceived behind the grating the immovable figure of a man. He approached her, saying "Jema."

"Jeta," she responded, according to instruction; the grating opened for her to pass through. She was recommended by her companion to show no surprise, and, above all, no disapprobation of what she was going to encounter. She says that upon going through a covered passageway which led from the pavilion to the body of the house proper, she experienced a shock so painful that she was obliged to stop and seat herself for an instant upon a grassy bank.

"I am afraid I cannot enter the house," she said, rising suddenly. "I must go back."

"It is too late," responded her guide, with an accent of terror which doubled her inquietude. "You will be compromised; you will expose yourself, and you will devote me to inevitable misfortunes."

At last, more dead than alive, she allowed herself to be led up to the door of a boudoir at the extremity of the covered passageway. The man who accompanied her struck mysteriously upon the wainscot by little blows, in such manner as to form Masonic phrases by means of numbers and intervals. Some one responded to him from the interior upon the same place and in the same manner. He replied to this, and then said abruptly to the trembling woman:

"This is all that I can do for you. Forget nothing."

At the same instant a door opened; the "Tabernacle of Knowledge" was revealed. It was a vast room, inundated with light and hung with deep blue brocade sown with stars of gold and bordered with cabalistic characters in silver. An unknown man, covered by a long bipartite robe of black velvet and sky blue satin, stood up right in the midst of the room, and one could perceive a crowd of personages strangely clothed and symmetrically arranged in lines along two sides of a sort of altar.

At this sight Mme. de Gesvres was seized with a mad terror. She threw herself back and, screaming wildly, dashed toward the door, which she found locked, opened a window, climbed over the balcony and ran along the pavement of the avenue to the porter's lodge, who had no suspicions as to what passed in the house.

Upon the following day it was learned that M. de Caylus had been found dead in a sequestered part of the Champs Elysees whence they carried his body to the Hotel de Comminge, Rue de Genelle. Those who went to see him after death said that he had become as black as a negro.

Well, if these things are true, the spirit—infernal or otherwise—whith our cabalists evoke, are far from having progressed since the eighteenth century. Perhaps the mediums of to-day do not possess such fresh imaginations. They said that Lord Lytton, who, during some years, conversed with Joan of Arc, Napoleon, Socrates, Balzac and other illustrious dead, never obtained anything from them other than a traveling robe which he had mislaid. This was the sole practical revelation which these spirits deigned to make to him. This mediocre result so discouraged him that little by little he lost his interest in occult sciences.

In conclusion we may content ourselves by recalling this profound reflection made by the Philosopher Bayle, the king of skeptics: "There are often in things of this nature much less of the marvelous than weak minds will believe and much more than strong minds will admit."

Willie Tillbrook
Son of

Mayor Tillbrook

of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physican lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

PICNIC PROVERBS.

The quiet girl doesn't do any waltzing until she gets an ant for a partner.

If you make the kid carry the heavy luncheon basket, you can't blame him for lightening it on the way.

The girl who imbibed nothing stronger than lemonade is always the one to see snakes.

You are always out in the boat when the shower comes on.

The fatter the girl the more swinging she can stand.

If your girl wants some cherries, don't climb the tree in your best clothes. It's more economical to follow the example of the immortal George and cut it down.

A girl can set out the picnic luncheon in such a way that a man can never find anything except the custard pie.

The small boy is never satisfied until he has found a bird's nest.

Among the picnic jonahs may be mentioned the kid who falls overboard, the man who loses his hat, the girl who gets seasick, and, last but not least, the chump who sits in the pie.

The small boy is never sorry for having stolen the luncheon unless he gets hungry on the way home.

The man who keeps awake all night thinking of the nice time he is going to have at the picnic the next day is apt to oversleep himself and arrive at the wharf just as the boat has got underway.—New York Evening Sun.

SMILES.

Penelope—Why do you say Charlie Nixen is like a spy glass? Perdita—Because I can draw him out, see right through him, and when I am tired of him shut him up.—Brooklyn Life.

Wife at Zoo—There is one thing that I have always liked about rattlesnakes. Husband—What is that. Wife—They never have to trouble anyone about keeping their buttons on.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Frenchman—That lady to whom you introduced me is charming. Is she well connected? Chicagoan—Well, I should say so. She's the wife of several of our first citizens.—Harper's Bazar.

Reporter—I have an idea for a poem. Managing Editor—Well, put it in spirits and preserve it. An idea in a poem of the present epoch would queer the thing out of sight.—Detroit Free Press.

He—Did you have a good time on your camping party last summer? She—I should say so. We had seven girls and seven men; and when we came home there were forty-nine engagement in the party.—Judge.

Johnson—Been away on a vacation? Jackson—Yes; went down to Medoceke-necais in Maine. Lots of fishing and that sort of thing, you know. "That's the kind! Any game?" "You bet! Poker every night in the week and all Sunday." —Texas Siftings.

She was a pretty girl and she blushed a bit as she stepped into the editor's room. "I suppose you don't care for poetry here, do you?" she inquired. "No," said the editor, diplomatically. "I can't says we do." "I guessed as much form the verse you published," she rejoined. And then she was gone.—Washington Star.

PIANOS

DECKER BROS HAINES BROTHERS, C. & J. Fischer and Baldwin.

Oldest and Largest Piano House in the State of Ohio.

22 Summit Street. D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

DR. J. N. MOWRY

CHRONIC AND RECTAL DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. M. can refer to hundreds of cases in Toledo and vicinity he has treated successfully without the use of the knife.

Office Removed to 10 Worthington Block, Entrance on Superior St

H. SCHAEFER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Crockery : China : Glassware!

Lamps and Fancy Goods.

204 SUMMIT STREET.

OH! IT'S HOT!

Get off your heavy clothing and put on something thin and cool. If you have no thin clothing make a bee line for "THE MODEL," where you will find the largest assortment of

Summer Clothing

To select from, and at the lowest prices. We also have the largest line and the best $10 SUITS in the city.

The Model Clothing House,

201-203-205 Summit, St., Cor. Jefferson.

SOME DOUBLE-HEADERS

Giving a Synopsis of Happenings in Toledo and Vicinity.

Central Labor Union Resolve on Homestead.

The Columbian Club—Real Estate Deals—Lasalle & Koch's Employes on an Excursion—Other Matters.

PRETTY "SIX-O'CLOCK"

Tea Given by Mrs. C. Q. Murphy Last Evening.

Mrs. C. Q. Murphy entertained a small but merry party of friends at six-o'clock tea last evening. The menu was dainty and delicious, and the table decorations artistic—blossoms massed in flat baskets. The guests were, Doctor Effie Obermiller, Doctor Elizabeth Wood and niece, Miss Smith, Mrs. Bealy, Miss Hackendorf and Miss Calkins.

LASALLE & KOCH EMPLOYES

Take a Half-Day's Outing, Bent on a Good Time.

The steamer Swansea took out the jolliest crowd to Monroe Beach for bathing to-day that has left the docks this season. They were the employes of Lasalle & Koch, who are taking advantage of the Saturday closing. Nothing could be more appreciated by them than the half-holiday given each week. They know how to enjoy themselves, as was proven by the elegant lunch taken, music and other accompaniments.

THE COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Formal Opening Next Wednesday Evening.

The members of the Columbian Club met last evening and passed on some routine matters. The directors have about completed arrangements for the formal opening of the rooms next Wednesday. A program of vocal and musical numbers will be rendered, and the banquet is not to be forgotten. Invitations are to be confined to members, their wives and lady friends. A pleasant time will no doubt be enjoyed.

OFF FOR MACKINAW.

Sixteen Toledo People Make Up an Outing Party.

This morning a merry party of Toledoans left on the Idlewild for Detroit, where they will embark on the Alpena this evening for a two week's trip to Mackinaw. The party was made up as follows: Dr. L. L. Barber and Mrs. Barber, Mrs A. Chesebrough, Al Barber, Ed. S. Kirk, Chas. G. Atkins, George Millard, Ralph E. Rickenbaugh, O. B. Snyder, Miss Clara Millard, Miss Catherine Upp, Miss Grace Beatty, Miss Una Crim, Miss Maud Canneff and Miss Letta Churchill.

THE VETS TO BE GUESTS

At the Toledo Cadets Encampment at Grand Rapids, O.

A platoon of the Toledo Cadets left on their wheels for Grand Rapids, Ohio, this morning and arrived at camp all right after a pleasant 25-mile run. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the rest of the company will follow on the Clover Leaf.

Commander Worts, of the Veteran corps, has notified the members that the vets will be the guests of the Cadets at camp Thursday, July 19. The train will leave the Union depot at 6:25 a. m.

BREATHING SPOTS.

Lower Summit Street Along the River Front Put Into Shape.

Superintendent of Parks Kiser has complete the work of clearing up the sward along the river front on Lower Summit street from Ash to Gateau. The property has been secured and to-day seats are being placed in position for the use of the public. It will make a most acceptable breathing spot, and with the court house park, Riverside park and the city park near Lenk's Hill, will for the present afford some pleasure.

The park commissioners, it is understood, are about to secure a large piece of property for the principal park in the city. Property owners will be besieged by the street car companies for the right of way to the park and citizens should be careful in so doing, and concede to one company no more than to the other. The attractions of the park will be sufficient to bring plenty of people to keep both street car companies busy.

INTERESTING NOTES

Concerning the Workings of the A. O. U. W.

The grand trustees met in rgular monthly session at the office of the grand recorder on the 8th inst.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the grand lodge will be held at Canton, beginning Tuesday, August 23.

Two Toledo lodges, Lincoln No. 8, and Wabash No. 12, initiated candidates this week.

Grand Trustee Stelzig, of Columbus, recently fell resulting in a broken rib.

The increase of membership since January 1, has been unprecedentedly large.

Two deaths since June 23, have occurred in the Ohio membership, so far as "proof of death" in the office of the grand recorder show.

Not one lodge has been permanently suspended during the past year.

A lodge with 25 charter members will be instituted next week at Felicity, O.

IN LABOR CIRCLES.

Pavers Will Meet the Organization Committee of the C. L. U.

It seems the Pavers' union, though still tolerably strong in numbers, is not as thoroughly or systematically organized as could be desired, consequently the services of the organization committee of the Central Labor union have been tendered, and at a joint meeting of this committee and the Pavers' union this evening a thorough organization will probably be effected.

Brewers' union, No. 60, will meet at Phoenix hall to-morrow afternoon.

Good meetings were held by both the Lathers' and Plasterers' unions last night.

The Stationery Engineers hold their regular monthly meeting at Turley's hall to-night.

The Labor day picnic will be held in Metropolitan park, and will be a grand affair.

STILL ON THE MOVE.

Real Estate in Good Demand—Kensington Sale.

Real estate business is rather quiet just at present. All who can afford it are away seeking much needed rest and recreation. Others less fortunate in being compelled to stay at home either on account of a stress of business or financial abbreviation, have relinquished their efforts to push real estate or deal in it in any way to any great extent.

C. S. Ashley closed a contract yesterday for the construction of a $1,500 residence on Missouri street, which he has sold.

Irving B. Hiett is making extensive preparation for the special sale of Kensington lots, which occurs next week. Over three-quarters of a mile of stone walk has been laid. Money is being expended without stint to put this addition in fine shape, and the lots which are in the finest residence portion of the city, will bring high class prices.

Mr. Hiett is also improving Jewell Place preparatory to placing it on the market. Stone walks are being laid, and four houses have been contracted for. The contract for the construction of two houses on Western avenue was let by this firm yesterday.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

At the Meeting of the Joan of Arc Assembly Last Night.

An informal meeting of the members of Joan of Arc assembly was held at the Free Employment office, in the Worthington block, last evening. There was a good attendance, and the moonlight ride and hop on the steamer Pastime, next Monday evening, was the principal subject of discussion. The following resolutions of sympathy with the locked-out strikers at Homestead were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A terrible war between labor and capital has been raging at the Homestead iron works in Pennsylvania precipitated by a general strike against a 30 per cent. reduction in wages; and

Whereas, The owner of these works has hired Pinkerton detectives, the natural enemies of the workingmen, to shoot them down; and

Whereas, Many were killed, their children made fatherless, and their homes desolated; therefore be it

Resolved, That this assembly of organized working women, extend their heartfelt sympathy to the suffering strikers, and especially do we sympathize with their wives and little ones, these innocents, upon whom the burden of war always falls heaviest, and

Resolved, That we heartily commend the suggestion of the New York World, that the matter be referred to an arbitrating committee composed of Gov. McKinley, of Ohio; Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and our general master workman, T. V. Powderly.

THE BARNUM & BAILEY SHOW.

Its Magnitude a Perfect Wonder of Wonders—In Toledo Next Saturday.

There is perhaps no more elaborate or extensive street pageant in the world than that presented by the Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on Earth, which gives its exhibition in this city on Saturday, July 23. The Barnum pageants have always been a great feature and they are this year more than ever, being only eclipsed by the beauty of the spectacular production of the Discovery of America by Columbus, which is given in regal magnificence under the master water-proof pavilions of the big show. That all who attend the exhibition of this great aggregation will be well pleased cannot be doubted. Every beholder of its wondrous features is thrilled with astonishment at their brilliant magnificence. Its immensity is beyond mention, and its magnitude so great it resembles nothing so great as itself—a perfect World of Wonders, ancient scenes, rare and costly exhibits and tremendous historical displays. To all its great circus in three rings, elevated stage performance, novel and daring hippodrome races, gallery of mystifying illusions, double menageries, herds of elephants, camels, 400 fine bred horses and ponies, curious quadrupeds, and other wonders, the show has been enriched by the addition of the most magnificent spectacle the eyes of mortal ever looked upon—the stupendous historical piece, called "Columbus and the Discovery of America." Immense throngs of people always crowd upon the public thoroughfares to view the attractions which are presented by the Barnum & Bailey aggregation in its free $1,000,000 parade; thousands of them gathering from the country for miles around.

RECONSIDERED RESOLUTIONS

Presented by the Central Labor Union Committee.

As stated in the Bee yesterday the committee on resolutions of sympathy for the Homestead strikers were given until Saturday evening to formulate a set of resolutions that would be satisfactory to every member of the Central Labor union. The energetic gentlemen on this committee did not require so much time, however, and they have presented the following set of resolutions, which will probably give satisfaction:

Hall of Central Labor Union.
Toledo, O., July 14, 1892.

Whereas, The union men of the Carnegie Iron and Steel works, at Homestead, Pa., are locked out of their former place of employment because they refused a reduction of wages; and

Whereas, The employment or control of a force of armed men by a private individual or corporation to do his or their bidding, is, in our estimation, in direct opposition to the spirit of the American constitution and a menace to our republican form of government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the order Union of Toledo, do most heartily condemn and denounce the managers of the Carnegie Steel works, for the employment of the Pinkertons; further be it

Resolved, That we do sincerely sympathize with the locked-out workingmen and their families, and recommend to all union workmen the necessity of refusing to handle the product of any such mill as the Carnegie management apparently wish to operate; further

Resolved, that we call upon the organized workingmen of the state of Pennsylvania, and every other state where the safeguard is not already erected, to immediately see to it that the statute books of such state be adorned with a law preventing the usurpation of the military power—which of right belongs alone with the government—by any corporation or individual.

CHAS. W. GREEN,
J. E. HUSTED,
F. C. MEHLE,
Committee.
ROBT. E. BOOTH,
President Central Labor Union.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Social Gossip From Among Our Neighbors.

Happenings Among and Talk About People You Meet on the Streets Every Day.

Mr. John Clarke left for Pittsburg this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. James Melvin are visiting in Boston.

Mrs. James Hough has returned from Willoughby.

Miss Anna McMurray will soon leave for Pittsburg.

Mrs. J. A. Haigh is visiting friends in New York city.

Miss Lou Gilson is entertaining a young lady from Dayton.

Miss Lura Whitney will go to Lakeside for several weeks.

Mrs. Riley Micham, of Richards, was in the city to-day.

The Misses McConky left for a visit with Detroit friends to-day.

Mrs. Mark Bricker, of Broadway, is visiting Tiffin friends.

Miss Josie McLyman will return next week to McCook, Nebraska.

Mrs. James Hale will entertain informally next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Dr. Tobey, who has been very ill, is reported as being some better.

Miss Helen Harlan, of Broadway, is spending her vacation in Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Golden and family leave for Cleveland the first of the week.

Daniel Segur moves his family to their new home on Columbit Heights next week.

Messrs. A. Hubbard and L. Lay, of Sandusky, spent several days in the city.

United States Commissioner Hall has left for New York and other eastern points.

Mr. Albert Nichols, of Detroit, is visiting Mr. Lawrence Connolly, of Huron street.

Miss Roberta Doyle, of Toledo, spent a part of this week with friends at Put-in-Bay.

Mrs. M. C. Moore and Master Ed will visit Kokomo friends before returning to Toledo.

Fishing parties at Ten Mile creek and up the river tell extraordinary stories of good luck.

Miss Nettie Vanderhoff, of the Broadway schools, is taking a vacation trip in New York.

Mrs. Mansfield and Miss Jessie left for New York state, where they will spend the summer.

Hon. R. Boone, of Marietta, Ga., and formerly of Toledo, will visit Toledo friends in August.

Mrs. D. C. Shaw is visiting New York, accompanied by her nieces, the Misses Wilson, of Chicago.

Mrs. Charles H. Whitaker and daughter and Mrs. A. M. Johnston leave for the east next Thursday.

Mr. John T. Hiler, a music composer, of Chicago, is at the Jefferson. Mr. Hiler may reside in Toledo.

Bishop Coleman, bishop of Deleware, will conduct services at Trinity church one week from Sunday.

Miss Bessie Peckham entertained a number of friends last evening. The occasion was a pleasant one.

Mrs. John Gilson's guests, Mrs. Selden, of Baltimore, children and maid, have returned to their home.

Mrs. Olive McClelland and daughter Cora, of Pittsburg, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Cook.

Mrs. W. Berringer, Mrs. T. Ross, Mrs. J. D. Fuller and baby spent the day at Perrysburg with friends.

Quiet tea parties and river excursions among intimate friends were the chief entertainments the past week.

The employes of Lasalle & Koch have chartered the Swansea and are enjoying a trip up to Stony Point this afternoon.

Mrs. Lou De La Foret and son Artie left this morning on steamer Idelwild for a month's visit among relatives in Canada.

Miss Letta Gifford is spending her vacation in the east visiting New York and Boston and other cities and seaside resorts.

Miss Bessie Stork is home from a Colorado tour, made in company with her sister, Mrs. Selden, of Baltimore, and family.

Mrs. G. B. McCabe, of Toledo, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. G. R. James, at Norwalk has left for Chautauqua to spend the summer.

Mrs. George W. Foster, of Dallas, after a delightful visit of a months' duration among her Toledo friends, returned to Texas Wednesday.

Mrs. Joe Edgecomb and family, of Kansas City, have returned home after a very pleasant visit with Mrs. E. R. Hogle, of Maplewood avenue.

Miss Hawes, of Ann Arbor, and Miss Stiles, of Monroe, have returned to their respective homes, after a pleasant visit with the Misses Haigh.

The old Coyle homestead on Segur avenue has been purchased by Mr. Anderson, who is improving it preparatory to occupying it with his family.

Mr. P. T. Germane has returned from the east. His mother will soon join him in Toledo and together they will visit Mr. Germane's sister, in Madison, Wis.

Miss Nell Battelle, a popular teacher in the High schools of Bellaire, accompanied by her niece, Miss Katie Schilling, are in the city for a two week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Funk, 1716 Washington street.

Mrs. George W. Foster was the guest of Mrs. Clarence Brown the early part of the week at her summer home, near Turkey Foot Rock, and left for Texas Wednesday after spending a delightful month with her relatives, and the friends of her childhood and girlhood.

Mrs. Mathews, sister of the late Judge Collins, is lying seriously ill at her home at Collins, Mich. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. E. R. Collins, left yesterday in response to a telegram, for her bedside. Mrs. Mathews was injured by an electric car in this city some time since and has never fully recovered from the shock.

Mrs. A. E. Ward, of Toledo, has returned from New York city, where she has been visiting for the past month. Mrs. Ward attended the Christian Endeavor convention, and witnessed the sight of 35,000 delegates trying to do business. The convention was more in the nature of a grand rally than a business meeting, and was very enjoyable.

The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company, operating in Texas and Arkansas, are improving their plants in those states. A meeting of superintendents was held in Galveston last week, prominent among whom was Mr. Geo. W. Foster, formerly of this city, of whom the Galveston Tribune says: "Mr. Foster is well and favorably known in Galveston, having been manager of this exchange four years and district superintendent here for three years. In 1890 he went to Dallas as division superintendent for north Texas. Prior to coming to Galveston he was in the telegraph service, being one of the first train dispatchers at Palestine on the International & Great Northern, and protege of C. W. Hammond, whom every old-time operator knows."

COME MONDAY. MORE GREAT BARGAINS. | Carpets — Curtains — Draperies — Cloaks — Wraps — Muslin Underwear — Trimmings — Hosiery and Gloves. Genuine bargains.
LASALLE & KOCH.

LADIES | Get a tourist lamp before going to the seashore.
MADAME LOTHROP, 306 Summit.

—THE BIG FOUR—
KNABE,
Boardman & Gray,
Sohmer & Co.,
Briggs,
PIANOS.
For sale only by the WHITNEY & CURRIER CO., 219 Summit street.

ADDITIONAL MARINE.

Mackinaw.

Mackinaw, July 16.—Down—Russia, 9:30 last night; Yakima and consort, Boston, 2 a. m.; Oceanica, 8:30; Mather and consort, 9:30; Jewett, Quito, 11.

Up—Rochester, 10 last night; Aztec and consort, midnight; Pabst, 3:40 a. m.; Marion, 4; Milwaukee, 4:10; Denver, 5:20; Owego, 5:30; Andaste, 8:30; Blaine, 10:20. Wind west, light, clear.

Port Huron.

Pt. Huron, July 16.—Up—Plankinton, 10 last night; Fedora, 11; Roby, Wheeler, Ashland, 12:30 a. m.; Pueblo, 12:40; Norman, 3:30; Grand Traverse, 4; Davis and consort, Shephard, 5; Pontiac, 7:20; Topeka, Iosco, 8; Philadelphia, 8:20.

Down—Roman, Westford and barges, Langell Boys, Idaho, Torrent and barges, 10 last night; Crunder and barges, 10:30; Australasia, 11; Gettysburg, Mt. Clemens, Mackinaw, midnight; Susquehanna, 12:40 a. m.; Russia, 1; Continental, Holbind, 1:40; Houghton, Juniata, 2; Armour, 3:30; Swain, Helvetia, Williams, 4:40; Uganda, 5; Packer, 5:40; Grover, Arctic and consorts, 6; Ishpeming, Crawford, 8; Saranac, 8:30; London, 10:30; Idaho, 11. Windbound—Maxwell, Fannie Campbell, Media, Azar, Scotia and barges, Lillie, Smith M., Groh. Wind northeast, fresh:

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

Another Good Day at the Detroit Meeting.

Local Methods and the Week of Symposium Discussed—A Ride on the River.

Detroit, Mich., July 16.—The chairman of the Baptist Young People's union convention this morning was Frank Harvey Field, of New York. After the usual devotional exercises, the delegates discussed local methods, Revs. S. A. Northup, of Fort Wayne, Ind., leading.

An electric bell placed under one of the tables for the purpose of cutting off lengthy debate rang frequently during the session.

Rev. David Spencer, of Racine, Wis., opened the discussion on the "week day symposium—how shall we observe it?" The question box was presided over by Field Secretary Thomas. "If the Creator intended women to be public speakers would he not have given them a better voice?" was the tittle of another question.

Rev. D. D. MacLaurin, of New York, discussed the mission and principles of the union. He devoted most of his time to the glories of the Baptist church and made a bitter attack upon ecclesiasticism.

A number of resolutions embodying the closing of the world's fair on Sunday, the prhibition of the liquor traffic and other reforms were adopted. This afternoon a large number of the delegates and visitors took the steamers City of Cleveland and Promise for a ride up the river and into LakeSt. Clair.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Trunks and bags at Birkencamp's.

Home Made Yeast—manufactured by S. J. Braun.

New store, new goods, at Birkencamp's trunk factory, 608 Summit street.

Bread baked from Braun's Home Made Dry Hop Yeast retains that pleasant moisture.

Five cents' worth of Braun's Home Made Yeast bakes 50 loaves delicious bread.

Braun's Home Made Dry Hop Yeast is rapidly gaining popularity, because it's always fresh.

Memorial Baptist, corner Oak and Fort streets, preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. W. E. Freeman, of Lima, O. Sunday school meets at 12. Prayer meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. 6:45 p. m.

The Colts accept the challenge of the Sweet Clovers for Sunday at 2:30 p. m., on the St. Clair street grounds. Manager Colts.

A census is being taken of the Chinese to-day and so far it has been found that five have left the city within three weeks. One has returned to China and the whereabouts of the others is not known. There are 18 left in the city.

There are times when a similarity of names causes some confusion. This was the case with relation to the present council controversy. Frank H. Tanner, of the Manhattan mills, is the butt of considerable unpleasant notoriety, because Councilman Tanner is generally known as Frank. They are two different persons.

COME MONDAY. MORE GREAT BARGAINS. | Carpets — Curtains — Draperies — Cloaks — Wraps — Muslin Underwear — Trimmings — Hosiery and Gloves. Genuine bargains.
LASALLE & KOCH.

LOST ON THE LAKE.

Probable Fate of a Pleasure Party.

Kingsville, Ont., July 16.—Four employes of the Mettawas hotel here, Rudolph Blaser, second cook; George Boitard, fireman; Maggie Meecham, vegetable cook, and Anna Dillon, a kitchen girl, are supposed to have been in last night's storm on Lake Erie. The party insisted upon going in a small boat despite the protests of the boat housekeeper, who warned them that a gale was coming up.

After 10 o'clock a relief party started out in a tug to hunt for the missing boat. After several hours of hard work, however, they were obliged to abandon the search on account of the intense darkness and the fury of the gale.

BORUP EXPLAINS.

Washington, July 16.—Capt. Borup, ex-military attache of the United States legation at Paris, who was charged with improperly securing data from the French war office, reached Washington this morning. He had a long interview with Secretary Elkins. After hearing Capt. Borup's explanation, Secretary Elkins repaired to the White House, where he was closeted with President Harrison for sometime, probably discussing the case.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

REMOVAL SALE.

All goods now on hand, pictures, frames and wall paper, will be closed out regardless of cost, on account of removal.
L. HOERR, 309 Summit street.

ALL KINDS
Of silk and woolen garments cleaned, dyed and repaired in the best possible manner at the
OHIO STEAM DYE WORKS,
422 Summit st., bet. Adams and Oak.

A WORD ABOUT COUCHES.
Just now we are having a good run on Slumber Couches.
We make Couches in Rugs, Couches in Leather, Couches in Plushes, Couches in Draperies, etc. Not Couches made elsewhere so you don't know what you are getting, but made right in our own building, so we know what goes in them. The best steel springs and curled hair stuffing. Don't you think you ought to consult us before buying a couch or Parlor Furniture of any kind?
WALDVOGEL BROS.,
514—Summit street—516
Phone 859.

Picnic parties and socials supplied promptly with ice cream and fine confections by
L. H. MEINERT,
Corner Summit and Oak streets.

MUSIC.—5c—MUSIC.
Standard sheet music at 5c sheet. Catalogue sent free to any address.
FRIEDMAN'S MUSIC STORE,
506 Adams street.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.
Standard Sheet Music at 5c. Come or send for free catalogue.
FRIEDMAN' MUSIC STORE,
506 Adams street.

RHEUMATISM One of the greatest discoveries of the century. Sale, speedy, sure Cure for Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Skin diseases and Dropsical tendencies. All cured promptly by this remedy. It has cured hundreds, and will cure where instructions are followed. Purifies the blood and regulates the system. Put up in $1.00 and $2.00 bottles. Catalogue free, with references. BURT CHEMICAL CO., CAMBRIDGE, O.

ADDITIONAL MARINE.

Mackinaw.

Mackinaw, July 16.—Down—Russia, 9:30 last night; Yakima and consort, Boston, 2 a. m.; Oceanica, 8:30; Mather and consort, 9:30; Jewett, Quito, 11.

Up—Rochester, 10 last night; Aztec and consort, midnight; Pabst, 3:40 a. m.; Marion, 4; Milwaukee, 4:10; Denver, 5:20; Owego, 5:30; Andaste, 8:30; Blaine, 10:20. Wind west, light, clear.

Port Huron.

Pt. Huron, July 16.—Up—Plankinton, 10 last night; Fedora, 11; Roby, Wheeler, Ashland, 12:30 a. m.; Pueblo, 12:40; Norman, 3:30; Grand Traverse, 4; Davis and consort, Shephard, 5; Pontiac, 7:20; Topeka, Iosco, 8; Philadelphia, 8:20.

Down—Roman, Westford and barges, Langell Boys, Idaho, Torrent and barges, 10 last night; Crunder and barges, 10:30; Australasia, 11; Gettysburg, Mt. Clemens, Mackinaw, midnight; Susquehanna, 12:40 a. m.; Russia, 1; Continental, Holbind, 1:40; Houghton, Juniata, 2; Armour, 3:30; Swain, Helvetia, Williams, 4:40; Uganda, 5; Packer, 5:40; Grover, Arctic and consorts, 6; Ishpeming, Crawford, 8; Saranac, 8:30; London, 10:30; Idaho, 11. Windbound—Maxwell, Fannie Campbell, Media, Azar, Scotia and barges, Lillie, Smith M., Groh. Wind northeast, fresh:

BURIAL NOTICE.

On Monday, July 18th, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., the remains of Mrs. Lotta B. Bratten (nee Carter) will be transferred from St. Mary's vault and interred in her last resting place. p

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LOAN—$300, $700, $900 AND $1,000 at 7 per cent. interest. James Raymer & Co., 418 Adams street. p

HORSE FOR SALE—AN 8 YEAR OLD Norman and Clydesdale stallion, 1,400 weight, cheap for cash, or will take good city lot in payment. James Raymer, 418 Adams street. p

FOR RENT—STORE WITH ROOMS FOR residence attached, Michigan street, between Buckeye and Stickney avenue; well adapted for grocery, saloon and boarding house. Chas. J. Kirschner & Co. 15july2w

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE YOUR dresses made cheaper than at any other place, please call at 211 South street. 15july2p

WANTED TO SELL—ONE COMPLETE dining room set. Call mornings only. 236 Indiana avenue, corner 15th. 15july2p

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged or young man for distributing. Call 818 Superior street, before 9 to-night or 7 in the morning. 195

BAR TENDER—WANTED, A SOBER young man as barkeeper. Apply at 436 Summit street. 195

MONEY LOANED ON PERSONAL PROPERTY, watches, jewelry, silverware, wearing apparel, guns, pistols. Old Indian relics and old coins bought. No. 607 Monroe street, upstairs, front room. 15july6

WANTED—POSITION AS MEAT CUTTER; experienced, and can furnish best of reference. Address M., 1029 Summit street, city. 196

SITUATION WANTED BY YOUNG MAN as corresponder in German or English. Address H. 66, Bee office. 196

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer; three in family; good wages. 317 17th street. 15july3

LOST—SILVER WATCH AND CHAIN on Summit, Michigan or Lagrange streets. Reward will be given if returned to the Bee office. 15july2p

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY. OWNER can have same by calling at Darling's Confectionery, 343 Summit street, and paying for adv. 15july2p

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper. Address 132 Superior street. 197

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME DWELLing, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, lately built, near street cars; will take some desirable vacant land in part pay. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—2 ACRES, dwelling, barn, plenty of fruit, in Perrysburg, for Toledo dwelling. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR SALE—DWELLING, LARGE LOT, barn, modern improvements, on 18th street, near Monroe. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR SALE — MATTING, CARPETS, shades and household goods in new 6-room flat; all conveniences; 1616 Washington st.; flat can be secured for $16.67 per month. G. G. Kelp, 45 St. Clair Building. p

WANTED—A BARBER; YOUNG MAN. Call at 822 Cherry street.

WANTED—ONE YOUNG MAN IN CAPACITY of news agent on railroad trains. Apply to Union News Co., Pennsylvania Depot. 197

$15 REWARD—LOST, IN THE NEIGHborhood of the Boody House and Summit street, on Friday morning, a roll of notes; value $35. A description will be given and reward paid at the office of Boody House. p

FOR SALE—MARE, GOOD BUGGY SIZE, gentle and kind; good harness and piano box leather top buggy, first class, at 1701 Broadway; preferably forenoon. p

WANTED—BY A STEADY, MIDDLE-aged man, situation as night watchman, or any place of trust. Address W. H. Martin, 540 Erie street, city. 16july3

TO CAREFUL INVESTORS ONLY—FOR Sale—Brick block of three stores on Monroe street; rents $1,450 per year; this property will double in value inside of 10 years; price $14,000. Nice house 8 rooms, on Jefferson street, near 18th street; rental $300; as good a neighborhood as in the city; will sell on monthly payments if desired; price $4,800. A beautiful house on Collingwood, near Bancroft; house and grounds in excellent order; a good opportunity to secure a home without much money; will exchange for other property; lot 80x130; price $9,000. A nice lot on Indiana avenue near Lenk street, 35x100; to a party who would build, no down payment required. A lot on Bancroft, near Parkwood, 100x200, at a bargain as owner has left the city. The best paying restaurant in the city at low price. The above properties will bear the closest investigation. W. L. Holbrook, Gardner Place. 16july6

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW COTTAGE and one or two lots on Alva street, between M. C. R. R. and Detroit avenue, third corner beyond Cherry street cars, near Lenk Winery, West Toledo. Enquire on premises. 16july7p

MONEY LOANED ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in sums of $3,000 and over at 6 per cent. on long time. F. G. Thomson & Co., Mortgage Loans, 331 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio. 16july2w

WANTED—EXPERIENCED FILERS ON fine brasswork. The Central Chandelier Co.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GROCERY clerk by young man of experience; don't drink a drop. Address P. O. Box 26, Perrysburg, Ohio. 197

WANTED—12 GOOD STONE CUTTERS; work for the season. Apply James M. Young, 136 13th street, Detroit, Mich. 16july3

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO housework. Apply 2052 Canton ave. 197

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, NO. 320 15th street; possession August 1st. Enquire at Room 10, Trinity Block, corner Adams and St. Clair, 3rd floor. p

LOST—SKY TERRIER; NICKLE PLATED collar and locket; closely clipped; answers to the name of Dandy. $5 reward if returned immediately to 545 Erie street. p

NOTICE.

C. W. McDonald, Plaintiff,
vs.
Frank T. Van Fleet, Defendant.

Before James Austin, Jr., Justice of the Peace, Post Lawrence Township, Lucas County, Ohio.

Defendant will take notice that said justice on June 24, 1892, issued an order of attachment in said case for $100 debt and $25 probable costs.

C. W. McDONALD, Plaintiff.
Toledo, O., July 16, 1892.
first pub sat july-16-23-30

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE.
Performance, Friday July 22nd.
Primrose & West Big Minstrels.
BIGGER, BETTER THAN EVER.
FUNNIER
THIS SEASON EVERYTHING NEW
Sale opens Wednesday next at Model Clothing House.

The "Dearest" Place
ON EARTH
Is the home you're paying rent for.

You may have a nice home and rent may be very low but you have nothing to show for the money you pay out.

It doesn't cost much more to build your own home, and every cent you invest in it now will be worth two later on.

Englewood, Shaw's Monroe Street, Brandon Heights, East Toledo, North Toledo, West Toledo, South Toledo.
H. S. Walbridge & Co.
320 Summit St.
Property all over.

MONEY . .

WE WANT !

20 PER CENT. OFF during July FOR CASH, on all goods in our store. . . . . .

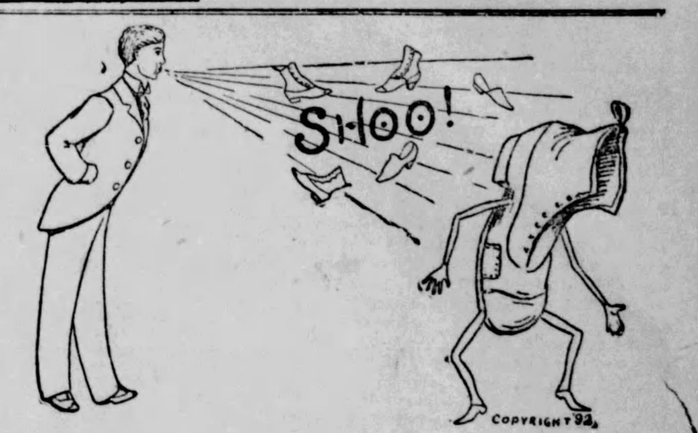
BRIGGS & LEIBIUS,
307 SUMMIT STREET.

Good Luck
Always Accompanies
OUR SHOES!
New lots of Tennis, Mountain and Yachting Shoes.

Fresh Invoice of
Ladies' Fine Brown Goat Oxfords!
For Saturday.
You've all been Waiting for These.

Reinhart & Murphy,
443 Summit Street, Near Oak.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING,
PIANOS Gildemeister & Kroeger Kurtzmann, Stuyvesant,
311 SUPERIOR ST. C. J. WOOLLEY & CO



SHOO--OLD SHOES!

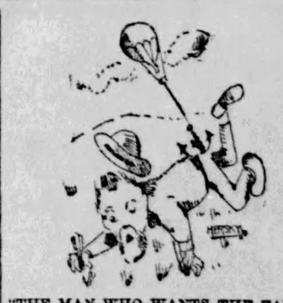
It is time to have an understanding—a good understanding—and we furnish such an understanding in our $3.00 Men's Calf Welt-sewed Shoes. The prices and class of these is no novelty for us to carry, but this season we have an infinite variety of styles, guaranteed to suit every man's taste and fit every foot. By their beauty you would judge they cost twice the sum, while the materials are light, fine and durable. The most recent styles, such as the Piccadilly, London, Broadway and Paris, and the popular Blucher are also included in this line.

L. STRASBURGER,
341 SUMMIT STREET.

West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.
Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.
Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.
ALBION MILLING COMPANY, ALBION, MICH.

TOLEDO SUMMER :: SCHOOL
Business AND Shorthand School
In Session. Special classes for those who have failed to make their grade. Review classes for teachers. Tuition $5. Penmanship, Business and Shorthand courses, regular rates. Graduates of the High School and all desiring to pursue any of the courses are earnestly invited to visit the school in session. Remember this institution has been under the management of Mr. Davis for 11 years, and that the teacher of shorthand has had three years' practical experience in office work in this city. Note location—516-528 Summit st., near the Steadman monument. Phone 1021.
M. H. DAVIS, Principal.

GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION
GIVEN BY THE
German Pioneer Society, of Toledo
Thursday, July 21, 1892,
On the Fine Steamer CITY OF TOLEDO to
PUT-IN-BAY.
The City Band furnishes the music. Boat leaves Madison Street Dock at 9 a. m. and returns, leaving Put-in-Bay at 5 p. m. Tickets $1. Children half price
P. J. METTLER,
FRED PUCK,
W. F. SCHMIDT,
PHILLIP SCHMIDT,
JOHN TOLLMANN,
Committee.

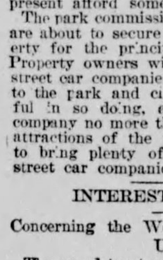


"THE MAN WHO WANTS THE EARTH," and never minds the fence. You can get a firm hold on many of the good things of this world by dealing at
HOOD BROS'. CO. 616 ADAMS STREET

GEO. F. C. KLOEPPINGER,
Sole Manufacturer of
Weis's Patent Skylights!
Patented Oct. 8, 1889.
No Sweating or Dripping from any cause.
Manufacturer of
Kloeppinger's Patent Feed Steamer for Steeb
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES AND SHEET METAL WORKS.
FIRST-CLASS SLATE ROOFING.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

HARTER'S A. No. 1 PATENT
HARTER FLOUR UN-X-CL'D
EVERY BAKING A SUCCESS.
Geo. Miller & Son, Toledo Sales Agts.
395 Summit St.

. . . LADIES' . . .
Cork Sole Hand-Turned Shoes
For HEALTH, COMFORT and STYLE are a pronounced success in Hot, Cold, Wet or Dry Weather. Try them and be convinced. Most complete line of Ladies', Misses and Children's Footwear in Toledo at the
LADIES' SHOE PARLOR,
333 Superior Street.
HILL BROS., Proprietors



WHEN DOWN TOWN . . .
COME IN!
And look at our
INITIAL ·:· TUMBLERS!
They are Neat and Pretty, and the Price is Low
. . . THE . . .
HASSENZAHL : CROCKERY COMPANY.

WEST'S SARSAPARILLA
For Spring Medicine.
W. K. WEST,
BOODY HOUSE

THE TOLEDO BEE COMPANY. | Elmer White, F. P. Chapin, G. G. Hadley.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

Home office in New Bee Building, 320 St. Clair Street; New York Office, room 206, Potter building, opposite postoffice.

Telephones, Editorial 355; Counting Room 102

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
W. A. TAYLOR, of Franklin.

For Judge of Supreme Court (long term),
JOHN J. BRIGGS, of Monroe.

For Judge of Supreme court (short term),
THOMAS BEER, of Crawford.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. WOLFE, of Fairfield.

For Member State Board of Public Works
J. N. MYERS, of Hamilton.

The Iron and Steel Schedules.

The high-tax organs are repeating the assertion that "the tax has been reduced on all the products of the Carnegie mills," and the Boston Journal says, "this is the cause of the reduction of wages." Let us take the official report from the government printing office, and compare the "act of '83" with the "act of '90" and discover if this be true. On page 8, begin: "Schedule C. Metals and Manufactures of Metals—Chromate of iron, 15 per cent, same in the McKinley bill; iron ore, 75 cents per ton, same. In the next paragraph are three items unchanged. In bar iron of certain thickness, 8-10 of a reduction is made, and in a half dozen other descriptions the duty remains the same—1 per cent. In the next paragraph: boiler or other plate, iron or steel, in its various branches of production stood 1 1-4 cents per pound, in the old schedule. In the McKinley list, nine sub-divisions of product are made with special tax on each one. On four, reductions 1-10, 1-2 and 1-5 cents per pound are made. On four, the tax is raised from 1-4 to 2, 2 8-10, and 3 1-2 cents per pound, and in the last instance noted, the change, under certain minutely described conditions is 45 per cent. The duty on iron forgings is unchanged. On hoop and band iron 1-10 cent per pound is taken off in two instances and, in the next, 2-10 cent per pound added to the 35 per cent of the old schedule. On steel or steel and iron railway bars, the reduction is made from $17.92 to $13.44 per ton, which is prohibitory of import in either case. On corrugated iron, 1-10 cent per pound is taken from the tax in three instances, leaving yet the tax 1.75, 1.85 and 2.15 cents per pound. On the last item in this list the duty is raised from 1 cent to 2 2-10 cents per pound. Sheet iron and sheet steel remain 2 1-2 cents per pound in the main. Then we have page 12, where the changes are few and the whole is placed under the provision that "iron and steel wire galvanized (of which this page is made), same as act of '83 provided no duty shall exceed 60 per cent."

To follow these comparisons through the 165 or more items in the iron and steel schedule would call for more space than a newspaper can afford. The questioner is advised to send to his member of congress and have forwarded to him the pamphlet, "The tariff act of 1890 compared with the tariff act of 1883 and the Mills bill." Then he will be able to judge for himself "who lies," when he reads the assertion in the protectionist journals that "reduction of duty on all the products of the Carnegie mills is responsible for the reduction of wages."

When the rate on steel billets was changed from ad valorem to specific, the equivalent ad valorem rate of tax would increase as prices went down. The working of this scheme is plainly shown in the following extract from the New York World:

On billets ranging in price from $20 to $28 a ton he induced Mr. McKinley to fix a tax of five-tenths of a cent a pound. When billets were $28 a ton this tax was equivalent to nearly 36 per cent. The rate on billets at $25 would be 40 per cent. So there was an apparent reduction. But as the price fell the ad valorem rate rose, for a tax of $10 on $20 is a greater percentage than $10 on $28. When the price reached $23, the sum on which Mr. Carnegie wished to fix as a compromise basis for his wages, the rate of tax was nearly 48 per cent, and English billets at $20 in Liverpool would bring $29.60 here, plus freight and insurance.

Mr. Carnegie's new schedule enabled him to keep a market that was threatened. It maintained his prohibitory protection and it gave him a basis on which to reduce wages. He insisted that the wages of labor should go down while his own percentage of profit went up, just as he insists that capital alone shall reap the benefit of improved machinery and that labor shall stop where it is, receiving an unchanged rate of wages for an increased output.

The Bee advises close study of this subject, for on this nicely manipulated schedule of iron and steel manufactures, page after page of it, hangs half the politics and policy of the high-tax protectionist, and it is the best chapter of all for enlightenment of the voter for the coming campaign.

States Rights.

To the individual, self-preservation is the first law of nature. To the collection of individuals in statehood the reserved rights guaranteed by the constitution of the republic are no less sacred. Almost instinctively one turns to these reserved rights for defense and protection against the encroachments of the general government, though one political party has builded its power by dwarfing the states, and magnifying the central government into a nation with an over large capital. But behind the impregnable fortress of states rights every person, be he republican or democrat, scrambles when local rights are assailed and no grander loyalty to country is displayed than by the defenders of states rights under such circumstances.

Just now a notable instance is presented by the Chicago republican press. Congress makes an additional appropriation for the world's fair with the proviso that the gates shall be closed on Sunday. The protestations from Chicago are long and loud and the Inter-Ocean is especially solicitous about the general government invading the rights reserved to the states by the constitution. In so many words, it serves notice that the congress of the United States has no right to say what shall be done on Sunday in the state of Illinois.

Never did the most ardent southern advocate of states rights plead stronger for local government than does this same south-hating organ of centralization, and subsidized national government.

It is encouraging to the cause of freedom and true republicanism that such evidences of respect for the bulwark of our liberties are of occasional record. Indeed one can not be truly loyal to the republic without thorough regard for the intent and purpose of the constitution. It is cause for rejoicing that all men turn instinctively to the rights reserved to the people when they think the government has encroached upon the domain of the component parts of the union. Still, a democrat can not let slip the opportunity of poking the rantankerous republican theoretical parties of states rights under the ribs whenever they practically fall back upon the reservation of individual and state protection. Such occasions enlarge the emphasis of democratic affirmation of free government—free to the individual, free to the state, and free to the republic.

Homestead and Coeur d'Alene.

Republican organs are making inquiry and criticism because so much is said about Homestead troubles and so little about the mining war in Idaho. An excellent object lesson is afforded by grouping the two—a protected and an unprotected industry, and labor subject to the same conditions in both cases. It proves all that democrats insist upon—that protection does not help the laborer and that his situation in unprotected industries is sometimes better than in protected, and vice versa, dependent not at all upon the protective tax granted to his employer. Democrats do not believe or teach that there would be no strife, dissatisfaction or contention under a low tariff law. Their only insistence is that this unjust discriminating tax does not help labor in the least, but does give employers undue advantage in the industries thus favored. It fosters trusts, enables a man or number of men to regulate and control prices, to interfere even with the natural law of supply and demand, to which unprotected industries must be subject. As the law does not, in any measure fulfill its avowed mission, and as it is burdensome and works grievous wrongs and inequalities, the growth of which threatens danger to the republic, democrats demand its vigorous revision or its entire repeal. If republican organs would be honest enough to quote their opponents correctly, there would be more satisfaction in enlightening them when they ask it.

Southern White Republicans.

The attention of the administration should be turned to Texas where the republicans, including those who went as delegates to the Minneapolis convention—the "Lily Whites," have called for "a southern central convention of white republicans." The state convention at Dallas, in April last,

"determined upon the reorganization of the party in the state based upon the intelligence and manhood of the white American citizens. * * * The plan of organization is presented for the serious consideration of all white republicans of the south who are in sympathy with the movement for white supremacy, the upbuilding of the party and the advancement of its principles, and we call upon all true republicans to come to our aid and organize in each of the southern states, and elect delegates to the southern central convention, to be held in the early fall at some central point which will be determined later, and sufficiently advertised, at which time the interest of the party in the south will be considered, and action taken looking to a more thorough organization in the future.

The only politicians who insist upon negro equality and mixed association are those who live in the north, where there are few negroes, and these flock by themselves, from choice and of necessity. When these politicians go south to reside or invest in property they surely and suddenly change their doctrines and policies. The party should be able to control its own with the party lash and party gunt before insisting upon a shot-gun policy for democrats.

Chicago has the laugh on New York sure, or rather, on New York's editorial clown. Elder Col. Shepard said, of the recent convention of Christian Endeavers in that city:

Think of 20,000 strangers in the city attending a single convention and yet New York does not show that it is crowded.

To which metropolitan marvel the Chicago Mail replies:

Twenty thousand isn't a corporal's guard in metropolitan cities such as Chicago. Twice that number of people arrive in Chicago from New York, St. Louis, Toledo, and suburban towns every day in the week and their presence is unnoticed. One hundred thousand strangers were in Chicago convention week and a Chicagoan wouldn't have known it had he not read it in the papers.

One picks up Harper's Weekly to-day with infinite sorrow, that its accomplished editor is beyond the reach of human aid, in the encroachment of a fatal malady. It is a loss to English literature and to statesmanlike political journalism when George William Curtis lays down his pen. He has said quite as many felicitous things in his "Easy Chair" peregrinations as Charles Lamb uttered in his famous essays. The sympathy of the whole country will be his in his days of suffering, and inexpressible regret, yet inspired by hope that his physician may be wrong in the diagnosis of his case, as physicians have been before.

The United States senate, enacting that the world's fair must be closed Sundays or the appropriation is no go, is a spectacle to make gods smile with derision and all lesser hypocrites reach out their hands. It is a mean and undignified way to prevent the appropriation. The spirit of eastern spite is plain in the movement. The question of Sunday closing, yea or nay, is not to be decided in this manner by the senate. It's the people's money they are voting to contribute and they are not delegated to answer moral questions for the people.

Capt. Borup was hustled home in short order when the French government notified Uncle Sam that he was not an acceptable person in the American legation. The United States government paid no attention whatever to a like request from Chili, when Mr. Egan was making himself likewise officious in their affairs, although his recall was demanded by half the country at home. And Egan is there yet.

Both the republican and the democratic platforms declare against extreme silver legislation. The republican senate stultified its party the first whack, to try and put the house in a hole and help out President Harrison. The house rose to the occasion and the senate is in a hole, as a reward for its smartness.

TOWED TO SEA BY A SWORD-FISH.

A Maine Fisherman Picked Up by the Steamer Henry Dumois.

Boston, July 16.—The steamer Henry Dumois, which arrived from Port Antonio, Jamaica, brought in John Calder, a fisherman, who was picked up in a dory about 40 miles southeast of South Shoal lightship. Calder said he belonged to the schooner Mary E. Hagan, of Portland, Me., and had been towed to sea by a sword-fish which he harpooned about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 12th. He was towed until dusk.

He managed to hang on to the fish, which weighed about 300 pounds, and on the arrival of the Dumois at Boston this morning he disposed of it to market men.

DAMAGES CLAIMED

By the Owner of the Tug Moore,

Which Was Sunk Just Off Presque Isle by the Steam Barge Raleigh.

In United States court this morning James Rooney, owner of the tug Moore, began admiralty proceedings for $1,500 damages against the owners of the steam barge Raleigh.

As was stated in the Bee yesterday, the tug Moore was run down and sunk by the steam barge Raleigh.

It appears that the Raleigh was following in the tug's wake, which had in tow three scows, light. The boats were both coming into port, when just off Presque Isle the barge overtook the tug. The libel filed in United States court sets up that the barge, instead of passing the tug on the port side, steered to the starboard without giving the signals as required by navigation rules. It is also claimed that there was only 20 feet of room between the tug and the west shore limit of the channel, which was not sufficient to allow the barge to pass, and in endeavoring to do so, struck the tug and sunk her.

By the aid of two tugs the Moore was raised and towed to dry docks, where she is now undergoing repairs, and it is expected that she will be ready for business within a week.

THE ASYLUM TRUSTEES

Hold a Meeting and Transact Some Business.

Parks Foster Said to be Dying—Talk of a New Steward—Improvements Considered.

It was expected that there would be a change in the stewardship of the Toledo asylum yesterday, but owing to the absence of two members no definite action was taken.

Messrs. Campbell, Baxter and Geyser were the only members present. Secretary Charles Foster could not leave his duties at Washington, and Parks Foster is said to be dying at his home in Elyria.

The board audited and passed the monthly schedule of bills.

It was decided to tear down all the wainscoting in the strong wards and plaster the same.

Other improvements are contemplated, but no action will be taken until there is a full meeting of the board.

A NIGHT ROUTE

To be Established Between Toledo and Put-in-Bay.

The Plan is to Charter the Steamer Douglass—Manager Colton says a Word or Two.

It is very probable that a night route between this city and Putin-Bay will be established very soon.

The owners of the City of Toledo have the project under consideration, and if there is the least assurance whatever that such a venture would pay, a boat will be put on.

The plan seems feasible enough, and would no doubt pay. All who have visited Put-in-Bay any length of time, will say that the pleasure of a trip to Putin-Bay is the visit on the island in the afternoon and night. If there is any breeze stirring at all it will be felt on the island. On a moonlight night the scenery is simply beautiful, the elevation of the island affording an unbroken view of the lake for miles in every direction. A boat down at night and back in the morning would give business men a delightful little outing without interfering with business.

In conversation with a Bee Manager Colton said: "We have been discussing a plan, to charter the steamer Douglas and run her down at night and back in the morning. We would start her Monday if there was a show of doing business to pay expenses, and I think there will be."

AN ORDER OF SALE

Issued by Judge Ricks in Circuit Court.

Providing for the Sale of all Property Owned by the American Wheel Company—Million of Dollars Involved.

An order was made in United States court at Cleveland, which arrived here to-day, providing for the sale of all of the property of the American Wheel company in Ohio.

A similar order was made simultaneously at Indianapolis providing for the sale of all of the same company's property in Indiana.

The business of this company was placed in the hands of a receiver about six months ago. It was at that time one of the most extensive and largest concerns of the kind in the United States, without exception. The plants in Ohio are at Wapakoneta, Sandusky, St. Marys, Ottawa, Miamisburg and Sidney.

MAUMEE.

Happenings, Incidents and Personals Up the River.

Maumee, O., July 16.—(Special)—Rev. and Mrs. Wagner will leave next Tuesday for Lakeside.

Miss Hattie Muirhead, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Blaker.

A. R. Cunningham has closed the Wayne street barber shop and accepted a position in Toledo.

Miss Effie Witmer, of Goshen, Ind., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. H. Binkley, of this city.

Mrs. J. H. Fambach is slowly recovering after several weeks of illness.

Dr. H. D. Kinsley this morning for Cardington, to be absent a few days.

Miss Mary Swan was the guest of Miss Clara Boyer in Waterville, Thursday.

Miss Leona Gunn returned home Thursday morning after a pleasant visit with relatives in Waterville.

Miss Gertie Lautzenheiser returned home Tuesday from a week's visit with her sisters in Toledo.

Miss Emma Lucas leaves next Tuesday for Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Rev. Casey and wife, of Trinidad, Col., spent Sunday in this city.

Rev. Shaw, of Perrysburg, preaches in the M. E. church Sunday morning.

A pleasant social was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Van Rensalaer last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Wm. Mann and Mrs. Brown, of Toledo, were the guests of Mrs. G. H. Blaker Thursday.

FOSTORIA DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Fostoria, July 16.—(Special)—The Young Men's Democratic club has been reorganized amid great enthusiasm. They assembled in their elegantly furnished headquarters in the Empire block and elected the following officers: President, F. B. Knowles; first vice president, C. C. German; second vice president, J. M. De Groff; secretary, G. G. Grimes; corresponding secretary, John Hollenbough; treasurer, J. D. McDonel; sergeant-at-arms, Henry Konetzka. The meeting throughout was enthusiastic and harmonious, and was but the forerunner of more to come that will reflect the jubilance of the great party sailing in the shadow of a glorious victory.

WATERLOO.

Personal Doings and Some Society Events.

Waterloo, July 16.—(Special)—Mr. Harlow, of McComb, O., was in our city Thursday.

Miss Lou Patterson went to Auburn Thursday.

The ladies of the M. E. church gave one of their popular suppers Wednesday evening at the home of R. Patterson, on Franklin street.

Rev. Albertson went with his children, Charlie and Annie, Wednesday, to visit Mrs. A.'s mother, who lives in the central part of the state.

The concert given by the DePauw Concert company, Monday evening, was well spoken of.

John Frick died Monday of cancer of the mesentery and stomach. Drs. Broughton, Chamberlain and Carpenter made an autopsy Tuesday morning.

Judge McBride, of Elkhart, was in our city Tuesday.

Rev. Bockman's son and Alphe C. Carpenter went to Auburn Thursday.

A HEAVY GALE

Does Considerable Damage to Lake Shipping

Several Vessels Grounded and Damaged—Rates and Passages—General Marine.

Oswego, N. Y., July 16.—A storm of great violence passed over Lake Ontario last evening, which sent vessels scudding for shelter. The wind continued to increase until 2 o'clock this morning, when it was blowing at the rate of forty to fifty miles an hour.

The tug Chieftain, with four barges laden with coal, bound for Kingston, attempted to make Oswego, but the line parted and the four barges went ashore. Another unknown vessel is ashore five miles below here.

The tow of the tug Wilson broke adrift 15 miles west of Oswego. The barge Buell, of the Wilson's tow, was caught by a tug at Fair Haven and the others were found by Oswego tugs and brought back here. Many other mishaps of minor character are reported but no lives are known to have been lost.

At the Crossing.

Lime Kilns Crossing, July 16.—Down—Cumberland, 10:40 last night; Hodge, 12:30 a. m.; Devereux, Cherokee, consort, 4; Germanic, consort, 4:10; Roma, 4:20; Havana, consort, 4:40; King, consort, Tampa, Transfer, 5; N. F., 5:20; Towers, 6; Grotwick, Hutchinson, 6:50; Hudson, 7:15; Susquehanna, 7:30; Russia, 8:00; Junior, Chandler, barges, 9:20; Continental, Howland, 10:40; Armour, 11.

Up—Jason, 11:10 last night; Philadelphia, 11:40; Perabo, 12:15; Morley, consort, 1:10 a. m.; Chisholm, consort, 3:40; Spencer, consort, Meteor, 5:50; Samuel Mitchell, 6:10; Wilson, Chisholm, 8:20; India, 8:50; Stevens, 9:20.

At the Soo.

Sault Ste. Marie, July 16.—Up—Kelly, Warner, 10; St. Magnus, 12:30 a. m.; C. P. Minch, 6:30; City of Traverse, 10.

Down—Campbell, 9:30 last night; Wahda, 115, 11; Nyanza, Midnight, Gilbert, 2 a. m.; Holland, Stevenson, Panama, Manola, 4; Hope, St. Lawrence, 6; St. Louis, Champion, Potomac, King, 8:30; Gould, Ketchum, 9:30; Morning Light, 10:30. Wind northeast; light; clear.

Wrecked in the Gale.

Manistique, July 16.—The steamer Hunter arrived here this morning with the crew of the steambarge Nelson Mills, which was wrecked in yesterday's gale.

The Mills had left here for Detroit bound for Detroit. When just off Naubenway yesterday afternoon she was driven on a ten-foot shoal and at once filled.

The crew were in a very perilous position when the Hunter was sighted. They were rescued with difficulty. The wreck was then towed to three and one-half fathoms of water where her anchors were let go.

Vessels Damaged.

East Tawas, July 16.—A terrible gale prevailed during the night and shipping suffered severely. The schooner Gilmore reached the harbor with both top masts and her forward rigging carried away. The Mackinaw and another scow loaded with telegraph poles from Monroe are here full of water.

Chicago.

Chicago, July 16.—George Boyden, leading shipper on 'Change, said to-day: "I do not expect any particular change in grain movement for tometime, although receipts of corn will be heavier next week. Rates will doubtless remain at present figures. There seems to be plenty of boats right along for all the demand of trade." Vessels were having some difficulty to-day in getting new rates to Kingston. Not much business was being done.

Buffalo.

Buffalo, July 16.—There is little doing in coal freights to-day, an drates are firm and unchanged. Charters: Berlin, Tampa, Duluth, 35c; Wells, Ludington, 70c; Reindeer, Saginaw, 40c.

Duluth.

Duluth, July 16.—Boats to carry 250,000 bus. wheat chartered sometime ago at 2 3-4 cents will load the first of next week.

Foundered.

Cleveland, July 16.—The small lake tug A. P. Wright left here last night with the lumber barges Conrad, Reid, Fortoria, American Giant and General Burnsides in tow. All but the American Giant were coal laden for Black River. During the heavy northeast gale the tow broke adrift last night, and the Burnsides foundered a few miles off the piers in trying to make Harbor. At 10 o'clock this morning the crew were taken off the sinking boat by the tug. Her spars are just above water. Her cargo of coal was consigned to Port Huron and was shipped by Morgan, Moore & Baine, of Cleveland. She was owned by Capt. Nelson Little, of Pt. Huron. At the time the Burnsides went down the weather was mild but she had been unable to survive the baking up she received during the night. Other barges are anchored safely off piers. The Port Huron tug Gettysburg lost the raft belonging to Alger, Smith & Co., in last night's gale. It went ashore at Lynn's ranges, Point Edwards, and is badly broken up.

Three or four more Escanaba boats were chartered at 7 o'clock this morning and the struggle for an advance is over. Shippers, however, have not secured a quarter of the tonnage they need.

TOLEDO PORT LIST.

Arrivals.

Prop. Russell Sage, Buffalo, mdse.
Schr. Edna Martin, Toronto, no cargo.
Schr. E. H. Jenks, Alpena, lumber.
Stmr. Douglas, Monroe, pass.
Stmr. Messenger, Monroe, pass.
Stmr. Idlewild, Detroit, pass. and mdse
Scow M. Tuttle, Delroy river, light.
Schr. Hunter Saridge, Alpena, ties.
Prop. Brittain, Bay City, lumber.

Clearances.

Prop. J. C. Gault, Buffalo, mdse.
Stmr. Idlewild, Detroit, pass. and mdse
Stmr. Messenger, Monroe, pass.
Prop. R. C. Brittain, Bay City, coal.
Schr. M. Tuttle, Mt. Clemens, coal.
Stmr. Douglas, Monroe, pass.
Schr. E. H. Jenks, Alpena, light.

BELT LINE COMPLETED

The Consolidated Lays the Last Rail To-Day.

And the First Car Over the New Line Will Probably Run To-morrow.

The Consolidated's new electric belt line will probably be in operation to-morrow.

The last rail in the Central avenue section was laid to-day and this completes the circuit.

The line runs on Summit to Adams to Collingwood, to Central avenue, to Upton avenue, to Monroe street, to Summit street. The circuit is longer than the Robison's belt and takes in a wide stretch of the city.

Mr. Lang this morning thought the first trip would be made to-morrow.

A MINISTER SERIOUSLY ILL.

St. Petersburg, July 16.—M. De Giers, foreign minister, who was thought to be improving after a long illness has had a serious relapse.

THEY MUST REPORT

County Clerk Bronson Calls the Roll

And the Indicted Councilmen Claim Their Attendance from Day to Day—Solicitor Read's Interview.

The alleged bribery sensation is still the topic of the hour, although there are no new developments.

As the bond under which the indicted men retain their liberty is limited in time from day to day, it is necessary for each man to report to County Clerk Bronson every day, and the hour and minute of his attendance is noted by the clerk. If they desire to leave the city they must first get a written permit stating at what time they will leave, by what train they are going, and the permit fixes the time of return. If the accused, or any of them, fail to comply with these provisions, the recognizance is promptly forfeited and the person committed to prison to await the action of the court.

A Bee had the following interview with Solicitor Read this morning as to impeachment and criminal proceedings in this case:

"It has been stated on the streets that the accused would rather have impeachment proceedings tried first, thinking by this that they would be able to weaken the prosecution under the indictment," said Mr. Read, "and a few citizens fear this might be the result. If the common pleas court proceeds with the trial under the indictment, at once, no impeachment proceedings will be commenced if I can help it, at least against those under indictment. It is not generally understood that there is a great difference between the proceedings under the indictment and for impeachment. While the former is restricted to the technicalities and rules of a criminal prosecution, directed solely in reference to the one crime set forth in the indictment and to the exclusion of all other matters, the latter may extend over all charges of irregularities, misfeasance and malfeasance of those officers being investigated. You will readily see that under this we could investigate and produce for the consideration of the jury the alleged conspiracy to block or further legislation and the alleged association of the accused for the purpose of demanding or receiving compensation for the passage or defeat of any legislation. While under the indictment only the transaction with the Pluto Oil company could be looked into. Under the impeachment proceedings the hearing could cover every particle of legislation, or attempted legislation, upon which there was a suspicion.

"You see the latter proceeding properly conducted would be a thorough ventilation of everything under rules of law, before a competent tribunal. This proceeding, if the other is not instituted, is demanded by the public welfare and should be proceeded with in justice to the members of the council not under indictment. The termination of these impeachment proceedings, whether the accused are ousted from their office or not, could have no effect upon the criminal prosecution.

"I am not at all solicitous to undertake these proceedings, but if the courts adjourn for the summer vacation, I shall feel it my duty to draw the affidavits I have been requested to draft and push the investigation with as much despatch as possible. Of course this would take my summer vacation at the same time. When we officers accepted our position, we did it with a full understanding that we must perform our duties whenever they were demanded. If the prosecuting attorney and the common pleas court are of the opinion that a proper criminal investigation would be hampered by impeachment proceedings they can proceed at once. This would render impeachment proceedings unnecessary and save the county a vast amount of money for these investigations be expensive."

Mr. Bassett Gives Some Advice.

There seems to be an effort on the part of some one to frighten witnesses for the prosecution in the council boodle cases.

The following letter was received by stenographer Bassett to-day. It was misdirected and therefore delayed about 24 hours:

Toledo, July 13, 1892.

Dear Sir: Don't be too anxious to talk about what you know. A still mouth is best for you. Young men like you are apt to be a little too fresh, and it might get you into trouble you won't soon forget. Beware, you have gone too far already, and have done harm to those who know how to get satisfaction. X.

OUR EXCHANGES

Have a Word to Say on the Week's Developments.

A number of Toledo's councilmen are accused of boodling and an investigation has been commenced. If affairs are as serious as stated it may prove quite interesting business for some of Toledo's city legislature.—Wood County Tribune.

Toledo's greatness is no longer left to the future to develop. The city is getting there very rapidly now. The recent developments in the city council gives to the town a metropolitan air. To have boodlers, real, genuine boodlers, in their council is one more step in the direction of greatness. —Perrysburg Journal.

If the evidence against the Toledo boodling councilmen supports the indictments, it will be conceded that the Pluto Oil company which exposed the efforts has done a great public service. If Toledo public opinion is like that which prevails here, this exposure will not only put to an end the public careers of the men involved, but will also offer a serious check to that kind of business on the part of others. Corruption in the enactment of law is one of the chief causes of the prevalent disrespect for law. The public officer who solicits or accepts a bribe is false not only to himself, but also to his country. He belongs to the same general class of anarchists as the men who were hanged at Chicago after the Haymarket riots. If anything, he is a little worse than they, for he has struck law for his private gain, while they did what they did partly at least from a mistaken idea of right. If the men indicted are guilty, there should be no half-way punishment of their crime. This is the time for all good men to stand together for law and its strict enforcement and for the fullest punishment of all sorts of anarchists.—Columbus Dispatch.

Toledo is having a high old time this week. A special grand jury is in session for the purpose of investigating charges that a boodle ring exists in the council of that city—a ring composed of 11 councilmen who sell their votes to parties desiring franchises, etc. There are charges and counter-charges without number. The outcome will be watched with considerable interest.—Maumee New Era.

A special grand jury of Toledo indicted five of the city's councilmen Thursday for indictions of boodling in their official capacity.—Ottawa County Exponent.

Professional boodlers from municipal bodies will long have a dread of desks draped with muscuito netting. The Toledo municipal statesmen seem to have met with a practical demonstration of the truth of an old saying slightly modified. They have found out that the floors have ears.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The grand jury indictment of Toledo councilmen might be taken everywhere as a caution for councilmen not to boodle or do anything contrary to law. If there are any colored gentlemen in the woodpile they are always liable to be made public. If the Toledo men are guilty they ought to be punished. Public office should be a public trust in fact as well as in pretense. —Canton Repository.

CALEDONIAN CONVENTION.

Business Closed and Officers Elected at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 16.—The Caledonian convention concluded last evening with the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, William Gardner, Chicago; first vice president, W. Rutherford, Montreal; second vice president, George Leitch, Philadelphia; secretary, Peter Ross, New York; treasurer, Wm. Wright, Montreal; managing committee, James Burke of Buffalo, and Robert J. Black, of Detroit.

The convention next year will be held in Chicago in September, when it is expected a monument to Robert Burns to be erected there will be ready for dedication.

The convention resolved to hold Caledonian games at the world's fair. To-day the visitors will go to Streenwater, where athletic sports will be held.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AMATEUR OARSMEN.

The Northwestern Association at Hillsdale.

Detroit, Chicago, Toronto, Wyandotte and Wakerville Boys to the Front—That is Some of Them.

The twenty-fourth annual regatta of the Northwestrn Amateur Rowing association opened up at Baw Bese Park, Hillsdale, Mich., yesterday. Special trains arrived over the Lake Shore from all divisions crowded with people. It was a splendid day for the opening. A strong westerly wind was blowing, but it did not interfere with the sport. The course was one and one-half miles.

The events yesterday resulted as follows:

First Trial Junior Fours.

Tecumseh, Walkerville, Ont... 9 3-4 min.
Wolverines, No. 1, Detroit.....10 min.
Argonauts, Toronto.....10 1-2 min.

Second Trial, Junior Fours.

Wyandottes, Wyandotte.....10 min.
Wolverines, No. 2, Detroit....10 3-4 min.
Mutuals, Detroit.....11 min.

Junior Singles.

Detroit, F. A. Lyon.....17 min.
Argonauts, E. A. Thompson.....18 min.

Junior Pair.

Detroit, Tappan-Hastings.....12 1-2 min.

Junior Doubles.

Catlire, Chicago.....12 1-2 min.
Mutuals, Detroit.....12 3-4 min.

Gig.

Detroit .....10:45 min.
Wolverines, Detroit.....10:48 min.
Local Athletics, Chicago.....11:00 min.
Wyandottes .....11:30 min.

The junior fours' finals were not rowed. Many of the events were most exciting, especially the gig race where the two Detroit teams lead only three seconds apart with Chicago and Wyandotte from 12 to 42 seconds behind.

Chicago and Detroit had a lively pull in the juniors' doubles, the former pulling in ahead with only a quarter of a minute to spare.

The races to-day will be as follows:

Quarted-mile dash—Thompson, red; McKay, white; Henson, blue; McDowell, orange.

Four-oared gig—Delewares, red; Wyandottes, white; Wolverines, blue.

Senior pair—Clark-Lyon, red; Standish-Adams, white.

Senior singles—McKay, red; Standish, white; Thompson, blue; McDowell, orange.

Senior doubles—Catlines; Winner of junior doubles, barge—Tecumseh, Wolverines.

Toledo is in the association, but entered no contestants.

ONE HUNDRED SHARES

Of the Toledo Gas Light and & Coke Company's Stock

Sold at Par to Toledo Capitalists—Outsiders are Selling and Natives are Investing.

Yesterday, H. S. Walbridge, representing a number of outside holders of Toledo Gas Light and Coke company's stock, sold 100 shares to Toledo capitalists at par.

The sale, in face of the boom in electric stock, is considered a good one, and the fact that the stock was bought in by Toledoans shows the faith home capitalists have in the continued prosperity of the institution.

Mr. Walbridge refuses to give the names of the sellers except to say that it is the joint holdings of a number of outsiders.

PUBLIC HANGING IN TEXAS.

Caldwell, Tex., July 16.—Cal. Parks was publicly hanged in the southern part of the city yesterday. The drop fell at 1:05 p. m. Parks' neck was broken and he died in seven and one-half minutes. There were about 3,000 persons present. He had previously made a full confession.

CATCH A TARTAR,

And when caught scrub well with SOZODONT. Don't spare it. Brush for dear life. If you destroy it, all the better for you and your teeth. It will destroy the health of the mouth, its beauty, and your sweet breath.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

St. Paul, Minn., July 16.—Three persons, names unknown, were killed by lightning during a hailstorm in Lac Qui Parle county Thursday, and Paul Hunzicker was killed in the same manner near Cottonwood.

PRISONERS IN THE PEN.

They Now Number 1,876—Not Enough Cells to Accommodate Them.

Columbus, O., July 16.—The count at the penitentiary showed that 1,876 prisoners are behind the bars. This is the largest number ever confined there at one time. There are not enough cells to accommodate them and nearly 200 convicts sleep on cots in the corridor of the west cell block. Besides these several able-bodied prisoners were last night given lodging in the hospital because there was no other place for them to sleep. The number of prisoners is constantly growing. Six were discharged yesterday and 15 were received, five of whom were from Hamilton county, five from Cuyahoga county, and five United States prisoners from Georgia.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Third Street Grading.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Third street from the west gutter line of Oak street to the junction of Clark street, by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary culverts, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one payable in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of ..... Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB.
City Clerk.

16-july-e-o-d-2-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Woodville Street Sewer.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two and one-half feet inside diameter and four-inch shell along the center line of Woodville street from the sewer in Nevada street to the center of Navarre avenue.

Said work to be paid for in an assessment upon the lots and lands benefited thereby in proportion to the benefits, payable to the contractor or assigns one-half in ten days after the confirmation of the assessment and the remainder in one year thereafter, except the cost of that part of the work in street intersections which will be paid in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

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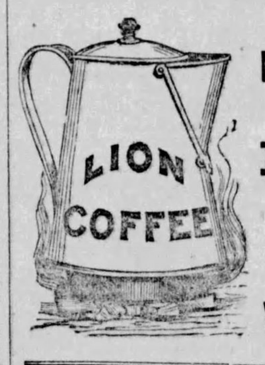
By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

16-July-e-o-d-4-w



THE FINEST COFFEE IN THE WORLD IS MADE FROM LION COFFEE!

COMBINING STRENGTH AND PURITY WITH EXQUISITE FLAVOR.
HAVE YOU EVER TRIED A PACKAGE?

Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, O.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

a woman's remedy for woman's diseases, has stood the test of many years, and is to-day the only successful and harmless cure for all those peculiar weaknesses and

Diseases of Women,

organic diseases of the uterus or womb, inflammation, ovarian troubles, falling or displacement of the womb, faintness, nervous prostration, weak back, aches, etc.

All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence LY

DR. KALKHOFF

Has the largest private practice in the United States

EUROPEAN SPECIALIST.

35 years' private practice and hospital experience in Europe and America. Dr. Kalkhoff is a member of the European Association of Medical and Surgical Specialists.

Stomach and Bowel Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, etc., cur d under a guarantee by Dr. Kalkhoff's original DIET CHARTS of what to eat and drink, and SPECIFIC VEGETABLE REMEDIES, to act in harmony with the food.

Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases, such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Deafness, etc., cured by an original system of INHALATION with compressed medicated gases for home or office treatment. Worst cases of Catarrh cured by this method in two to three months.

All Chronic and Desperate Diseases such as Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Headache, Fits Sleeplessness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion Cancers, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Freckles, Pimples, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, etc.; also Heart, Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Female Diseases.

PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES, cured under a guarantee and forfeit of $1000 for failure. Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Effects of Youthful Indiscretions and Sexual Excesses, Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and energy, Impotency, etc., quickly and permanently cured by an original and never failing treatment. Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Cures guaranteed when others have failed. Low charges, and consultation sacredly confidential. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays and holidays 9 to 12.

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Iron Pipe O W Tubing, Casing, Hydrants, Faucet Washers, Pumps, Hose, &c.

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CENTRIC.

"Tell me dear, why you seem so bright, Whenever you sit down to write." "For reasons two," and then he told her, "'Twas the Centric Pen and the Centric Holder."

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75 cent and Dollar Wall Paper, "Elegant Patterns," at 50 and 75 cents. Too much rain!

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HOUSE ALL ON A FRIDAY MORNING.

"Oh! Mother Meg, come out, come out,
And hearken what I say!
There are strange happenings about
The Squire's house this day!
The mare is gone from out her stall,—
Alack, unlucky fate!—
Three crows did fly around the hall
As I ran out the gate!

"A bumblebee hath stung the Squire;
His face is twice its size.
My cake hath vanished off the fire,
Bewitched from 'neath my eyes!
Old Goody Gay doth sore bemoan
Some spirit in the well,
Which makes the bucket weigh ten stone
And keeps it under spell!"

Then Buxom Bess, the Squire's maid,
Wrung her two hands, forlorning;
But simple Jake, who after sped,
Just stood and looked and wagged his head—
All on this Friday morning.

So Mother Meg a charm did brew
For Bess, the Squire's ills;
A wondrous potion to undo
What things had come to pass.
She drew three hairs, and each one named,
From out her old cat's back,
And cast them in the fire that flamed
Beneath her caldron black.

Took herbs which grew the well beside,
Each with its magic art,
A snake-tooth and a horsehair tied,
And earth a seventh part,
And these did brew, and brew, and brew,
Within her caldron there,
Then with her hazel rod she drew
Three circles in the air;

"Abra-cad-abra, cad-abra, ca-di!
Come, my cat with the gleaming eye,
Abra-cad-abra, cad-abra, cad-ay!
Banish spell in this smoke away!"

With this strange charm went Bess the maid
Backward, and slow retreating;
And three times around the house she strayed
And here and there the potion laid,
Those mystic words repeating.

And lo! before the morrow, Jake
Had caught that wandering mare;
And slyly from the well did take
The stones he emptied there!
Old Goody, so rejoiced was she,
Drew water till nigh spent;
Then straightway o'er a cup o' tea
To tell her gossip went.

No bees did sting the Squire, because
The bees he went not nigh,
And Buxom Bess so busy was
She saw no black crows fly,
But her good cake was gone, in truth;
Yet this thing I do say,
She lost not one again, forsooth,
Until next baking-day!

Now, if such signs should come to you,
Speed straight away, I beg,
And get a magic potion, too,
Brewed by Old Mother Meg.
But of one Jake, with shambling tread,
Ask not the road. Take warning!
For when these things were done and said,
He just stood by and wagged his head—
All on that Friday morning!

—St. Nicholas.

BEESWAX.

Russians are colonizing the arid counties of Rush, Lane and Ness in western Kansas.

Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the head.

The Kansas State university senior class has this truly idiotic yell: "Johnnie took a bite, Susie took a chew; rock chalk, jay hawk, class of '92!"

Upon examination of the human skin with the latest improved microscopes it is found to be covered with minute scales, overlapping each other exactly like those of a fish.

Most of the immigrants to this country during the past year came from Germany, the Fatherland furnishing 135,000. Ireland sent 60,000 and Italy a few more than that number.

A Miss Bliss, of Worcester, Mass., has come into the possession of a fortune estimated at several million dollars by the will of a Hartford gentleman to whom she was engaged to be married.

According to a published guide to the railroads of the United States, there are, or lately were, seventeen different gauges in the country, varying from two feet to five feet seven inches in width.

The invention of drawing wire is ascribed to Rodolph of Nuremburg, about 1410. Mills for this purpose were first set up at Nuremburg in 1563. The first wire mill in England was erected in Mordake, in 1663.

Some boys in Murray county, Georgia, claim that they saw a blacksnake run at full speed down a steep hill and jump 10 feet high and capture a sapsucker, which was drilling a hole in the bark of a pine tree with its sharp beak.

A resident of Columbus, Ind., has a game-cock which was recently attacked by a bull, but in a very few minutes the bull was minus an eye. About a year ago he killed in one day seven geese, 11 turkeys and three roosters.

Belgium now has 133,000 voters; a household suffrage would raise the number to 900,000; giving the suffrage to all who can read and write would raise it to 1,100,000, and universal suffrage would mean 1,500,000 voters.

A Belfast (Me.) grocer says that a stranger entered his store the other day and said he wanted a pint of molasses. It was drawn, when the customer put the molasses dish to his mouth and never stopped until he had swallowed its contents. He paid for the molasses and quietly left without a remark.

The following note from an indignant mother was recently received by a master in one of the London board schools: "I must complain about the wicked things you teach my boy—sinful things. You light a candle, put a tumbler over it, and make it go out without blowing it out."

An English scientist has made a calculation about the time it will take to fill the world with all the people it will hold. The present population of the globe is supposed to be about 1,467,000,000, and he estimates that the maximum of the inhabitants that can be sustained on the entire land surface of the earth is 5,994,000,000, and that this figure will be reached A. D. 2072.

An Egyptian knife, dug up on the banks of the Nile in 1890, and said to be as old as Moses, is exhibited among the antiquities in the private museum of Flinders Petrie, London. The shaft of the instrument is of wood, set with a row of fine flint saws, which are securely cemented in a groove. This discovery answers the oft-asked question: How did the stone age man harvest his crops?

The mace of the house of representatives consists of a bundle of thirteen ebony rods entwined and bound together with silver bands. The thirteen ebony sticks represent the thirteen original states of the Union. They are surmounted by a globe of silver, upon which the hemisphere's are traced, while a silver eagle, with outstretched wings, is perched upon the summit of the globe. It was made in 1884, and weighs twenty pounds.

Some one who has looked up the cruelties of great destitution among the English speaking races writes that in 1610 an awful famine raged throughout all Europe, and again from 1193 to 1195, when complete failures caused terrible suffering. In England and France people ate the flesh of dogs and cats, and many cases of cannibalism were recorded. During the latter three years thousands upon thousands perished from starvation.

A Lansing, Mich., man is said to have invented a system of train lighting by electricity in a successful and economical way. The generator is attached to the forward axle of the locomotive. The armature is fastened to the axle and revolves with it in contact with the other parts of the dynamo, which rest upon roller bearings at the end of the cylinders. The machine, it is said, does not weigh over 300 pounds, and is protected by an iron jacket. Connections with the cars to be lighted are made by couplers. The lights are incandescent, and sufficient current is stored in small secondary batteries in the cars lighted. The headlight of the locomotive is also supplied from this source, and the cost of the system is said to be less than that for the ordinary lights now in use on railroads.

The entire telegraph service of Spain is at a standstill, a general strike having recently taken place. A novel feature of this strike, remarks the Electrical Review, is the plan adopted by the operators to render the service ineffective. The government suddenly found all communication by wire stopped, though the telegraph system was apparently in good working order. The operators did not leave their posts, but when asked to send messages they signalled as usual, and informed the officials that there was no response to their calls for the distant office. This sort of passive resistance puzzled the officials. The only way the government could send communications on state matters was by railway telegraph, and only by the courtesy of the railway officials could this be done. The railway operators being in sympathy with the strikers, would not handle the government dispatches, but some of the railway officials, who are practical telegraphers, transmitted them.

DREAD CHOLERA INFANTUM

Causes Half of the Funerals This Month.

Superintendent Penney's Bright Babe Almost a Victim.

The Pure Food That Saved Willie is Within the Reach of Every Mother.

July is a fatal month for children. Half of the funerals are those of children under five years old.

These little ones die from want of proper nourishment.

B. Frank Penney, of the Standard office, New Bedford, Mass., has a rosy little youngster, Willie, who is the pride of all his relatives and friends.

In a recently published letter, Mr. Penney said: "Shortly after Willie was born he had a severe attack of sickness, with symptoms of cholera infantum. We tried various foods and many remedies, but he grew weaker every day, until we began to despair of saving his life. Finally a friend recommended lactated food and we began using it. The child grew better at once, and in a short time he was fat and strong, the very picture of health. We have fed him on lactated food ever since, and he has not been sick a single day."

Willie Penney.

Mr. Penney is superintendent of the Pleasant street M. E. Sunday school, and prominent in religious and charitable works. He feels that he can do no better service to mothers, who, in this dangerous season, are wondering what will become of their little ones, than to recommend the food that saved his child's life.

Lactated food is not a medicine, is not a secret preparation, is not an ordinary food. It is a pure combination of the nutritious elements of the great cereals, wheat and barley, to which is added pure sugar of milk and the salts found in mother's milk, making the most perfect nourishment for infants. Its preparation is entirely under the supervision of no less a man than Prof. Boynton, of Vermont university. It has the hearty indorsement of the best physicians, and has done wonders in gladdening the hearts of mothers and fathers everywhere.

It must be borne in mind that lactated food is so inexpensive that it is within the reach of everyone. 150 meals can be made from a dollar package, and the food, as prepared for the use of infants, will cost less than five cents a quart. In these July days, when cholera infantum is so common, no babe should be allowed to go without it.

LETTER LIST.

Gents'.

A—Charles Henry August.

B—Howard Berkey, John A. Bessire, M. C. Burney, O. Bens, Wm. H. Burnes, W. G. Burton, Geo. A. Biddeman, Geo. P. Bliss, Geo. Brooks, F. Cullen Bardley, Fred Brown, E. Budow, Chas. Bower, B. Barcher, A. M. Baker.

C—Malcolm Campbell, Patrick Cunningham, U. B. Conley, J. A. Clark, Urvin G. Cole, Sanderson Comer, Robert Carland, Fred Campbell, Rev. D. Calkins, Aden Cunningham.

D—B. E. Doherty, P. Donohue, Geo. H. Drake, John Delger, John Durbin.

E—Ellsworth Elkins, J. Ellis.

F—Geo. Fraver, R. A. Fox, S. H. Fredlander.

G—Reid Gibson, J. Graden.

H—Geo. Hogaman, Charley Hill, Geo. Hastings, Geo. S. Hall, James Healy, J. Clifford Haskins, Mr. Homer, Mr. Hummer, W. M. Hill, Wm. Herzog.

J—R. Jarrick, Frank Jaxon.

K—W. A. Kolb, Sam Kee, Charley Kenney, Ed Knight, Frank Kolling, August Kruger, Arnold Kearse.

L—F. W. Lentz, Geo. Lewis, Alex Lendroth, F. Lee Lee, Harry Libbey, Jacob Long, John O. Longan, Pitt Lloyd, Prof. Lane, Vilas LaPoint.

M—E. O. McCormick, Ed Otto Meger, Fred Miller, J. W. Mitchell, James Moe, Meritith Morton, Nelson L. Magee, Louis Morris, John McGinnis, James Mitchell.

P—F. Pusey, F. W. Parker, E. W. Peterson, Henry Post.

R—Wm. Ryan, Wm. P. Robinson, T. P. Rigg, Robert Radsick, F. W. W Robinson, A. Richison, D. T. Roach, E. A. Ruckman, I. F. Ramsey, Geo. Rose, R. Riffer, Harra Rotchford, John Rodenbaugh, John A. Rogers.

S—John Sarah, J. H. Somers, I. C. Stephens, Jacob Seibel, Jacob Sherer, John Shultz, T. E. Sowle, Robert Saylor, M. G. Sentury, H. Simpson, Ed Stern, C. Simpson, C. L. Stevens, Chas. Shuey.

T—W. S. Teeple, R. A. Thomas, Mr. Tosang, Elliott F. Talmadge.

V—James W. Van Horn.

W—A. J. Wetmore, W. G. Winthrop, A. L. Wright, Chas. Williams, C. E. S. Wingfield, Charley Williams, Ed Wilcox, S. J. Wilson, Geo. O. Whitten (3), Henry Webb, Joseph Wiedermann, Nelson Wilbur.

Ladies' List.

A—Minnie Ames.

B—Amy Bice, Mrs. Ada Bassett, Mrs. Ella Bryant, Mrs. W. D. Baker, Mrs. Sadie Butler, Miss May Brown, Mrs. Mary Bodette, Miss Martha Bernholtz.

C—Miss Lillie Consaul, Mrs. Clinton W. Cresson.

D—Mrs. Bertha Donaldson, Miss Eva Dollen.

F—Jane Finney, Mrs. John Foley, Miss Fronecka Fleckadill.

G—Miss Ella Gelwix, Mrs. E. A. Grummon, Mrs. Jennie Godfrey, Mrs. Galvin, Mrs. Mary Grant.

H—Miss Hoty Higans, Mrs. Estella Haskins, Miss Bee Hoeltzel, Mrs. Florence Hunt.

K—Mrs. Sophie Kempt.

L—Mrs. Regina O. La Vigne, Mrs. Levy, Miss Helen Leonard.

M—Mrs. E. J. McWarner, Miss Minnie Muir, Mrs. Lena Myers, Miss Emma Mine, Mrs. H. Meriman, Miss Carrie Merrell, Mrs. Bell Merrill, Miss Franzie Miller.

N—Miss Anna R. Nankiville, Miss Nortine, Mrs. Isaac Nioley.

O—Mrs. Emma Osenbaugh.

P—Miss Mary Pressler.

R—Miss May Rang, Mrs. May Rodley.

S—Mrs. Chas. W. Seute, Mrs. Carrie Schiler, Miss Lillian Stevens, Miss Lena Schaibley, Mrs. Weck Stured, Mrs. Schultz, Mrs. M. Shea, Mrs. Levi T. Scofield, Miss Rose Snyder, Miss Jennie Sturgis, Mrs. M. A. Stimms, Mrs. S. C. Seazholly.

T—Mrs. Ann R. Thompson, Mrs. Thomers, Mrs. Theobald.

W—Mrs. Silas Wallace, Miss Lillian Wells, Miss Mamie Walker, Mrs. Weber, Mrs. M. W. Wilay, Miss Gertie Whitney.

V—Miss Carrie Vaughn, Mrs. May Van.

Miscellaneous.

M. L. Baker & Co., Dell —, 1317 Ontario, Jane, —, 884 Bartlett, Lyttle & Stone, Preston Eng. Co., Toledo Ducking Co., Triumph Mop Co.

BUY CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

Chicago real estate almost sells itself, and does its own talking. A syndicate of wealthy, representative men own Sheldon Heights, the highest, driest and best residence property in Chicago. They want one first-class real estate man (only) to represent them in this town and vicinity. Don't "putter" along with little things in boom towns—handle something you can turn easily. Location; price; terms—are all attractive and right. Chicago is getting one new permanent inhabitant every nine minutes. This makes a lively demand for good residence property. A live, progressive man, with a following, can learn of a business opening of a very profitable nature by writing to-day to Jas. E. & Robt. L. McElroy, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, provided the name of this paper is mentioned.

THE BUSINESS WAY.

"For years," observed the verbose caller to the busy editor, "I have been endeavoring to discover the lost tribes of Israel."

"Has it ever occurred to you to advertise for them?" asked the editor with deep concern.

ADVENTURE OF A FEMALE DOCTOR.

A young married woman in this city, who is a doctor of medicine and is slowly building up a nice practice, often finds it convenient to drop the title and be introduced to new acquaintances as Miss R——, instead of Dr. Theodora R——. So many otherwise sensible people have a prejudice against female doctors, that she likes to establish herself in their respect and good graces by her natural charms of manner, looks and brains before she "springs" her profession on them. Often too she finds it more useful when writing to people she does not know to sign herself "Dr. R——," instead of "Dr. Theodora R——," and once this latter habit got her into an awkward situation; though more frequently it worked advantageously.

It is her custom to spend her summer vacation in a quiet Maine town, which is most easily reached by boat from Boston. This time she telegraphed ahead to the Boston steamship line: "Keep me a berth for to-morrow night," and signed it "Dr. R——." She was pretty well known to the officers and agents of the line and had no doubt that that was enough to secure it. Reaching Boston by rail, she hurried down to the boat without going to the agent's office. Once on board, she greeted the steward as an old friend and went straight to her cabin and began to make herself comfortable. The boat had not got well under way, before there came a knocking at her door, and when she opened it, a big, fat man peered in and then started back with an angry look on his face.

"This is my cabin," he said.

"Excuse me, sir. It is mine."

"Here is my check and key with the proper number on it."

"Mine bears the same."

"There must be some blunder, madam."

"There must be, but the blunder is not mine, sir."

"It must be, madam. It is not likely that two gentlemen would be mistakenly assigned to your stateroom."

"Are there two gentlemen assigned here?"

"Yes, madam. The upper berth has been taken by myself, and the lower by a Dr. R—— of New York."

Then it dawned upon Dr. Theodora R—— that she was not as well known to the agents as she thought. They had supposed Dr. R—— to be a man, and had assigned her to a stateroom with another man. This all flashed through her mind in a twinkling. Then she said: "Excuse me, sir. This is evidently my mistake," and, gathering her things up with a swoop, she marched out into the saloon and sat there all night, sooner than make public the laughable predicament in which she had placed herself.—New York Tribune.

PIROUETTING DERVISHES.

Dancing Monks Described by Major Handy.

Strange and Extraordinary Performance Equaled Only in Its Wild Abandonment by a Sioux Ghost Dance or Parisian Can-Can.

Among the extravagant propositions which Chief Handy of the world's fair bureau of publicity and promotion is constantly receiving, none perhaps is more interesting than that proposed by a troop of dancing dervishes. In speaking of them the major expresses himself in the following mellifluous strain:

"Dancing dervishes; what a vision of flying beards, pirouetting bodies, and weird figures this phrase calls to mind. This unique and remarkable performance is only equaled in its weird and extraordinary abandonment by a Sioux ghost dance or an Irish wake. Many of the other mysteries of the Moslem customs are forbidden to the western insight, but the dervishes quite generally allows the unbeliever to penetrate to the very heart of their monasteries, the sole condition being that the boots and shoes be left at the entrance, that the sacred hall or monastery be not defiled by the print of Christian sole-leather.

"The dancing dervishes are a kind of Mohammedan monks who live in communities. The word dervish itself means "poor," which designation, however, has long since ceased to be applicable, since now these monks are rich, as a rule, and possessed of large estates and have fattened on the gifts and legacies of the faithful. The interior of one of these monasteries is strikingly different from the cold, frigid, and oftimes sepulchral aspect which western monasteries exhibit. They are large and brilliant, with painted decorations, comfortable divans, fountains, and long colonnades.

No Hint of Monasticism.

"There is no ascetic character, or even hint of monasticism, but instead beautiful, comfortable, and even luxurious accessories, and in the hall where this performance takes place one could readily imagine himself in a ball-room, where a waltz of Strauss was to be danced. There is a gay, festival air about the place; the walls are painted in blue and gold; the floor is perfectly polished marble, upon which is seated an orchestra of several musicians, who accompany the dervishes in their wild and extraordinary exercises. When the dancers appear they come defiling before the chief of the community, whom they salute in true eastern fashion with profound obeisance. Then they proceed to recite their prayers, with all the genuflections, prostrations, and grimaces peculiar to the Mussulman ritual. This part of the performance over, they then begin a curious processional march. They walk two by two, passing in front of the superior, who by a mysterious gesture gives them a benediction. They keep up the march, repeating, in a slow, nasal monotone, passages from the koran, to which, after the benediction, is added an accompaniment from the orchestra. The strains played by the flutes and tarbonkas seem to produce a wonderful effect upon the marching dervishes. Their faces, at first dull and heavily depressed, begin to brighten; their bodies sway to and fro, next their voices rise, and soon throughout the hall resounds the tramping of hurrying and nervously excited feet. The music itself is a wonderful, curious, barbaric production. There is at first a fierce, intoxicating wildness in the strain, while there come notes of such excessive tenderness. There is also the same distinctly marked cadence and accent that one finds in the old negro melodies, and one soon finds the body swaying and the head keeping time to these oriental measures.

Intoxicated Fanatics.

"Meanwhile the march of the dervishes has changed to a whirl—for the swift, rotary movement of these half-intoxicated fanatics can scarcely be termed a dance. They begin by whirling about, their arms extended horizontally, the eyes partially closed, while upon the lips is a smile as if caused by some sweet delirium. As the waltz increases in speed and rapidity they seem to lose all control of their own actions and abandon themselves to a sort of supernatural controlling power. The eye can scarcely follow these madly pirouetting figures, who revolve each on his own center with such swiftness that nothing short of a whirlwind of motion could compete with them. Their garments stand out like bells, so constant and perfect is their perpetual motion. Every moment the music becomes quicker in measure, the whirl swifter, while the flood of ecstacy which seems to prevade the waltzers suffuses their faces with a bliss which is apparently ineffable. The entire body of men—some young, some old—is possessed by the same mad impulse. There seems to be no apparent effort, no fatigue, no strain either upon their physical strength or emotional nature. They keep on waltzing, whirling, pirouetting, the smile on the lips growing more radient, their faces shedding a kind of supernatural radiance of joy, their tunics spreading about them like a circle—no one touching the other, each oblivious of his neighbor—until finally human endurance has reached its limitations and one after another the exhausted dervishers drop prostrate to the floor, lying there an inert mass of heaving drapery.

"And it is thus," says the major, "that some men seek their God!—that these oriental monks believe they can possess a foretaste of Mohammed's paradise, and catch a glimpse in their sensuous delirium of the dark-eyed, rosy-lipped houris who awaits them in the heaven Allah has promised them."

NOTHING BETTER FOR CHILDREN

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The phonograph with a clock attachment is made to announce the departure of trains in a station in St. Petersburg.

HOT WEATHER HUMORS

Dug and scratched for 38 years. Itching and burning intolerable. Suffered untold agonies; $500 to anybody had they cured me. CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me. God bless the inventor of Cuticura!
CHENEY GREEN, Cambridge, Mass.

Minister cured of an extremely itchy and painful skin disease, with branlike scales. General health affected. Completely cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES. Thinks them of more value to the world than any other medicines. REV. WM. CREELMAN, Worthington, Mass.

My little boy was afflicted with eczema. Grew worse under three eminent physicians. Think it would have covered his whole body had I not tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. Two months' use completely cured him.
J. WILLARD CASE, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

Relief, in the great majority of the severest cases of torturing and disfiguring humors, eruptions and diseases, especially of infants and children, is immediate, and a cure, speedy, permanent, and economical, even when the disease is complicated with scrofulous and hereditary taints. This is strong language but every word is true.

Hot Weather Blemishes

Red, rough and oily skin, tan, freckles, and sunburn, summer rashes, bites and stings of insects, and every irritation of the skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest of toilet and nursery soaps.

Summer, when the pores open freely, is the best time to permanently cure diseases of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair. More great cures are daily made by the **Cuticura Remedies** than by all other skin and blood remedies combined. They afford immediate relief in the most torturing and disfiguring eruptions, humors, and diseases, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Cuticura

Bad humor since war; $5,000 expended on doctors and medicine without avail; gave myself up to die; good wife suggests CUTICURA; used them seven months; entirely cured. Call on me. C. L. PEARSALL, 1 Fulton Fish Market, New York.

Had eczema; went to the Soldiers' Home in Washington. Used CUTICURA REMEDIES. One set completely cured me. Skin now as fair as a new-born baby. Feel it my duty to write and attest the efficacy of your remedies.
C. FRED BLUM, 622 Penn Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

One sore from my waist down with eczema. Three of the best doctors did me no good. Without doubt I owe my life to CUTICURAS. Without them, I would have been in my grave. Your medicines alone cured me. Accept my thanks. W. H. QUALLS, Paducah, Ky.

We desire those who have suffered long and hopelessly, and who have lost faith in doctors and medicine, to begin small. Buy a cake of CUTICURA SOAP. If this proves the most effective skin purifier you have ever used you may then buy a box of CUTICURA, the great skin cure. If it should prove more than satisfactory, you may venture to buy a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and thus perfect the cure. All we ask is a single trial.

Red, Rough Hands

Itching, burning, cracked and bleeding palms, painful finger-ends and shapeless nails, prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP. The whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands and shapely nails, as well as luxuriant hair and healthy scalp, are produced by this world-renowned soap.

Everything about the **Cuticura Remedies** invites confidence. They are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most refined and sensitive. They are adapted to all ages, and may be used on the youngest infant. They have friends in every village, hamlet, and cross-roads in this country. People in every walk of life believe in them, use them, and recommend them. In a word, they are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times.

Remedies

Baby very sick with eczema when three months old. Had home doctors and specialists. Got worse all the time. Whole body raw as beefsteak. Hair gone. Expected him to die. Tried CUTICURAS. No faith, but in two months entirely cured. Not a spot on him now and plenty of hair.
MRS. FRANK BARRETT, Winfield, Mich.

While in Sheldon, Iowa, I had a patient afflicted with a most obstinate case of psoriasis which I put on CUTICURA REMEDIES, and effected a permanent cure. We can't keep house without them.
C. L. GURNEY, M. D., Doon, Iowa.

My little son, eight years old, had terrible scalp and skin disease; tried the most eminent doctors and almost all remedies. All failed. The wonderful CUTICURAS performed a marvellous cure.
ED. N. BROWN, 720 N. Sixteenth St., Omaha, Neb.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50 cents; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

"All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, 300 diseases, mailed free.

Pimples, Blackheads

Dry, thin and falling hair, and most baby blemishes, are prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP, the only preventive, and hence the only cure of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of minor affections of the skin, scalp and hair.

WILD AFRICAN GIANT.

A Mysterious Monster That Worried Native

Lion Hunters — Desperate Battle Against Odds—Dangers Encountered While Hunting Animals for Menageries.

In the spring of 1868 I was at Quilimane, on the east coast of Africa, acting as agent for the great animal house at Hamburg, says a correspondent of the Montreal Herald. A letter from my employer recorded the fact that an epidemic had broken out among captive lions all over the world. It was a sort of distemper, and no one knew how to treat it. It began in the zoological gardens at Bombay, and within 30 days had extended to America. I want you to take a special notice of this fact. Nothing of the sort had ever occurred before or has occurred since. Male lions were attacked first in every instance.

The first symptoms were coughing and sneezing, followed by loss of appetite and blindness. The legs swelled, something like lockjaw set in and within a week after being attacked the beast was dead. A few escaped attack, as is the case in every epidemic, but so many succumbed that the price of lions jumped to the highest figure ever known. Bombay, Calcutta, Paris, Berlin and other European cities lost nearly every lion in their gardens, and hardly a circus in any country had an animal of this species on exhibition. The disease was confined to lions alone and spread almost as fast as the flight of a bullet.

In Search of a Lion.

Well, as you have inferred, along with the letter was an order for me to rush the lion market as fast as possible. I was alone at Quilimane, and had been shipping about one lion a month. The beasts were trapped by the natives up country, and as I was the only buyer in the market I made my own prices. For a full grown male lion, not too old, I paid the sum of $25 in cash, for a lioness $18, and for a half-grown male or female, $13. If these figures seem ridiculous you must remember that a native African can be hired by the month as a hunter or porter for about $2. Every capture made was in pits, and I furnished a cart and cage for transportation. As soon as I received the order I put together five or six more carts, which were stowed in the warehouse, built a cage for each and then started up the country with forty native hunters.

Quilimane is situated at the north mouth of the Zambesi river, and it was on the north branch, which comes down from Lake Nyassa, and about 80 miles west of the port that we got into the lion country. We were then in the territory of a chief named Weola, who agreed to supply us with provisions for 18 cents' worth of powder a day. That was a pretty fair figure for 42 men, but the interior of Africa is a cheap place to live in. We had no sooner reached the hunting grounds than Weola's men told us a queer story.

They had not sent down any captives for a long time and the reason of it was that a strange and unknown animal had interfered with them. They had captured two lions, hyenas, deer and an occasional rhinoceros or buffalo. Men were detailed to watch during the day and frighten back these animals. The lion seldom moves about by day and our object was to keep the pits clear for him up to sundown. We had killed a kid just at sundown and placed its body on the covering of the pit. The men remained near by until they heard a lion roar about half a mile away and it was doubtless that fellow who got into trouble. The pit was only half a mile from our camp and half an hour after the men came in we knew by the roars of the lion that he was a captive.

We could do nothing at night, but all turned in, happy over the knowledge that we had made a capture. At midnight I was aroused by my head man entering the tent and exclaiming, "Listen, master! Don't you hear the lion uttering cries of rage and pain? That strange monster is probably trying to kill him?" It was true that the captive beast was very noisy, but after listening a while I concluded the presence of his mate was exciting the lion. Two of the men were ordered to go forward and fire their muskets to create a scare, and after this had been done all was quiet.

A Strange Discovery.

When daylight came and we went to the pit we made a discovery which was far from pleasant. We had captured a magnificent male lion, but he was dead. The tracks of the strange monster were to be seen all around the pit, and lying on the ground were two of his weapons. These were poles about as large as a man's wrist and 18 or 20 feet long. The end had been sharpened and then hardened by fire, and the creature had stood above the pit and prodded the lion till he killed him. When we lifted the body out we found more than a score of wounds.

A gorilla can handle a club, but I was satisfied that no one but a man could make use of such a pole. Indeed, the fact of the pole's being hardened by fire was proof sufficient that a man was engaged in the work. He must be a native, of course, and he must also be a wild man.

After holding a council with three or four of my best men we started out in parties of ten to hunt down the wild man. Each of my men had a cheap English musket and knew how to use it, and the order was to fire at the man at sight. To brace up the courage of the natives I offered a reward of $10 to whoever should fire the lucky shot. The four parties took different directions. The one I headed went to the north, where there was a long stretch of almost impenetrable thicket, with various paths traversing it in different directions.

One of these paths had been followed by the lion which fell into the pit. Proceeding in single file and moving as quietly as possible we advanced about four miles and then came to an open forest. Here the path ended. The undebrush had all been burned out, and one could see a long way in every direction. The natives were for keeping on, but I argued that the wild man must know of our camp and would therefore be found nearer it.

The Wild Man.

We had turned back and the last man had just fallen in line when I heard a shot and a cry of alarm. The three natives next behind me dodged under my arm and made off down the path, while the others were so upset that it took me three or four minutes to ascertain what had happened.

The wild man had been concealed behind a big tree near the path. He leaped out and struck the last man a blow with his club which killed him on the spot, and he was swinging his weapon to hit the second man when the chief fired at him. The wild man was not 20 feet away, but he was not hit, and in a second or two was out of sight. Three men had seen him and all agreed that he was a native, but the biggest man they had ever seen. He was perfectly naked and armed only with a club. We picked the dead man up and bore him to camp, and as the other parties came on and heard the story their courage took flight. They would help me to capture lions, but they wanted no more of man hunting.

If I wanted to pursue the hunt alone they would stand by the camp, but the opinion was unanimous that we should go 30 or 40 miles further up the country. I firmly declined to move. We were in a good neighborhood, had our preparations complete and I didn't propose to be run out by any sort of a man. I didn't believe this wild man was such a terrible fellow. Natives always exaggerate 50 per cent, even about the most ordinary things. He had killed a man, but at the same time the report of a musket had frightened him away.

Hunting the Terror.

When I let it be known that I was going out in the afternoon to look for the terror the whole crowd indulged in lamentations and predictions of disaster. There was a single exception. He was a young man of 20 and the bravest of the lot. It was his shot which had frightened the wild man away. "I see very clearly, master," he said to me, "that if we do not kill this thing he will kill all our lions and many of us. If we move away he will probably follow. It is our business to kill him at once. I am only a young man, but I will go with you and do my best."

I accepted his offer and gave him a musket and a pound of powder. The others refused to go. We left camp about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, heading to the east. Just beyond where we captured the lion three paths crossed each other. We took one running to the northeast, which traversed more open ground than the others.

On this path we had three pits about a mile apart. As I did not know their location the young man took the lead. In case we met the wild man face to face he was to fire and then drop to the earth and give me a show. About three miles from camp, and as the path ascended a ridge my companion halted, pointed at a broad tree on the left and whispered:

"Master, do you see that his house is there among the branches?"

Face to Face With the Monster.

I could make out a platform of sticks and branches and I now took the advance. My weapons were a rifle and a revolver. We crept cautiously forward until right under the platform, and after a few seconds both of us made out a black foot and leg hanging down between the poles. The wild man was at home, but the next thing was how

THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM

Of Registering Real Estate Conveyances,

As Submitted in an Address to the Bar Association

By Hon. E. H. Fitch of Jefferson—a Clear and Intelligent Statement —Report in Full.

The following is a full report of Hon. Edward H. Fitch's address before the second's session of the Ohio State Bar association, which adjourned yesterday:

The Torrens System of Land Transfers.

The recording and transfering of titles is not only a convenience, but it is a necessity, not only to the state, but to the individual owner.

It is required that the state, for taxation and assessment, shall know the owner of each parcel of land, and the location of the amount owned.

For the owner, that his title may be kept from disput and that a purchaser may ascertain its exact condition, both as to ownership and incumbrances.

Maine, in his work on ancient law, says "obstacles to the free circulation of the objects of use and employment, begin to make themselves felt as soon as society has acquired even a slight degree of activity, and the expedience by which advancing communities endeavor to overcome them, form the staple of the history of Property."

That the obstacles to the free use, enjoyment and transfer of land, will be more keenly felt and expedients more surely devised to overcome them, when society has acquired the degree of activity which now marks all of the business transactions of the present day, requires no argument and cannot be doubted.

The question of transfers of land has in the past few years attracted much attention and discussion, and new systems have been devised, some of which have been enacted into law and are undergoing the test of practical experiment, while others are still under discussion.

That it is a practical question demanding a solution, no one will controvert, who has occasion to examine the title to a piece of land in the Recorder's office of any county, or who is required to furnish an abstract of title to his land before he can deliver his deed or receive the purchase money for land sold. That some change is required, some improved method of transfer demanded, none will dispute.

In Ohio transfers of land have been by deed and the deeds recorded in the county where the land is situate. This system differs only from the one in use in England, from time immemorial, except in a few counties there, by providing that the record of the deeds shall be substituted for the production of the former deeds.

The first law providing for a Recorder's office, the appointment of a Recorder, and the recording of deeds, within the boundaries of Ohio, was adopted and published by the governor and judges, under the ordinance of 1787, and was adopted from the statutes of Pennsylvania and published June 18, 1795, to take effect August 1, 1795. Chase's Statutes of Ohio, vol. 1, page 167.

At the first session of the second general assembly of the Northwest Territory the foregoing law was repealed in part by the act approved January 20, 1802. Chase's Statutes, vol. 1, page 342.

At the first session of the third general assembly of Ohio the foregoing laws were repealed by the act passed February 14, 1805, and took effect June 1, 1805.

The fourth section of this act, with the exception of the limit of six months for recording, which was repealed July 1, 1885, is in substance the same as section 4131 of the Revised Statues.

This system was sufficient for the needs of the people of the state up to a recent period, and served well the purpose for which it was designed.

Now, with the large increase in plats and sub-divisions, and the division into small farms, with the more frequent exchange and sale of lands, some improved method is demanded.

Heretofore the system of transfers by deed and by registration has been the usual one adopted.

In some parts of Europe they have had conveyancing by registration of title.

This system of registration of title, as improved and adopted, and now in operation in South Australia, New Zealand, British Columbia and Manitoba, is known and distinguished as the Torrens system, so-called after Sir Robert Richard Torrens, who spent much time and labor in perfecting the same, and in efforts to cause its adoption in England and her colonies.

The benefits which have attended this system are thus summed up by him:

First—It has substituted security for insecurity.

Second—It has reduced the cost of conveyancing from pounds to shillings, and the time occupied from months to days.

Third—It has substituted clearness and brevity for obscurity and verbiage.

Fourth—It has so simplified ordinary dealings that any person who has mastered the three "R's" can transact his own conveyances.

Fifth—It affords protection against the largest class of frauds.

Sixth—It has restored to their natural value many estates held under good holding titles, but depreciated in consequence of some blot or technical defect, and has barred the re-currence of any such defect.

Seventh—It has largely diminished the number of chancery suits, by removing the conditions which affords grounds for them.

By this system, when land has been once registered, the owner obtains an indefeasible title.

It is equivalent to a deed from the government.

Lands are brought under the system by the voluntary application of the proprietor and cannot be withdrawn from its operation.

It can also be provided by law that all lands subject to registration, that pass by deeds, from sheriffs, executors and administrators, decrees of court, or by will, shall be brought under this system.

When the owner of land desires it placed on the Register of Titles, he makes application therefor, together with his deed and other evidences, and abstracts of title, and plat of land, certified by the county surveyor as correct.

These are submitted to a board styled "Examiners of Titles."

The board examines the title as one would to furnish an abstract under the present system.

The examiners report to the "registrar" or "recorder"—

First—Whether the description of the land is definite and certain.

Second—If the applicant is in undisputed possession of the property.

Third—Does he appear, in equity and justice, rightfully entitled thereto?

Forth—Does he produce such evidence of title as leads to the conclusion that no other person is in a position to succeed against him in an action of ejectment.

If the applicant fails to satisfy the examiners upon these points, the application is rejected.

Then the applicant must remove all the clouds upon his title, or he will be obliged to convey his land under the old system.

Provision is made for clearing the title by notice, or by other provisions of law, and, as is now provided, to remove a cloud upon the title.

If the examiners report in favor of the applicant, upon the four points above named, the registrar or recorder issues a certificate of title vesting the estate indefeasibly in the applicant. These certificates are in duplicate.

They define the land, in respect to which they are issued, by description and reference to lot, survey or plat, or other officially recognized maps, and, where necessary, by diagram on the certificate.

The certificate sets forth also the nature of the estate of the applicant, whether a fee simple, or limited owner, and notify by memorials indorsed thereon, all lesser estates, leases, charges, easements, rights, or other interests effecting the land at the time.

Ample space is left for the indorsement of subsequent memorials recording the transfer or extinction of these and the creation, transfer or extinction of future estates or interests.

The register is compiled by binding together the duplicates of all certificates of title representing the free-hold that are issued.

Each of these certificates represents a distinct root of title, and constitutes a separate page of the register.

In case of a sale, transfer of the fee, or part only of the land comprised in any certificate of title, the memorial of such transfer may be entered on the existing certificate, or the transferor may take out a fresh certificate for the balance unsold. But in such case it is obligatory on the transferee to take out a fresh certificate, which will then form a fresh root of title occupying a separate page of the register.

To more fully illustrate and make plain the procedure, and to give an object lesson, I hereby read a letter which I received from W. E. Macara, Esq., Barrister at Law, District Registrar of the Winnepeg District and Inspector of Land Titles Offices, and in connection with the letter will exhibit the set of forms which he kindly sent me therewith, and which fully illustrate this system in that Province and much more clearly than mere words can.

Winnipeg, Dec. 17, 1891.

Dear Sir: As I promised in my recent letter to you, I now enclose you a set of forms which will show you in a manner the system in operation in this Province under "The Real Property Act." You will find the number of each document to which I refer on the outside in blue pencil.

No. 1 is the application by Charles James to bring under the act lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in block 15, sub-division of 38 St. John, according to Plan No. 28 registered in this office, said lots 1 and 2 being, at the time of the application, subject to the mortgage which is referred to at the foot of the first page. On the second page you will notice that he directs the certificate of title to issue in the name of John Smith, this direction having, under the provisions of the act, the same effect as soon as the application is filed as an ordinary conveyance by a deed would have.

The system as at present operated in this Province is different in many respects from that in operation in other countries, and one material difference which I must here mention, is that we carry on a dual system of registration in the one office, that is to say, in this office ten old registration divisions are combined in this one district and the district registrar is the registrar not only for registration of conveyances under the old system but also for all dealings with land which is under the new, or Torrens system, and all documents of every kind affecting the land in each of those registration divisions is now in this office.

Immediately upon the filing in this office of the application No. 1 an entry made in the abstract books, under the old system that such an application has been made to bring the land under the act, and such entry in the abstract books has the effect of closing the old registration office as to this particular land, and no instrument of any kind thereafter registered in that old registration division has any effect upon the land included in that application and everything thereafter registered intending to affect that land must be registered under the new system. As, however, it may not be the intention in your state to carry on this dual system, the same effect of closing the old registry office is obtained by the registrar who receives the application forwarding to the registrar under the old system a certificate that such an application has been made, and immediately upon the registration of that certificate in the old registry office it becomes closed as to that land, and the land is, as it were, transferred from that old office to the office under the new system.

Upon the filing of this application (No. 1) an Examiner of Titles, who must be a Barrister or Attorney of the Province, examines the title not only from the instruments produced to him by the applicant, but also from the books and records of the old system department, and upon finding that the applicant is so entitled, he issues his report to the District Registrar. The report in this case is No. 2. You will notice that that report shows the property subject to two mortgages, the first being the mortgage on lots 1 and 2, which is referred to in the application, and the second a mortgage which was filed under section 95 of the act during the time that the application was pending in the office which mortgage affects lots 3 and 4.

Upon the receipt of this report I issue to John Smith (the person to whom the certificate of title was directed by the application to issue) certificate of title No. 1250 for the four lots named, subject to the two mortgages. This certificate is numbered 3, and is dated December 10, 1891.

On the 11th of December, at 1:30 p. m., the discharge of mortgage enclosed, No. 4, is presented for registration, and takes the consecutive registration number 6704. Upon the registration of this discharge, which is evidenced by the memorials on the back, I enter on the certificate of title a memorial discharging the mortgage No. 1376. On the same day, at one minute later, the transfer No. 6 is presented for registration and takes the consecutive No. 6705. This is a transfer from John Smith to Robert Brown of lots 1 and 2, and upon this instrument being registered I issue to Robert Brown certificate of title No. 1251, which certificate, at the time it issued, was clear of all encumbrance, the mortgage affecting those two lots, No. 1376, having been already discharged. This certificate of title is numbered 6.

On the same day, and again one minute later, at 1:32 p. m., the mortgage No. 7, from Robert Brown to John Smith, is presented of lots 1 and 2, and takes the next consecutive number 6706. A memorial of this mortgage is then indorsed upon the certificate which has just issued to Robert Brown, No. 1251 (6), and upon the entering of this memorial on the back of the certificate the registration of the mortgage is complete.

The next transaction that takes place affecting this land is instrument No. 8, which is a transfer of mortgage No. from John Smith to E. B. Hamilton. That also taves the consecutive number, in this case, 6715, and a memorial of this registration is indorsed not only upon the back of the certificate of title, but also upon both duplicates of the mortgage, that is to say, the duplicate that the mortgage holds and the duplicate which is on file in the office. Then, on the 14th of December, the discharge of mortgage No. 9 is presented for registration and takes the registration No. 6720, this being the discharge of the mortgage No. 6706, which had, on the 12th, been transferred to E. B. Hamilton. Upon the registration of this discharge a memorial of it is indorsed upon the transfer of the mortgage No. 5, the mortgage itself No. 7, and the certificate of title for the land in question, No. 6, and now the certificate stands in the name of Robert Brown for lots 1 and 2, again clear of encumbrance, and on the 16th of December a transfer of these lots 1 and 2 is made by Robert Brown to H. S. Skead, and the lots not being subject to any encumbrance, a certificate of title No. 11 issue to Mr. Skead for these lots clear of encumbrances, a memorial of the transfer being made upon the former certificate of title No. 6, which certificate is cancelled in full.

We now have the original lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 standing in this state: John Smith is the owner of lots 3 and 4, subject to the mortgage No. 324 at the foot of the certificate of title No. 3, that certificate still be in existence as to those lots 3 and 4, as is was only partially cancelled by the memorial of the transfer which took out of that certificate lots 1 and 2 and vested them in Robert Brown by the certificate No. 6, and the other two lots, 1 and 2, are, as I have stated, in Mr. Skead's name, clear of all encumbrance, in certificate No. 11. All these certificates of title are, as you will see by the Real Property Act, in duplicate, the loose sheet, such as I enclose to you, is delivered out to the owner, and the other duplicate is in our register book. These books, for convenience, we have printed of about five hundred pages, each leaf being exactly a counterpart of the form of certificate enclosed.

For the purpose of tracing either backwards or forwards for the chain of title of any particular land the reference numbers upon the certificate will always enable you to do so. For example: The first certificate that was issued was No. 3 and was entered in volume 3, folio 15, as you will see by the upper right hand corner. Then the transfer of lots 1 and 2 to Brown took place, and you will see at the foot of the memorial of that transfer, which is on the face of certificate No. 3, a memorandum vide, vol. 3, fol. 16. This shows you that the certificate that issued to Brown for lots 1 and 2 is to be found in the same vol. 3 at the 16th page. This reference always enables you to trace forward to ascertain the chain of title.

When you wish to trace it backwards you can do so by taking the reference numbers at the top of the certificate on the back. For instance, on certificate of title No. 6, which issued to Brown, you will find the reference vol. 3, fol. 15, transfer 6705, application 1000. That is, the application under which the land was brought under the act was numbered 1000, the transfer upon which the land was transferred to Brown took the registration number of 6705, and the volume in which the title to the lots in this certificate were immediately prior to the issue of the certificate, was vol. 3, fol. 16. So again, when the transfer takes place to Skead the memorial of this transfer on the face of certificate No. 6 shows that the title may be found in vol. 3, fol. 17, and the back of the new certificate which issues to Skead No. 11 shows that the title has just come from vol. 3, fol. 16.

I think that from these documents you will see exactly how the system works, and if there is any further information you desire, I will be glad to furnish it.

These eleven papers show—

1. An application of Charles James to bring four lots, numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, under this system, and request to make the title to John Smith.
2. A report of title thereon showing two mortgages, one to the Manitoba Land company, on lots 1 and 2, and one to Charles James on lots 3 and 4. Both from John Smith.
3. Certificates of title to John Smith lots 1, 2, 3 and 4.
4. Discharge of mortgage, Manitoba Land company, to John Smith on lots 1 and 2.
5. Conveyance from John Smith to Robert Brown, lots 1 and 2.
6. Certificate of title to Robert Brown, lots 1 and 2.
7. Mortgage, Robert Brown to John Smith, lots 1 and 2.
8. Transfer of mortgage, John Smith to Edgar B. Hamilton, lots 1 and 2.
9. Discharge of Mortgage, E. B. Hamilton to Robert Brown, lots 1 and 2.
10. Deed, Robert Brown to H. S. Skead, lots 1 and 2.
11. Certificates of title to H. S. Skead, lots 1 and 2.

To make these conveyances, transfers, etc., under the present system in Ohio, there would be three deeds, Charles James to John Smith, John Smith to Brown, and Brown to Skead. Three mortgages, Smith to land company, Smith to Charles James, and Brown to Smith. Two mortgages discharged, Smith to land company, and Brown to Smith. A transfer of mortgage, Smith to Hamilton, and probably three abstracts of title would be required.

These would be much longer under our forms and require more time to prepare them and secure their proper transfer in office of Auditor and record in office of Recorder.

As has been stated, the distinguishing feature of this system of registration by title is, that the title evidenced by the registrar's certificate of title is indefeasible.

Its recitals are held absolute. In effect is a guarantee of title by the state.

As mistakes of officers will happen, and despite every precaution a mistake may be made in granting indefeasible titles. Compensation in lieu of the land is provided for those who may be derived of their land.

To secure the state from loss, in the payment of such compensation, a fund is provided for by assessing a small sum upon the value of the land when first brought under this system, and upon the value of land transmitted by will, or upon the intestacy of a registered proprietor.

In some places this assessment has been fixed at a half penny in the pound sterling, and at one-fifth of one per cent, on the value of the land, or $2 on a thousand.

In Ashtabula county, in 1891, the consideration expressed in the 1,394 deeds recorded, as shown by the Ohio Statistics, was $1,287,445.46.

This would raise for that fund in the county, $2,574.89, and $230,009.50 on the 93,413 deeds, with a consideration of $115,004,754.80 recorded in Ohio in 1891, outside of Hamilton county, which is not given.

In Manitoba this system has been in operation over six years, and the assurance fund, as this fund is there called, on December last had to its credit $21,389.81.

During the six years years and over, only one suit was brought against that fund, and that was discontinued before trial.

The Risgistrar General of British Columbia sums up the result of the measure in that colony thus: "The title to real property has been greatly simplified without radical changes in the general law. Stability of title with safety to purchasers and mortgagees has been secured. The ownerships of property both in town and country is shown by the registrar at a glance, and whether encumbered or not. It increases the saleable value of property. It enables both vendors and purchasers to accurately ascertain the expense of carrying out any sale or transfer. It protects trusts, estates and beneficiaries. It prevents fraud and protects purchasers and mortgagees, and has operated so as to almost entirely dispense with the investigations of prior title. Loans on mortgages are effected and transfers of the fee are made with as much ease as the transfer of bank stock is made in England, a search of from five to ten minutes being all that is necessary to disclose the state of any registered title."

Mr. J. Franklyn, author of a recent work, "A Glance at Australia in 1880," therein says, "Land can be dealt in as easily as a share in a ship, or a joint stock company, and with the same security as regards title. Under the land transfer act it is not necessary to examine the deeds in the abstract of title; these no longer exist. They have been delivered up to the registrar, and when a certificate of title is granted they are cancelled. An investor, therefore, does not run the risk of a mistake or blunder of his solicitor; every transfer has its finality and complete security."

Mr. Archer Martin, barrister and editor of the Western Law Times, of Winnipeg, writes me in answer to my inquiry as to what change if any he would suggest beyond what is contained in the various acts of that Province, "I may say that the only thing which strikes me is that on the certificate of title, issued to the owner of land, you will notice that there are printed a number of restrictions. In common with many other barristers, I regard most of these as quite superfluous, and those which are not superfluous, such as the rights of easements, etc., I think should be ascertained and reported on by the examiner just as much as any other cloud on the title, so that the party who receives his certificate receives it with no reservation whatever, either express or implied. Anything else than this is foreign to the true spirit of the act." In this I fully concur, as then the certificate of title will show the exact condition of the title and no further search need be made.

It was not my design to prepare a plan for the introduction of this system of land transfers in Ohio, but simply to give within the limits of a paper here, somewhat of a history of the Torrens system, its salient points, its operations, its merits, and its effect where introduced, and opinions of those qualified to speak, who have observed its active workings, and thus call attention to it and invite discussion as to this system, which has been termed "an innovation upon the established order of things," and as to which it has been advised "to not move with too great celerity."

I am satisfied that this system of land transfers can be successfully put in operation in Ohio. The dual system, that is, having both the old and new in one office, and kept by one officer until the old system is fully closed, is practically the best.

Its adoption in Ohio would do away with the transfers in the Auditor's office, save a vast number of mistakes that are now made in making up the treasurer's duplicate and render certain that every piece of land with its true owner was assessed for taxes. When the entire body of land shall have been entered the registrar can furnish the auditor with his duplicate, and certify thereafter annually the changes made, the auditor could then make the duplicate for the treasurer with the full assurance that it is correct. It is possible that no auditor's duplicate will be necessary, the auditor receiving the treasurer's duplicate of lands from the registrar has only to fill in the amounts of tax to be collected, reserving in his office simply the totals to settle with the treasurer. It will largely do away with tax sales, and when a lot is sold for nonpayment of taxes, there will be positive assurance that the land sold was listed in the name of the actual owner, and that a full and accurate description thereof was given.

Lands would sell for more at all public sales, as the purchaser would be sure of a perfect title and one indefeasible when he gets his certificate from the registrar. In the near future the sale of a piece of land will involve a large outlay of both time and money, which will be entirely avoided if this system is adopted.

By a reference to Ohio Statistics, 1891, it appears that the total number of deeds recorded in Ohio in 1891, outside of Hamilton county, which for some reason was not reported, was 104,246, with an express consideration of $115,004,754.80, and 74,247 mortgages, with express consideration of $64,113,579.70; 48,442 mortgages representing $57,578,086.74 cancelled and 7,220 leases, representing $1,951,334.03, were also entered of record. These figures prove the absolute necessity of a change. Soon under the old system the recorders' offices will be crowded with volumes of records to be searched and a great number of index volumes to aid in the confusion of titles.

In Ashtabula county we have now 134 volumes of deeds, 50 of mortgages and 54 of indexes, and increasing each year from five to eight volumes. Under the present system all is old and to be searched; under the new, all is new and fresh, no title older than the last holder.

Judging from the data at hand, a fee of $2 on the $1,000 of land conveyed or mortgaged, will provide for an ample assurance fund and the entire expense attending the exchange of land and the salaries of examiners, registrars and blanks and all office expenses.

It would take but a few years to bring all of the lands under this system. This would be accomplished by the voluntary act of the land owners, by requiring all deeds made by sheriffs, executors and administrators, and in partition, or by decree, to be at once brought under it, as well as all lands that passed by devise or descent. I suggest that if this association approve that the committee on judicial administration and legal reform, or a special committee of this association to be at this meeting appointed, be empowered to bring this subject to the attention of the present general assembly of Ohio and urge its adoption; that if the general assembly approve, that the governor be given authority to appoint a commission of three attorneys to prepare the bill to be enacted to secure the required legislation.

If any members of this association desire to investigate this system and the question of land title transfers I can refer them to "An Essay on the Transfer of Land by Registration, by Sir Robert R. Torrens," published by Cassell & Co.; "A Manual of the Law of Registration of Titles to Real Estate in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory," by L. W. Coutlee, published by Carswell & Co., Toronto, in 1890, and article by W. D. Turner, Esq., of Boston, in the American Law Review, October, 1891; The Western Law Times, for November, 1891, and an address by Theodore Sheldon, Esq., of Chicago, to the Chicago Real Estate Board, March 4, 1891; also a paper read before the American Bar association, 1890, by Dwight H. Olmstead.

I desire, in closing this paper, to express my thanks to Mr. Sheldon for a copy of his address, and to Mr. Archer Martin for his letter, and also to W. E. Macara, Esp., to whom I am indebted for the letter and copies of forms explaining the workings of the Torrens system in Manitoba.

HOW'S THIS FOR HIGH?

The Palatial Train That Will Bear Toledo Commandery

Of the Knights Templar to the Denver Conclave—The Daily Itinerary—The Ladies Are Going.

If Toledo Commandery Knights Templar don't turn out strong on the pilgrimage to Denver on the occasion of the triennial conclave it won't be the fault of the local committee composed of H. W. Bigelow, F. R. Williams, J. V. Shoemaker, Geo. B. Hull and C. C. Jenkins, for these gentlemen have outlined the trip in glowing and true knightly language.

Addressing the Toledoans in the circular they say:

"Traveling, as you shall, through some of the most delightful scenes on this continent it will be strange, indeed, if, in conjunction with the pleasures which usually attend the meetings of the conclave, the journey should not be one of the bright spots in life's history, when the years have rolled on and its story be one of the half forgotten memories of the past."

This seems to be right in line and augers well for the trip.

The committee will not be outdone by the European excursion agents' look and gaze as the party that leaves Toledo will be "personally conducted," and the itinerary will be as follows:

Saturday, August 6—Leave Union depot Toledo, 1 p. m. sharp, standard time, on through special K. T. train, via Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City railroad.

Sunday, August 7—Pass through East St. Louis 2 a. m., thence via Chicago and Alton railroad, reaching Kansas City by noon, thence via Union Pacific railroad.

Monday, August 8—Arrive in Denver 9 a. m. Sight-seeing, resting and receptions in order.

Tuesday, August 9—Grand parade, receptions and visiting. The rest of the week given to attending the grand encampment, sight-seeing and some of the innumerable short side trips at nominal cost. At midnight, special train via Colorado Midland railway.

Wednesday, August 10—Visiting Colorado Springs, Manitou and "Garden of the Gods."

Thursday, August 11—Visiting Buena Vista, Leadville, Hagerman Pass and Glenwood Springs.

Friday, August 12—Eastward via Denver and Rio Grande railroad, visiting Red Cliff, Salida, passing through the Royal Gorge, the grandest scenery in Colorado, visiting Canon City, Pueblo, the Pittsburg of the west, and thence to Denver.

Saturday, August 13—More sight-seeing around beautiful Denver. Start for home at 9:25 p. m., via Union Pacific railway.

Sunday, August 14—Across Nebraska, arriving at Omaha 4:05 p. m. Leave Council Bluffs at 4:50 p. m., via C. and N. W. railway.

Monday, August 15—Arrive in Chicago 8:15 a. m. Leave Chicago 10:30 a. m., via L. S. and M. S. railway, reaching Toledo at 4:55 p. m. After a journey of 3,380 miles, including the loop beyond Denver, and crossing eight different states.

The Toledo train will consist of two elegant hotel cars, Iolanthe and Haslemere, one vestibule sleeper, a day coach and baggage car. It will run solid throughout and be the Toledoans' hotel with no crowding, no hurrying, no delays to meals, no exhorbitant charges, no change of cars, nothing but pleasure. No journey could be made easier or more comfortable even for the ladies.

A VEXING PROBLEM.

"How did you like it in the west?"

"Not very well. It took too much attention to find out just when to throw up your hands and when to lay down your hands.—Puck.

HER LEGAL RIGHT.

Little Sadie—Oh, Uncle Harry, Miss Brown and Mr. Swift are in the parlor, and she has her head on his shoulder.

Uncle Harry—That's all right. She has allen on him.—Kate Field's Washington.

TO TROJAN HELEN.

Thy heart is a restless sea,
Scourged white by windy whips;
A fathom deep
Lies dr amless Sleep
With Silence at her lips.

Thy heart is a garden sweet
Wherein all greenness grows.
Whose blood was shed
That burns so red
The blush upon the rose?

Thy heart is a desert voice
That ever lureth men,
Unrecking scath,
Upon a path
That turneth not again.

Thy heart is a palace fair,
Where all the world is guest;
With one, strait room
Where none may come
Save he who loveth best.

Thy heart is the world's desire
For which men strive in vain.
Yet only love lost
Were worth the cost
Another's heart to gain.

—W. G. Van Tassel Sutphen in Scribner.

It is enough to make one an incurable pessimist to learn that the same man who wrote "Cleveland's Grand March" likewise composed "Harrison's Triumphal Quickstep."—Buffalo Express.

IT'S THE OLD, OLD STORY.

Why didn't I call at the PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING CO. before I bought my Goods?

This is what we hear almost daily. Now the better plan is, look before you leap, and when you contemplate purchasing anything in our line give us a call first and you will then feel contented ever afterward. In case of sickness, out of employment, etc., we extend payments as long as may be required.

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING COMPANY,

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Goods,

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS

129-131 Summit St., Between Monroe and Jefferson.

RETAIL SIDE.

AT LAKESIDE.

The Maccabees Have Come and Gone,

And the Sixteenth Annual Encampment is Now Open—The Program for Sunday.

Lakeside, O., July 16.—(Special)—The Knights of the Maccabees nave gone and given place to the sixteenth annual encampment.

The convention of the K. O. T. M. was an enthusiastic one. After the great tent was secured all was peaceful. The following state officers were elected by the convention: Past great commander, Sir Knight Herman Baumbach, Toledo; great commander, Sir Knight H. M. Parker, of Elyria; great lieutenant commander, Sir Knight H. M. Mimum, of Vermillion; great record keeper, Sir Knight Ed L. Young, of Norwalk; great finance keeper, Sir Knight C. L. Pemley, of Loram.

The sixteenth annual encampment opened Thursday, July 14, at 8 o'clock p. m. The orchestra rendered an overture. The congregation united in repeating the first Psalm and in singing the gloria. Dr. Nast offered prayer. There were addresses by Dr. Vincent, President Griswold, Vice President Gamble, Treasurer McKeen, and Secretary Gill. Miss Wiant delivered a pleasing recitation.

Dr. E. Hitchcock, jr., delivered an address on physical culture, after which two of his assistants, a lady and gentleman, whose names we did not learn, delighted the audience with exercises with dumb bells and fencing.

At 8 a. m. Friday, Rev. Henry Johnson, D. D., led the devotional meeting in the auditorium. Dr. Johnson will have charge of the devotional meetings all through the encampment.

At the same hour every day except Sundays, Prof. Arthur's chorus class meets in the temple. Dr. Hitchcock, jr., instructs a class in physical culture at the Alumni hall, and Miss Wiant gives Delsarte at the chapel.

The normal class meets in the auditorium at 9:30, conductor, Dr. Vincent. Mrs. Vincent conducts the boys' and girls' meeting in the temple; the kindergarten, conducted by Miss Hershiser and Miss Wiant's class in elocution in the chapel are all at 9:30 a. m.

Prof. J. R. Commons began a series of lectures Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. His subject yesterday was "History of Political Economy and of Labor. To-day his subject is announced as "Wages and Interest."

Prof. Arthur's chorus class meet at 1:30 p. m. Yesterday afternoon at 2:30, R. K. Bryan, esq., delighted a large audience with a chalk talk.

The mothers' and primary teachers' meeting will meet at the hall at 4 p. m.

Models of the "Tabernacle" and Palestine will be explained in the temple at the same hour, by C. W. Taneyhill. At 5 p. m. the C. L. S. C. round table is held in the hall and at 6:30 p. m., a band concert is given in the park.

At 8 p. m. last evening Miss Wiant gave readings, which were interspersed with music. To-day, beside the regular classes and meetings, the lecture at 2:30 p. m., will be given by R. K. Bryan, esq.

At 8 p. m., Prof. J. R. Dematte will give an illustrated lecture on "Old Ocean, Our Slave and Master."

The program for Sunday is as follows:

10:30 a. m., Sermon.
2:30 p. m., Sunday school, Rev. Chas. Rhodes, Superintendent.
4 p. m., Mothers' and primary teachers' meeting, temple.
5 p. m., Vesper service, auditorium.
8 p. m., Sermon.

A CRUEL MOTHER.

Napoleon, O., July 16.—(Special)—A woman named Kistler, living a few rods north of the court house, was arrested yesterday by Marshal Burns.

When the officer entered the house, having been attracted by cries, he found an 8-year old boy strapped to a chair near the stove. Standing near by was a woman, weighing all of 250 pounds, who was beating the lad with might and main. The instrument of torture was a regular cat-o-nine tails, and the child's back a pitiful sight.

The corpulent culprit was taken before the probate judge. Were it not for the fact that she bore an infant in her arms, she would probably have received a long term in the Toledo stoneyard. She was dismissed with a severe reprimand and upon the promise that nothing would save her in the future if her brutal and unmother-like conduct is persisted in. She is a Hungarian, she with her husband, coming from Chicago to Napoleon a year since. Shortly after arriving here her pater-familias skipped.

HALF RATES TO WASHINGTON VIA B. & O. R. R.

For the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Washington, July 18 to 20, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell excursion tickets at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold at offices of the company and offices of the principal roads of the west July 16 and 17, and will be valid for return journey until July 24. Bicycles of passengers will be carried free of charge. The Baltimore & Ohio has been designated as the official route of the meet by the officials of League of American Wheelmen.

For full information as to time of trains and rates of fare apply to L. S. Allen, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, The Rookery, Chicago. Upon application, Chas. Scull, Gen. Pass. Agent, Baltimore, Md., will send free of charge a handsomely illustrated Guide to Washington.

WESTERN UNION SUED.

Napoleon, O., July 16.—(Special)—Henry J. Kester, living in Pleasant township, has brought suit against the Western Union Telegraph company for $5,000 damages.

In his petition he claims that on July 4, his brother, J. F. Kester, living at Bloomville, sent him a telegram in substance that their father had died on that date. The message was never received by Henry J. In fact he was not apprised of his father's death until July 8, by letter, after the deceased had been buried.

He wants the $5,000 to palliate the grief and pain attendant to his situation, and the absence of his condolence with and care of the mother.

All miserable sufferers with dyspepsia are cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.

A SERIOUS COMPLAINT!

A great many riders are complaining of bursted tires and never try to find the cause. Perhaps your rims cut your tires.

See a DAUNTLESS with flat rims; it may give you

A POINTER

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Call and See It.

E. A. Eversman

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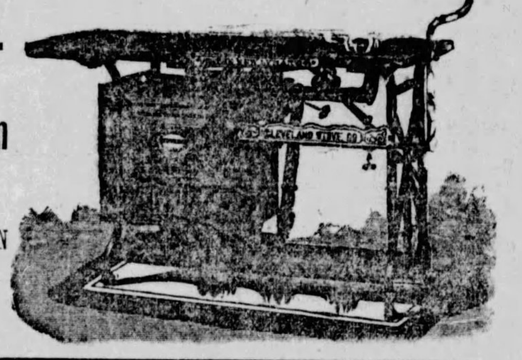

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A. R. SISSON, MANAGER.

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WENDLEN SPECKERT,

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Wagon Making and Repairing Done Promptly to Order. Harness Making, Carriage Painting and Carriage Painting, Wagons Carriages and Mattresses To Let.

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Treatment of Hair and Scalp.

Facial blemishes of every description permanently removed without the use of harmful compounds. The face treatment teaches one how to care for and keep the face free from imperfections. Superfluous hair permanently removed by electricity. Consultation free from 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. MRS. L. J. RAYMER, Dermatologist, 415 Twelfth street. Treatment by mail.

DR. C. G. CLARK'S BOTANIC LIVERPILL

Contain no calomel, mandrake, croton oil, or poison, will not irritate, constipate, weaken or gripe, and act on the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney and Blood. If you feel bad, have a sallow skin, dark spots under your eyes, have sick spells, use these, the best pills made, and get well. Having so many calls at my office for these Pills, I have concluded to put them into the drug stores. First, at East, North and West Toledo, Ironville, Auburndale, Air Line Junction, and I. N. Reed's Drug store. Try them and you will use no others. For wholesale at West & Truax, Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, and at my office, 419 Madison street, Toledo, Ohio.

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IN TRADING CIRCLES.

Both at Our Home and Abroad.

Wheat Quotations for the Day—Price Currents for Produce and Other Articles.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth are 303,124 bu and at five other western points 166,953, aggregate 470,077 bu. On the corresponding Saturday in 1891 the receipts were 678,547 bu, with only 130,358 bu of northwest wheat.

The receipts of grain this week at eight principal western points are: Wheat, 3,325,000 bu; corn, 1,504,000 bu; oats, 3,022,000 bu. Previous week: Wheat, 3,340,000 bu; corn, 1,721,000 bu; oats, 2,572,000 bu. In the week corresponding to this in 1891 the receipts were: Wheat, 3,720,000 bu; corn, 2,212,000 bu; oats, 1,232,000 bu, showing a decrease in wheat compared with 1891 of 395,000 bu, a decrease in corn of 708,000 bu, and a decrease in oats of 1,790,000 bu.

The export clearances yesterday from four Atlantic ports were: Wheat, 395,167,000 bu and flour to an aggregate of 540,000 bu. Export of corn 56,761,000 bu and of oats 12,349 bu.

The exports from the same ports for a week have been wheat 1,575,000 bu, corn 526,000 bu, oats 250,000 bu. Previous week wheat 1,596,000 bu, corn 461,000 bu, oats 198,000 bu.

Bradstreet's makes the exports, flour and wheat from both coasts 2,583,000 bu. Previous week 2,061,000 bu. Corresponding week in 1891 2,220,000 bu.

The Markets To-day.

There is no new feature in the wheat deal. The movement of winter wheat from farmers' hands does not increase much, while the export movement is fair.

As threshing proceeds the yields are disappointing. Dun & Co. in their report this morning say: "With the decrease of only 6 per cent. the wheat yield would be far beyond the quantity consumed and exported in any year except the last, and nearly equal to last year's consumption and exportation." That is the kind of crop information that helps to depress prices. On a crop that does not promise 500,000 bu, it is only 6 per cent. decrease on 612,000,000 bu.

Prices of wheat have been nearly steady to-day and close in New York where they did yesterday, and at Chicago 1-8c to 3-8c lower. Corn is slightly lower east and west.

Liverpool wheat market is reported as closing higher.

In Toledo it has been a dull Saturday with much less doing in grain of all kinds. Wheat has been cheaper and closes, July 1-2c, August 3-8c and September 5-8c lower. On the call July sold at 80 1-2c and September at 80c. After the call July sold at 80 1-2c and closed at 80 1-4c; August sold at 79 3-8c and closed at 79 1-8c; September sold at 80c and closed at 79 7-8c. After change July sold at 80 1-8c. There was a fair demand for cash wheat; No. 2 sold at 80 3-4c, and 81c for old. At close the price was 80 1-4c. No. 3 soft about 76c; smutty at 70c. L. S.

Corn—No. 3 at 47 1-2c; No. 2 about 49c.

Clover seed—October sold at $5 20 and closed at $5 17 1-2.

Markets by Telegraph.

London, July 16.—1 p. m.—Wheat cargoes off coast at opening, nothing doing; Maize nothing offering. Wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment, firmer, held higher; maize firm. French country markets steady. Weather warm.

Liverpool, July 16.—1 p. m.—Wheat market firm, demand poor, holders offer sparingly. American mixed. Corn firm, demand fair, 4s 11 1-2d. Wheat off coast demand poor; corn fair.

New York, July 16.—Flour steady; Minnesota extra $2.15@4.85; superfine $1.75@2.30. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 88 1-4c; July 84 1-2c. Corn opened steady at 1-8c decline, fell 1-4c and at noon was steady; No. 2 mixed 55c; July 53 1-4c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed 36 1-4c; July 36. Rye dull; nominal. Barley neglected. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Refined sugar steady; granulated 4 5-16@4 1-2c. Coffee steady; fair rio cargoes 14 1-2c. Rice nominal. Pork steady; old mess $12.00@13.00. Lard dull; September $7.45; October $7.47. Butter firm; state factory 18 5-8@18 3-4c. Eggs quiet and weak; western prime 16 1-4@16 3-4c. Turpentine steady; 29 3-4@30c. Rosin quiet. Tallow quiet and steady; prime city 4 1-4c. Freights firmer; grain to Loverpool 3d.

New York, July 16.—Money closed easy at 2 per cent. Exchange closed quiet and steady; actual rates $4.87 for 60 days and $4.88 1-4 for demand.

Governments dull; currency 6s $1.06 bid; 4s coupon $1.16 1-4 bid; extended 2s registered $1.00 bid.

The stock market was very dull. Prices opened generally a trifle higher and a firm tone prevailed. The close was dull and firm at slight advance over the opening prices. Sales 23,791 shares.

Detroit, July 16.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red winter cash 82c; July 80c; August 79 1-4c; No. 1 white cash 83c. Corn—No. 2 cash 48 1-2c. Oats—No. 2 cash 32 3-4c.

Live Stock.

Cleveland, July 16.—Hogs—Receipts light. The market was 5@10c lower. Medium and heavy weights selling at $5 95@6 00 per cwt. Yorkers, light to best weights at $5 90@5 95, pigs, light to best, at $5 50@5 60, roughs at $4 80@5 00, stags at $3 50@4 00.

Cattle—Receipts liberal. Prime steers of 1,400 to 1,500 lbs at $4 30@4 50 per cwt, prime do of 1,200 to 1,400 lbs at $4 20@4 30, prime do of 1,050 to 1,200 lbs at $4 00@4 15, do of 900 to 1,050 lbs at $3 75@4 00, choice heifers at $3 50@3 75, fair heifers at $3 25@3 50, common and thin do at $2 75@3 00, prime cows at $3 00@3 25, common cows at $2 00@2 50, bulls, prime butchers' at $3 00@3 25, bologna bull at $2 25@2 50.

Veals—The market is steady. Choice calves selling at $5 00@5 50 per cwt, fair to good at $4 50@5 00, common and thin at $3 00@4 00.

Sheep—Receipts liberal. The market is steady on good grades; common slow and hard to sell. Good to choice sheep of 80 to 90 lbs selling at $5 00@5 25 per cwt, fair to good of 7 0 to 80 lbs at $4 50 4 75, common at $2 50@3 00.

Lambs—The market is steady on good grades; slow on common. Sales of good to choice grades of 80 to 90 lbs at $5 00@5 25 per cwt, fair to good of 70 to 80 lbs at $4 75@5 00, common at $3 50@4 00, spring lambs of 50 to 60 lbs at $6 00@6 50.

New York, July 16.—Cattle—Receipts 2,671 head, including 40 cars for sale. The market was active and firm. Sales of native steers at $4.00@5.20 per cwt., Texans at $3.80@3.85, bulls and cows at $2.40@3.50. Dressed beef steady at 7 1-4@8 1-2c per lb. Shipments to-morrow 531 beeves and 8,460 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts 1,086 head. The market was very dull and a shade easier. Sales of veals at $5.50@6.15 per cwt., buttermilk calves at $2.50@3.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,960 head. The market was slow but steady. Sheep sold at $4.00@5.50 per cwt., lambs at $6.75@7.35. Dressed mutton was steady at 10@11 1-2c per lb., and dressed lambs firm at 10@13 1-2c.

Hogs—Receipts 5,254 head, consigned direct. The market was nominally steady. Sales at $5.90@6.30 per cwt.

Buffalo Stock Market.

Buffalo, July 16.—Cattle—Receipts 160 loads through, 15 loads on sale. The market was very dull for all but good to choice heavy stock; butchers' stock and medium steers 15@20c lower. Extra steers of 1,500 to 1,600 lbs at $4 75@5 00 per cwt, fair to good fat cows at $2 25@3 25, old cows at $1 40@2 25.

Hogs—Receipts 56 loads through, 12 loads for sale. The market was 5c lower for best grades; 10c off for pigs and light, and dull. Sales of heavy weights at $6 15@6 20 per cwt, packers and medium at $6 00@6 10.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 34 loads through, 8 loads for sale. The market was steady for sheep, dull and lower for lambs. Choice to fancy wethers at $5 50@5 75 per cwt, fair to good sheep at $4 50@5 25, lambs, choice to fancy yearlings, at $5 00@5 60, good to best spring lambs at $6 00@6 75.

Chicago, July 16.—The Evening Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts 10,000 head, shipments 4,000 head. The market was slow and weaker. Sales of prime to extra steers at $5.25@5.75 per cwt., others at $4.50@5.10, stockers at $3.00@3.50, native cows and heifers at $2.30@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts 20,000 head, shipments 9,000 head. The market was steady. Sales of mixed and packers at $5.50@5.80 per cwt., prime heavy and butchers' weights at $5.80@5.95, assorted light at $5.85@5.90, second class at $5.50@5.70.

Sheep—Receipts 6,000 head, shipments 1,500 head. The market was steady. Sales of native ewes at $3.75@4.85 per cwt., mixed at $4.00@5.25, wethers at $5.25@5.75, Texans at $4.15@4.50, westerns at $4.50, lambs at $3.50@6.10.

St. Louis, July 16.—Cattle—Receipts 1,720 head, shipments 4,104 head. The market was steady to strong. Sales of fair to choice native steers at $3.50@5.50 per cwt., medium to good Texas and Indian steers at $2.30@3.65, cows and canners at $1.60@2.70.

Hogs—Receipts 3,500 head, shipments 3,300 head. The market opened steady and closed 5@10c lower. Sales of fair to choice heavy grades at $5.00@5.50 per cwt., mixed, ordinary to good, at $5.10@5.85, light, fair to selected, at $5.60@5.80.

Sheep—Receipts 2,700 head, shipments 8,000 head. The market was good on muttons. Prices ranged at $4.00@6.50 per cwt.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, July 16.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts 8,200 head, shipments 1,100 head. The market for choice steers was steady, others 10@20c lower; all grades selling at $3 85@5 05 per cwt, cows 5@10c lower at $1 50@2 80, feeders steady at $2 50@3 80. Texas steers steady to 10c lower at $2 15@2 80.

Hogs—Receipts 8,600 head, shipments 2,200 head. The market was steady to 5c lower; closing 5c lower and weak. Sales of all grades at $5 30@5 90 per cwt, the bulk of sales at $5 65@5 80.

Sheep—Receipts 3,400 head, shipments 500 head. Good muttons and lambs were steady; others dull and weak. Muttons at $4 75 per cwt, lambs at $5 50.

BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 16.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes:

Reserve, increase, $4,430,125.
Loans, decrease, $9,751,400.
Specie, decrease, $3,488,700.
Deposits, decrease, ..6,868,100.
Circulation, decrease, $28,900.

The banks now hold $19,206,550 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected daily at King's elevator.—Grain at the elevator—Red wheat, No. 2, 79c; white wheat, No. 2, 75c. Rye—No. 2, 68c. Corn—No. 2, 47c. Oats—White, 35c; mixed, 33c.

Poultry—(Corrected daily by W. O. Brown & Sons)—Dressed chickens in demand at 10c per lb; old chickens, 8c per lb; live ducks, 8c per lb; live turkeys, 9c per lb., and in good demand.

Provisions very firm; pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $13 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams very firm; 18 lbs and over, 13c; 15 lbs average, 13 1-2c; 12 lbs and under, 13 1-2c; shoulders, 9 1-2c, scarce. Breakfast bacon, clear, 12c; rib, 11c. Smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8c, 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Market very strong. Calves—Good demand. 6@7c per lb. Hogs—Good demand, 6 1-2@7c.

Butter—Lower; Elgin creamery, 18@19c; gathered creams, 18@19c; fancy Ohio creamery, 18@19c; fancy northwestern creamery, 18@19c; fancy dairy, 12 1-2@13c; prime to choice, 10@12c; medium, 8@10c; common, 5@8c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c.

Vegetables—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. Potatoes, 25@30c per bu; new potatoes, $2 25@2 50 per bbl; new peas, $1 50@2 25 per bu; new green beans, $1 00@1 25 per bu; new wax beans, $1 75@2 00 per bu; sweet potatoes, $1 25@1 50 per bu; onions, $1 00@1 25 per bu; beets, 25@30c per doz; new radishes, 15c per doz; new onions, 20c per doz; lettuce, 5@6c per lb; tomatoes, $140@1 50 20 lb case; cabbage, $1 40@1 60 per barrel; raspberries, $3 25@3 75 per bu; cherries, $3 00@4 50 per bu; blackberries, $3 50@4 50 bu; peaches, 1-3 bu basket, 90@1 00. California apricots, $2 00@2 25 per case; cherries, $2 00@2 50 per box.

Fruits—California oranges, 3 75@4 25 per box; Messina oranges, $4 50@5 00 per box; 1-2 boxes, $2 25@3 00; demand active. $4 50 boxes, $2 25@3 00; demand active, $4 50@5 00 per box. Watermelons, 25c each.

Oils—Ohio prime white 6 1-2c, Ohio water white, 7c; Indiana prime white, 6 1-2c; Indiana water white, 7c; Michigan prime white, 7c; Michigan water white, 7 1-2c; eocene, 8 1-8c; stove gaso, 7c; linseed oil, raw, 44c; boiled, 47c. These figures are for barrels. In quantities less than 50 barrels—raw, 42c; and boiled, 45c.

Turpentine—Savannah, firm at 27 1-2c per gal.

Lead—Standard trust, $7 00@7 50; colored lead, $6 00@7 00.

Eggs—Market firm; strictly fresh, 14@14 1-2c.

Salt Fish—Mackerel No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 small, $6 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $3 50. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 22c per box.

Fresh Fish—White, (upper lake), 7c; No. 2 pickerel, 4c; herring, 2 1-2c; pike, 6 1-2c; pan, 2 1-2c; trout, 7c; soft, 3c; saugers, 4c; catfish, 7c.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@4c per lb; do screened, 4@4 1-2c; recleaned and handpicked, 5c; white Virginia, 5c.

Coffees—Corrected daily by the Toledo Spice Co.—Green Rio, fair, 15c; good, 17c; prime, 18c; Green Santos, fancy, 22c; Green Java, 25@30c; Roasted Mocha, best, 32c; Java Mandheling, 35c; Old Government, 32c; Java, 30c; Java Imperial, 28c; roasted Rio, bulk, 17 1-2@22 1-2c; German packages, 19 1-4c; Lion packages, 19 1-4c.

Hay—Choice timothy, $14 00@15 00; No. 2 do, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, $1@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 50; spring family, $5 25@5 75; winter patent, $5 25@5 75; fancy, $5 25@5 50; winter family, $5 00@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 25; low grade, $3 75; northwestern rye, $4 75@5 50.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl: eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track, 80c.

Sugar—4 X Powdered, 5 5-8c; Standard Powdered, 5 3-8c; Cutloaf, 5 5-8c; Cubes, 5 1-4c; Fine Granulated, 4 5-8c; Standard A, 4 1-2c; Off A's, 4 1-4@4 3-8c; Light Extra C's, 4@4 1-4c; Good Extra C's, 3 7-8@4c; Yellow Extra C's, 3 5-8@3.81c.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@22c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 50@1 80 per bu; western, $1 50@1 60.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2@5c per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolina, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@13 1-2 per lb; Michigan full cream, 10@10 1-2 per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2@12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 28@33c; foreign, 63c per lb.

Millfeed—Bran, $15 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $17 00; middlings, $19 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

IDLEWILD | For Detroit and Belle Isle park, Sunday, July 17. Leaves her dock, foot of Jefferson street, 9 o'clock a. m., city time; fare 50 cents, round trip.

EPWORTH LEAGUE DAY.

Excursion to Lakeside and return. Leaves Union depot 7:30 a. m., Friday, July 22. Round trip $1, including admission to grounds.

POLITICAL BLUFF.

The new scale Kranich & Bach upright piano, with its many patented improvements, is without question one of most perfect, if not the most perfect upright piano in the market. As regards durability, they have no equal. Before deciding upon a piano, it will pay you to visit J. W. Greene & Co., Pythian Castle, and examine into the merits of the Kranich & Bach.

THE WINNING HORSE

Always comes under the wire first, and the successful man who wins his way to fame and fortune is the one who gets his clothes made at John Daiber's, the reliable merchant tailor. He is always in the lead with the choicest patterns in cloths and the newest styles of garments.

Kranich & Bach pianos are strictly first-class in every particular, reports of competitors to the contrary notwithstanding.
J. W. GREENE & CO.

Str Pastime. | To the great Boyton exhibition at Presque Isle. Pastime leaves 10, 12, 2, 3:30, 5:30, 8:30. Exhibition is free.

A FINE STRUCTURE

Now Being Erected on Jefferson Street

For the Central Chandelier Company—The Five Stories to be Fully Utilized — A Credit to the City.

Work has commenced on the foundation for a large building at the corner of Jefferson street of Michigan. It will be five stories in height, construction brick, stone, terra cotta, iron and wood. The two street fronts will be of dressed pressed brick, terra cotta trimmings of the same color. The style of architecture is Italian renaissance. The entire building will be occupied by this company.

In the basement will be placed heavy presses for stamping; shell work, fire proof vaults for patterns, etc., glassware stock, dynamos for incandescent lighting, engine and boilers.

On the first or main floor will be placed the general and private offices, salesrooms,

draughting and sipping rooms

The second floor will be used for stock, fitting department, plating and lacquering rooms; third floor for bench and lathe work (day hands) on special and catalogue designs, also polishing, buffing and dipping rooms; fourth floor, bench and lathe hands (piece workers) devoted entirely to the manufacture of staple brass fittings, pendants, etc., with a brass foundry of fire-proof construction for fifteen furnaces.

The fifth floor will be used for general purposes. The building will be lighted throughout by incandescent electric light, heated by steam and fully protected from fire by the sprinkler system.

Mr. W. P. Firth, when seen in his office, stated that "the company had outgrown its present quarters, and was compelled to erect this new building with increased facilities in every department, to keep tide with the rapid increase of business."

ferson and Michigan streets for the Central Chandelier company.

The building will have a frontage on Jefferson street of 120 feet and 120 on Michigan. It will be five stories in height, construction brick, stone, terra cotta, iron and wood. The two street fronts will be of dressed pressed brick, terra cotta trimmings of the same color. The style of architecture is Italian renaissance. The entire building will be occupied by this company.

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On the first or main floor will be placed the general and private offices, salesrooms,

THIRD DAY'S RACES

Marred by the Death of One of the Trotters.

Good Attendance—Some Fine Heats—Dogs Against Time—Will Close Up To-day.

Yesterday would have scored another success for the races had it not been that a damper was put on affairs by the death of Capt. Stone, a fine horse owned by William Wilkin, of Newark, O. Capt. Stone was one of the eight horses entered in the first 2:34 trotting race of the afternoon. He had maintained fourth place in two heats, and was not over 100 yards away from the wire when he dropped dead. Capt. Stone was valued at $5,000, and was a fine driver.

The grand stand was well filled with spectators and the events passed off satisfactorily. The strong wind blowing across the track made rather more dust than was pleasant. The Ketcham farm was represented by Lucy B., instead of Chas. Friell, who took second money in the free-for-all.

The dog race, after each heat, was a very entertaining feature and afforded much amusement. Mr. Blake, the owner sent Whiffet Maggie 200 yards against the record, 12 seconds, who succeeded in tying the record. The races were as follows:

Trotting—2:34 class—Purse $500:

Sir Albert	1	1	1
Susie C.	2	2	4
Red Line	5	5	2
Stroughoff	3	3	3
Charley M.	6	7	5
Brown Prince	8	6	6
Susie B.	7	8	7
Captain Stone	4	4	dr

Time: 2:29 3-4, 2:31 1-2, 2:31.

Sir Albert kept the lead in each heat although Susie C. made it interesting for him in the second. However, he kept his pace, and won the race comparatively easy.

Free-for-all pace or trot, purse $500:

Tommy	3	1	1	1
Lucy B.	2	2	2	2
Ivorine	4	5	3	3
Duke F.	5	4	4	4
Kissel's Dallas	1	3	ds	

Time: 2:26 1-4, 2:29 1-2, 2:34 3-4, 2:28.

The first heat was nip and tuck between Lucy B. and Kissel's Dallas. Coming into the stretch Lucy B broke, giving Kissel's Dallas two lengths prestige. In the next heat Tommy won, although Lucy B made him work for first money. Kissel's Dallas was distanced for running in the third heat.

Running, three-quarter-mile heats, purse $200:

Baritone	2	1	1
Hausa	1	2	2
Mary B.	3	3	dr
Angia	4	4	dr

Time: 1:18 3-4, 1:19 1-2, 1:19.

Mary B. became lame and Angia B withdrew from the contest.

Baritone, a favorite from the start, maintained the lead and won handily.

Notes.

The hoky-poky and lemonade men did a good business this week.

To-day will finish up the races, which have in the main been successful events.

A great deal of sympathy was expressed with William Wilkin for the loss of his horse, Capt. Stone.

The Red Ribbon meeting has been satisfactory in the main, and the management is putting forth every effort to make the fall meeting a success.

Capt. Stone will be buried in the grove near the fair grounds. His hoofs will be sent to his owner, who will have them mounted. There was no insurance on the horse.

On the grand stand yesterday were noticed, Mr. John Cummings, Miss Metzger, Dr. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Hett, Mr. Hastings, R. Fuller, Miss Allie Campbell, Dora Messenger, Mrs. Kinkade, Mrs. W. Geroe, Miss Bell, Dr. J. J. Barker, Mr. and Mrs Zahm, Dr. and Mrs. Cravens, Mrs. P. Garrigan, Mrs. J. Wheeler and daughter, the Misses Reasoner and many others.

BELLEVUE RACES.

Bellevue, July 16.—(Special)—Yesterday was the last day of the races here. While the races were decided in straight heats they were fairly contested. The result:

First race—Free-for-all trot; purse $500.

Nickle Plate	3	3	3
Genese	2	2	2
Prince M.	1	1	1

Time—2:26 1-2; 2:25; 2:25 1-2.

Second race—Pony running race, 1-2 mile heat, best three in five; purse, $500

Nellie A.	4	3	2
Bessie C.	5	5	5
Maggie	1	1	1
Dunk	2	2	3
Notinit	3	4	4

Time—:55; :56 1-2; :57 1-2.

NEW BALL LEAGUE.

A Bare Possibility that One May Be Organized.

Columbus, July 16.—The stockholders of the Columbus base ball club held a meeting last night and approved the action of the directors in recalling the team from Minneapolis and arranging for an exhibition series with Toledo. No definite action was taken as to the disposition which will be made of the team after the series has been played, but it is tacitly understood that the club will disband.

The Columbus club will probably lose, when all accounts are straightened up, just about the amount of the capital stock, or $7,500.

There is a rumor that efforts will be made to organize an entirely new league composed of eastern and western clubs. In it would be included, should the project be carried out, Troy, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Columbus, Toledo, Indianapolis and Detroit. It is not considered probable, however, that any such arrangement will be made.

Base Ball Games Yesterday.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
St. Louis	3	1	6	0	3	2	3	2	*	—20
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1—4
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—5
Philadelphia	0	0	6	0	2	0	1	0	*	—9
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	—5
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—8
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	1—8
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

THE DEADLY FLOBERT.

Uniontown, Pa, July 16.—Jesse Guseman, while practicing yesterday with a Flobert rifle was dared by Mary Yenger, aged 17, to shoot at her, saying his gun would not shoot half so far. The girl was some distance from Guseman who instantly turned and shot. The ball entered the girl's right side and she will die. Guseman says he did not think the rifle would carry so far and the girl exonerates him. He is 15 years old.

POLITICAL BLUFF.

HOT WEATHER UNDERWEAR | Thin Summer Corsets. Very light weight. Gauze Underwear. Every description. LASALLE & KOCH.

KILLED BY CIGARETTES.

St. Louis, July 16.—Early this morning Annie Carpenter, aged 22 years, an inmate of a house of ill-repute on Pine street, died suddenly from the effects of excessive cigarett smoking. The woman smoked three packages of cigarettes inside of two hours and heart failure ensued.

MANICURING | By Miss Hardy, formerly of Burnam's, Chicago, at Madame Lothrop's, 306 Summit street.

VISIT THE CADETS,

Via the Clover Leaf Route.

The Cadets go into camp to-day, covering a period of 10 days, July 16 to 24, inclusive.

The encampment will be held at "The Rapids," noted for beautiful scenery, historical interest, etc.

A staunch steamer plys the Maumee, giving further pleasures of a 25-mile tour equal in scenic effects, though miniature, to the famous Hudson river. Rates very low per capita or by charter.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railway, Clover Leaf Route, will sell excursion tickets to Grand Rapids and return, July 18 to 23 inclusive, at 50 cents. Trains leave Union depot 6:25 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Leave Grand Rapids, returning, 7:30 a. m. and 9:27 p. m.

For tickets call at Boody House Ticket Office and Union depot.

C. C. JENKINS,
General Passenger Agent.

N. B.—Ask for "Camp tickets."

POLITICAL BLUFF.

Take steamer Douglas from foot of Madison street, to Monroe Pier, Sunday, July 17, at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Fare, round trip, 25c.

Balloon Ascension and Parachute Drop | At Ford Post, G. A.R. Lawn Fete, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, July 20 and 21, West Bridge street, East Toledo.

THE DRESS GOODS | Still offer many splendid bargains. Lots of hot weather bargain goods. LASALLE & KOCH.

Marengo Park | Have you been there? It is the coolest, most delightful spot near Toledo. Everybody goes there. Fine music for dancing, plenty of fun for little money. Take steamer Burt, foot Jefferson street. Fare, round trip, only 20 cents.

MONDAY, MORE ITEMS OF INTEREST | At our great July sale. Special offers in Silks — Grenadines — Dress Goods — Table Linens. Do not forget our great Blanket sale. LASALLE & KOCH.

HALF RATES TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie railway offers to those desiring to make the journey to Washington, D. C., during the meeting of the League of American Wheelmen, tickets at half rates, good for return passage until July 24.

TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS | We offer many unusual values. Don't forget our great Blanket sale. You never saw such bargains. LASALLE & KOCH.

LADIES.

We have in the stock bought of H. M. Chapman a large line of hand sewed shoes and Oxfords, from A to E last, that we will sell for less than first cost, for a few days only. Call and see before buying. WACHTER & SCHNETZLER.

HO! ALL TRAVELING MEN.

You are all invited to join in a basket picnic to be held at Put-in-Bay, Saturday, July 23, 1892, to meet Detroit and Cleveland traveling men. Come one, come all. Fare round trip, $1, on City of Toledo. Boat leaves Put-in-Bay 6 p. m.

An Immense Dance Platform | And full orchestra at Ford Post, G. A. R., Lawn Fete, Wednesday and Thursday, July 20 and 21, East Toledo.

MONDAY, MORE ITEMS OF INTEREST | At our great July sale. Special offers in Silks — Grenadines — Dress Goods — Table Linens. Do not forget our great Blanket sale. LASALLE & KOCH.

—THE BIG FOUR—
KNABE,
Boardman & Gray,
Sohmer & Co.,
Briggs,
PIANOS.
For sale only by the WHITNEY & CURRIER CO., 219 Summit street.

HERE IT IS!

WHAT? "PNEUMATIC RAMBLER."

It is a hummer. Everybody rides it. Spring frame. G. & J. Pneumatic tire. This is enough to sell the machine. No side slipping with this wheel. Come and try it. You will not look any further. Terms to suit you.

JOHNSON BROS.,
St. Clair and Perry streets.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bancroft Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Bancroft street from the paving in Monroe street to the main line of the L. S. & M. S. railway, Detroit division, by paving the central twenty-eight feet thereof with either Medina stone, Vitrified Brick or Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, gutters, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred and fifty dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.
SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

16-july-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Beacon Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Beacon street from the paving in Cherry street to the center of Union street by grading the same its full width to the established grade and paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with either vitrified brick, cedar blocks, Medina stone or Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement, together with the necessary curbing, crosswalks, gutters, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the the remainder in one year thereafter.

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The council reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.
SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

16-july-e-o-d-4-w

NOTICE.

Wm. Baker, Barton Smith and Rufus H. Baker, partners as Baker, Smith & Baker, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Michael J. Enright, Defendant.

Before James Austin, Jr., Justice of the Peace, Port Lawrence Township, Lucas County, Ohio.

Defendant will take notice that said justice on June 23d, 1892, issued an order of attachment and garnishment in said case for the sum of $102.78 debt and $25 probable costs.

BAKER, SMITH & BAKER, Plaintiffs.
Toledo, O., July 16, 1892.
first pub sat july-16-23-30

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sewers.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned,

THE IMMENSE KITCHEN

By Which Hotel Victory at Put-in-Bay is Operated.

Its Equal in Equipment and Convenience

Does Not Exist in Any Hotel in America—The Steward Guides a Bee Through and Tells all About It.

Of the many interesting and attractive features of Put-in-Bay, the most wonderful sight is the culinary department of Hotel Victory, its arrangement and equipment as well as the other features connected with it.

Mr. Sherman, the steward, has this immense department wholly in charge. He has made the business his life work, and has made for himself a reputation that is renown among hotel men the country over. Aside from this Mr. Sherman is a man of education and intellectual ability. He is a most pleasant conversationalist and the other day escorted a Bee through the big kitchen and explained its mysteries in a clear and interesting manner.

"I have worked in hotel business for over 14 years," said Mr. Sherman, "and never in all my experience did I ever work with a man who is so thoroughly practical and generally informed in the management of every department of a first-class hotel as Manager Weaver is. He takes a lively interest in the slightest detail of the operation of the hotel.

"When I came here I was totally ignorant as to the arrangement of my department, but was most agreeably surprised to find the kitchen planned and arranged to the slightest detail and in working order, ready to give the most perfect service without a single change.

"The plans of our two dining rooms form a right angle, with the kitchen on the inside of the angle. By this arrangement it is possible to operate both dining rooms at the same time with perfect ease and dispatch.

"Supposing, for instance, we have a banquet on at meal hour, or serving a 5-o'clock dinner in one room and supper in another, it is very convenient and necessary that this plan be operated to serve both rooms and give the desired attention to all guests, and it is so arranged that the waiters can make an exit from either dining room and by taking a short circuit pass from the dish pantry to the silver pantry, to the range, to the carving stand, to the fruit pantry and coffee stand. The arrangements are such that the waiters are not allowed to help themselves to anything, thus giving equal service to all and discrimination to none, obviating the old nuisance of the waiters railroading a guest, as they call it, or slighting him in attention if the tip does not come forth.

By this circuit a waiter can serve either dining hall, collect his order without retracing his steps, and thus avoid disastrous collision with other waiters.

"We have what is known as the Duplex range, operated from both sides, which enables us to divide our kitchen crew, and thus be working on two meals at the same time. Our range is 70 feet long and steam carving table 50 feet long.

"We have the latest improved apparatus for boiling eggs. It consists of two copper boilers, heated with steam coil. The eggs are first placed in perforated baskets and submerged in boiling water. Directly over each basket is placed a time glass, ranging in limit from one to five minutes. Each waiter boils the eggs for his own order, and places his eggs in baskets, according to the order of his guest. If a man orders soft boiled, the waiter selects a two-minute glass; medium, three-minutes; hard boil, five minutes; and by this process it is impossible to make a mistake.

"We have three 40-gallon soup boilers and three 25-gallon vegetable boilers. We have three 36-inch broilers, one for steaks and chops, another for fish, and still another for game and chickens.

"Here is a 5-gallon marble mortar, with a 25-pound lignumvitae pestal, used in confectionery. This is the cold meat room with four ice boxes in which we store our cold cooked meats. It requires a lower temperature to keep fresh meat, and for this purpose we have another series of coolers, where we store fresh meat. There are three boxes of eight tons capacity, and we keep about 2,000 pounds on hand daily. We keep about 500 pounds of cold meats on hand daily.

"Here is something I want to show you, which we are proud of, and it will not be found in many hotels—a place to wash pots and pans by themselves not exposed in the kitchen proper.

"This is our pastry room, and we think it is complete. There are three refrigerators in this department and a pastry closet. Here is the bake shop. The trough has a capacity of mixing a thousand loaves of bread. After the dough is made up in loaves it is placed in this steam proof box, which will hold 200 loaves of bread at one time. Our ovens, two in number, are what are known as hard coal, sand-filled, brick-lined elevated on iron posts. The dimensions of the oven is 10 feet long and 12 feet wide.

"Now, come down stairs and we will go through the store rooms. The butcher shop and meat refrigerators are in the store-room, and nothing passes in or out of the store-room without passing directly before the storekeeper's desk.

"Here is the laundry, and I don't think there is a better equipped concern of the kind in the country, not excepting the regular steam laundries. The crowded capacity of the hotel is 2,000, and we are prepared to do all the table and bed linen and bundle-washing for all the guests. Here are five Troy steam washers, and it is considered a good-sized laundry to have two of them. We have two steam wringers, the same as will be found in any first-class laundries. There are six stationary soapstone-lined tubs, with hot, cold and steam attachments. These are the steam mangles, through which we run the largest sized counter pane or table cloth without folding or a wrinkle. These are seldom found in laundries. Here is the dry closet, in which we can dry clothes in three minutes. There are also two starchers. This is a combination collar, cuff and shirt ironer heated by gas, from a generator in the department. This is the neatest piece of apparatus in the shop, the flat-iron heating stove. It is an upright, self-feeding hard coal stove, surrounded by circle shelves, with room to heat 92 flat-irons at once.

"The engine is 25 horse-power, automatic cut-off governor, which in case of an accident, the engine stops at once. This engine also runs our steam power press in the room above, adjoining my office. By this press we print five bills of fare per day and a musical program. We also do all of our own job work, laundry lists, wine lists, invitation cards and circulars. We also intend to issue a daily paper, to be known as the 'Hotel Victory Gossip.'

"We make our ice cream and crush all ice, run a grindstone and coffee mill and potato paring machine with this engine.

"We have a help's kitchen where the meals for the employes of the house are prepared. There are also four dining rooms connected with the kitchen—one known as officers' hall, waiters' dining room, separate room for male employes, and also female employes."

The largest floating elevator in the world was launched on January 14, 1892, in Brooklyn. Its tower rises 74 feet above its deck.

NORWALK NEWS.

Society Doings—Personals and General Doings.

Norwalk, O., July 16.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stewart gave a progressive euchre party Friday evening in honor of Mark and Ruth Griffin, of Toledo.

Mrs. John Gardiner, Mrs. John Gardiner, jr., and Miss Kittie Boatt gave teas this week in honor of Miss Hough, of Cleveland.

L. L. Doud, secretary of the A. B. Chase company, left Friday for a trip to the Thousand Islands and other eastern points. He will be absent three or four weeks.

Mrs. G. B. McCabe, of Toledo, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. G. R. James, left Friday for Chautauqua.

Miss Leona Faller has returned from Chicago, where she has been for two months.

George Sibley, of Chicago, is in the city for a few days, the guest of his uncle, Judge F. Wickham.

Miss Hough, of Cleveland, who has been the guest of Miss Anna Baker for a few weeks, has returned home.

Mrs. Chas. C. Curran, of New York, has arrived in the city and will spend the summer with her parents, Judge and Mrs. C. P. Wickham.

Miss Carrie Fox gave a party Wednesday evening in honor of her friend, Miss Cohen, of New York.

Fred Colson, the well known furniture dealer of this city, left Sunday for a trip to Washington. He makes the entire trip on his wheel. He talks of continuing his pleasure down the Shenandoah valley.

Mrs. A. F. Wood, of Pinckneyville, Ill., has been in the city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Walter Upington. The two have gone to Lakeside for a month.

Mrs. Anna C. Little, who is matron of Spellman seminary, Atlanta, Ga., is in the city to spend the summer. Her daughter Miss Mary Little, who is a student at Wellesley college, is also home for the summer.

Mrs. Burroughs, matron of cottage No. 12 at the O. S. and S. O. home, Xenia, is visiting in this city, the guest of Mrs. Anna Probert, South Garden street.

Every testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla will bear the closest investigation. No matter where it may be from, it is as reliable and worthy your confidence as if it came from your most respected neighbor.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

Paul Boyton | With his great company are at Presque Isle Friday, Saturday and Sunday, giving their wonderful performance on the water. Go Friday or Saturday, and avoid the rush on Sunday. Pastime leaves 10, 12, 2, 3:30, 5:30, 8:30. The exhibition is free.

CLOSING OUT.

Worts & Smith, 444 Summit street. You can get any carriage, harness, flynets, dusters, regardless of cost.

Paul Boyton at Presque Isle To-Morrow.

FREMONT SOCIETY.

Coming and Going of People in That Pretty City.

Fremont, July 16.—(Special)—J. L. Dunderman, of the Gibsonburg Derrick, made this city a pleasant visit Monday. He reports much excitement in the oil fields.

Grant S. Lease went to Tiffin Monday to accept a position as night operator in the telephone exchange at that place.

Mrs. Birchard Hayes and family, of Toledo, spent several days this week the guests of Gen. Hayes.

Peter Gabel and family were in Cleveland this week to witness the taking of the white veil by Miss Anna Gabel.

A. W. Hart left Tuesday for a visit with his parents in the eastern part of the state.

Dr. Geo. B. Smith and Miss Iva Fitch spent Tuesday at Put-in-Bay.

A. E. Oppenheimer, A. E. Culbert and Geo. Fisher attended the state meeting of the Maccabees at Lakeside this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Rafferty spent Tuesday at Oak Harbor.

Thos. Quilter, of Bucyrus, was home for a few days this week.

Mrs. G. A. Gessner and Miss Gertrude Gessner were the guests of Toledo relatives this week.

J. H. Stevenson and sister, Mrs. L. Schloenbach, spent Tuesday at Put-in-Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bell left for Detroit this week, where they will make an extended stay.

Mrs. G. G. Edgerton has been visiting at Oberlin this week.

The Misses Carrie and Clara Hocke spent yesterday at Toledo.

County Clerk Worst was in Paulding county this week.

Wm. B. Kridler, jr., was in Bellevue yesterday.

Miss Anna Amsden is visiting Toledo relatives.

A FAMOUS COLLEGE TOWN.

One of the prettiest and healthiest of the small towns of Ohio is Granville. As an educational center Granville is unsurpassed, as it has three large educational institutions within its borders, aggregating over 500 students. Denison University is probably the best known and bears a high reputation for the thoroughness of its course of study. Granville Academy not only prepares a student for the university, but also furnishes a complete academic course, and gives diplomas to graduates. Shepardson College is a high class institution for higher education of young ladies. Equipped with new buildings, with complete appointments, the college is in an exceedingly prosperous condition. Among the new improvements to be added this year are a $40,000 Science hall, $25,000 Academy hall, and $10,000 of the latest apparatus, also a splendid Athletic park. This year the faculty will be largely increased. All the above colleges are under the management of D. B. Purinton, LL. D., and are unsectarian, although owned by the Baptist church.

Ford Pos, G. A. R. Military Lawn Fete | Head of Bridge st., East Toledo. Splendid program. Everybody come. Wednesday and Thursday evenings, July 20 and 21.

Rubicon lodge, No. 237, F. & A. M., will hold a special communication at Masonic Temple, Monday evening, July 18, at 7:30 sharp, to which all M. Ms. in good standing are cordially invited. Work in M. M. degree, refreshments.

By order W. M.
Jerome H. Russell, Secretary.

BARGAINS | —IN MILLINERY— July 19 and 20.— A. V. IRVINE & CO., 306 Summit street.

Str. Messenger | Leaves for Monroe daily at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Dock between Madison and Jefferson.

Face Steaming | done at Madame Lothrop's, warranted to remove blackheads, pimples, freckles, etc. 306 Summit street.

FREMONT ITEMS.

Fremont, O., July 16.—(Special.)—Henry T. Walsch, of Company K, Michigan infantry, the wheel-barrow crank who is on his way from Mt. Pleasant, Mich., to Washington, D. C., passed through this city last night.

The summer resort now being built several miles below the city is progressing rapidly. It is intended to have all in readiness by July 28, in time for the big celebration. The steamer Trio, of Pt. Clinton, will make hourly trips between the resort and this city.

Mrs. Jacob Bauman, Jr., died this morning after a long and serious illness.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE DOORS ARE OPEN

The Different Places of Worship

And Where They are Located—Subjects to be Delivered by the Pastors.

Gospel meeting in Myers' hall Sunday at 7:45 p. m. All are welcome.

Services at Albany street M. E. church, Rev. J. C. Sinclair, pastor: Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; public cordially invited.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Madison and Superior, Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller, pastor: Class 9:30, preaching 10:30, and Sunday school at 12; Epworth league at 7.

The regular gospel service will be held at the Y. W. C. A. rooms, 620 Madison street, Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Subject: "The Lord's Jewels," led by Miss Voss.

Trinity church: Rev. C. Scadding, rector: Sunday services: 9:05 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., morning prayer, sermon and holy communion; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon.

Preaching at the Ashland avenue Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m., Rev. E. E. Williams, of Columbus; Sabbath school at 12 m., and young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 p. m.

Central Congregational church, corner Adams and Tenth streets, H. M. Bacon, D. D., pastor: Morning service, 10:30; Sunday school, 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.; no evening service.

Monroe street M. E. church, Rev. G. H. Priddy, pastor: Class, 9:30 a. m., led by A. C. Coates; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Oliver Place Baptist church, Segur avenue, near Broadway: The pastor, Rev. William Sheridan, will exchange to-morrow with Rev. E. M. Jeffers, of Sandusky, who will preach at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m.

Martin Luther church (German and English Lutheran), corner of Oak and Woodville streets, East Side, Rev. E. L. T. Fegers pastor: Sunday school at 9 a. m.; English service at 10:30 a. m. No evening service.

Services in the Third Presbyterian church, Rev. B. K. Ormond pastor, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; subject for morning, "The Lone Man Healed at the Beautiful Gate;" Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.

East Presbyterian church, Huron, corner of Orange, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor: Subject of morning sermon, "An Appeal to Reason;" Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7; evening service at 8, subject, "A Life-Bringing River."

Westminster church, corner of Superior and Locust streets: Owing to repairs on the church building services will be held in the chapel during the summer; morning service at 10:45; no evening service; Sunday school at noon; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7:00.

The Swedenborgians will worship in Turley's hall, corner Monroe and Huron streets. Rev. E. D. Daniels will preach at 11 a. m. on "Repentance," and at 7:45 p. m. the subject will be "The Decay of the Old Doctrine of Hell and the Need of a New."

Bardell Street church (Disciples of Christ), J. L. McDonald pastor: Preaching at 10:30 a. m., subject, The Duality of the Inner Life;" Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:15 p. m. No services in the evening or other meetings during the week.

Rev. W. H. Sherwood, D. D., who is in the city with the juvenile colored band, will preach in the yard of the Warren A. M. E. church, on Erie street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The band will render sacred music. Dr. Sherwood is an eloquent talker.

The First Congregational church, St. Clair street next to the Boody house, Wm. W. Williams and Daniel M. Fisk pastors: Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 12 m., subject, The First Christian Church, Acts 2: 37-47; Y. P. S. C. E. service at 7 p. m. No evening service.

First Baptist church, Huron street, near Cherry, Rev. William H. Sloan, pastor: Preaching to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock; subject, "Ephraim Joined to His Idols;" Sunday school at noon; meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8; topic, "Waters of Refreshment for the Struggling Soul." This church will continue its regular services all summer.

Church of Christ: At the Tabernacle, near the corner of Bancroft street and Vermont avenue, Evangelist Updike will preach at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "What to Do in Time of Adversity;" and at 8 p. m., subject, "The Red, White and Blue." Special services for men only at 3 p. m.; Lord's Day school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 promptly; services at 8 p. m. during the week, conducted by Updike and Hawes.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

Paul Boyton at Presque Isle, To-Morrow.

PEOPLE'S PARTY RALLY.

Bloomfield, Ia., July 16.—This is Gen. J. B. Weaver's old home, and here the first gun in the campaign of the new people's party will be fired this afternoon at a big meeting. Farmers from all over this county, who have known the people's party candidate for the presidency ever since he was a boy, and are animated with feelings of personal and local pride, are pouring in this morning to take a hand in the demonstration. J. H. Willits, national lecturer of the alliance, will be the bright particular star of the occasion, and Gen. Weaver himself is expected to have something to say.

When you feel uncomfortable about the stomach, take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Marengo Park | The coolest, most delightful spot near Toledo, six miles up-river. Free music, free dancing, plenty of fun for little money. Take steamer Burt, foot of Jefferson street. Fare, round trip, 20c.

Until further notice we will sell the stock of boots and shoes formerly owned by Harry M. Chapman at prices way below first cost, having bought it accordingly.

WACHTER & SCHNETZLER.
322 Monroe st., bet. Summit and St. Clair.

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay.
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middleport
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston

SYLVANIA ITEMS.

Personal Doings—Guests and Their Entertainers.

Sylvania, O., July 16.—(Special)—Mrs. Wm. Hine has returned from Lacarne, O.

Mrs. Ruth LaCroix and daughter, Mary, of Toledo, are the guests of J. Laimon and family.

Miss Fanny Hine and Miss Ollie Warren have returned from Ada, O.

Mr. Wm. Bryan, jr., of Toledo, spent Sunday with his parents.

Miss Clara Ads't is spending a few days with friends at Mitchaw this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Smith, of Lambertville, Mich., called on Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Warren Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Helen Blanchard, of Witchita, Kas., formerly of this place, called on relatives and friends here this week, while on her way to New York city.

Mr. Riley, of Blissfield, Mich., Sundayed with Owen Clark's family.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Burg and mother, of the Victor house, went to Put-in-Bay Tuesday.

Mrs. C. Stout and grandson, of Ottawa Lake, Mich., visited Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jones, Thursday.

Ottawa Lake ball tossers played in Sylvania Saturday, July 16.

A LADY'S EXERIENCE
After Her Husband HAD SPENT ALL HIS WORTH.

GADSDEN, Ala, Dec. 21, 1890.
Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, tica, N. Y.
Dear Sir: About one yr ago I was near my grave with nervous bility, caused by Ulcer of the Womb. My husband spent all he was worth and she could make for doctors' bills, and I comued to weaken until my physician told me I could not live sixty days, and that all the doctors in the State could not save my life. A friend persuaded me to try Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. I have taken three bottles and now am as sut as ever. Have gained from 98 to 163 pnds, and can do as much work as I could at sixteen.
Mrs. AMLIA H. BOX.

Dr. Marchisi's Utrine Catholicon and Cleansing Wash will cure any kind of female complan no matter how severe or how long standing. It not only cures the disease, but builds up the strength creating a natural appetite, giving color to the cheks and the sparkle of health to the eye. My remdies are for saley all druggists. I send to those who desire to test its merits, two bottles free, and hus prove it does do what I claim for it.
DR. J. B. MARCHISI, UTICA, N. Y.
GR. J. B MARCHISI, 35 Genesee St., UTICA, N. Y.

CITY NEWS.

Pimples removed by Heikell's Ointment.

Barnum's circus pitchestents in Toledo next Saturday.

Ford Post's lawn fete occurs next week in East Toledo.

The Toledo Laundry Co. employs the largest force of skilled labor.

Northwestern Ohio soldiers will hold a reunion at Dunkirk, August 23-25.

The Home Mission Sunday school will picnic at Oak Harbor nex Tuesday.

The Epworth League excursion from Toledo to Lakeside will come off July 22.

A big excursion will come from Adrian, Mich., to Toledo and Presque Isle Sunday.

Cheap tenement dwellings near the great industries are in demand in the Fifth and Ninth wards.

Up-river boat patronage continues liberal. The trip is an entertaining one in every respect.

The Second regiment will go into camp at Presque Isle one week from to-day, to remain 10 days.

There is much complaint that garbage is not removed and noxious vapors arising from it, poison the air.

Hon. H. T. Niles has gone to Urbana, with the remains of his daughter, who died in Toledo this week.

A great crowd witnesed Paul Boyton's exploits in the water at Presque Isle, yesterday. He will remain over Sunday.

Try Folger's Rose Brand Hams.

Another day was left clear of reports of any contagious diseases at the health office. Only one burial permit was issued yesterday.

Rev. William Sheridan, of the Oliver Street Baptist church, will exchange pulpits with Rev. E. M. Jeffrs, of Sandusky, on Sunday.

Division No. 1, A. O. H., met last night. A number of the members will join in forming the new branch of Hibernian Knights.

The best stock and inks used only, at the Bee Job Rooms.

In view of approaching cholera Toledo alleys require more cleaning than they are receiving. In 849 cholera broke out in the filthiest part of the city, so says an old resident.

Rev. O. P. Ross, of this city, was chosen as one of the instructors under the Northern Ohio A. M. E. conference, at the convention held in Lima this week.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie filed notice in the secretary of state's office yesterday at Columbus of the increase of $4,000,000 in capital stock recently authorized.

Add 20 drops of Angostura Bitters to every glass of impure water you drink. The genuine only manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

A good sized line of people were awaiting the opening of Neuhausel's store this morning. It was almost impossible to handle the crowds yesterday.

Fine watches at Judd's.

Only one Toledo attorney, Judge Millard, was among the half hundred additions to the State Bar association at the annual meeting at Put-in-Bay this week.

The water was ruffled so much last evening that the Pastime could not effect a landing at Presque Isle, and passengers had to be content with a float on the river.

French clocks at Judd's.

Rev. Father O'Brien, of Cleveland, formerly pastor of the Immaculate Conception church, has been elected as president of the Ohio Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

Prof. J. M. Canfield has resigned the superintendency of Haskins schools and accepted a similar position in the Auburndale schools, Toledo. — Wood County Democrat.

There will be hops at Middle Bass and at Hotel Victory, Put-in-Bay, this evening, and of course Toledo society will be properly represented. Its a little warm for the mazy.

The steamer Pastime struck the west pier of the Wheeling bridge yesterday afternoon and sustained some damage—not enough, however, to prevent the boat making regular trips.

Judd sells spectacles and glasses.

Next Tuesday evening the delegates appointed to arrange for a Union Epworth League organization will hold another meeting at St. Paul's church, when it is expected a constitution will be adopted and officers elected.

The colored youth's band will be at the Warren A. M. E. church Sunday afternoon and render vocal and instrumental music for the services. Chairs will be placed for the accommodation of the public.

The barbarous and unsightly overhead check rein and close blinders still torture the carriage horses of Toledo. An English horseman would as soon think of propping his horse's ears or putting its body in a vice to try and improve upon the creature's design.

The funeral of Albert R. Marsh was held from Broadway M. E. church this afternoon, Rev. J. H. Bethards officiating. The deceased was one of the active young members of the organization, being recording steward. His death will be seriously felt in the community.

The Sherwood's youth band has unexpectedly been called to Buffalo. They will make no farther engagements for concerts in Toledo, aside from one on East Side, at Weber's hall, Monday evening, July 18. A rare musical treat is in store for those who avail themselves of it.

The new housekeeper at Hotel Madison, Mrs. S. A. Caulkins, for the past seven years matron of the State Public schools, at Coldwater, Michigan, will be remembered as cashier and saleswoman for ten years with J. Cooper Price, when he was in business at the corner of Madison and Summit streets.

The Adams Street Mission Sabbath school will go on an excursion to Put-in-Bay on Monday next. The children of the Industrial school and of the Free Kindergarten of the Church of Our Father are included in Manager Colton's generous offer, and they, with their officers and teachers, will be at the Mission Sunday, at 3 p. m., to get their tickets.

Mrs. C. E. Cunningham and Miss Gertrude Rule, of Toledo, have opened a kindergarten in the basement of the Universalist church, and already have some 20 little folks enrolled. The youngsters are instructed in the rudiments of manual training, being taught to distinguish colors and forms and the use of their hands in some small but useful work. The school has only been opened since Monday, but promises to become very popular.—Norwalk Experiment.

CLEANING UP BEFORE INVENTORY!

It is our custom to clean up our stock as much as possible before taking inventory. We would rather count cash than merchandise, and in order to reduce our stock to the minimum we shall offer for the next two weeks the following bargains:

LOOK AT THE PRICES! :-: COME AND SEE THE GOODS!

$10

We have picked out from our stock more than 300 Men's Suits that have been selling for $12, $14 and $15, and have put them all in at the low price of

Ten Dollars a Suit!

$12.00

WE HAVE SELECTED

OVER 200 SUITS!

From our choicest $15 and $18 lines and marked them down to the low and uniform price of

Twelve Dollars a Suit!

$15

For the next two weeks we will give the citizens of Toledo choice of any of our splendid TWENTY DOLLAR SUITS for the moderate sum of

Fifteen Dollars a Suit!

IN THIS SALE MONEY TALKS. PRICE IS THE THING.

Remember there are no "job lots" or "bankrupt stocks" in our store. We enjoy the reputation of carrying the best made clothing that is made in America and it's so. The goods are all new, this season's goods, and we challenge the city to produce their equals in style, fit and general workmanship, even at the old prices.

1-4 OFF—ALL BOYS' CLOTHING—1-4 OFF

We shall give our customers choice of our entire stock of Boys' Clothing at ONE-QUARTER OFF regular prices. This means that you can buy a $5 suit for $3.75; that you can own a $7 suit for $5.25, and a $10 suit is yours now for $7.50. Think of it! In plain words you can get ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH at this cleaning up sale for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. **Big Stock of Summer Clothing at Cut Prices.** No other house ever did or ever will give you such perfect goods at such low prices as

213-215-217 Summit Street. **MOCKETT THE CLOTHIER.** 213-215-217 Summit Street.

The Great Fire Sale will be continued until everything is closed out. . . . . .

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

FOSTORIA IS LIVELY.

Some Delightful Entertainments—Many Guests in the City.

Fostoria, O., July 16.—(Special.)—Mrs. Will Miller and her sister, Mrs. J. Y. Callahan, of Chicago, are spending the summer in Clifton Springs, N. Y.

The Misses Sheppard, of Pittsburg, are the guests of their brother, P. W. Sheppard of this city.

Mrs. A. C. Crimmel and daughter, Miss Daisy, will leave Monday for a two month's visit with friends in the east.

The lawn party given by Miss Anna German Friday evening of last week, at the home of her parents, was a delightful affair. The grounds were lighted with Japanese lanterns suspended from the trees, presenting a beautiful appearance. Those present from abroad were the Misses Sheppard, of Pittsburg; Miss Flora Cramer, of Tiffin; Miss Peck, of Troy, N. Y.; Misses Heck, and Cornell, of Findlay; Messrs. Thomas and Ouiel, of Findlay; and Mr. Parsons, of Elwood, Ind.

Mrs. J. M. Harterman is spending the week in Holgate and Napoleon.

Misses Anna and Emma Pfleiderer, of Bucyrus, are visiting J. F. Kissling and family this week.

Lew Hunt, of Delphos, is the guest of Curt Hale this week.

Mrs. C. Omsted will return to-day from Ashville, N. C.

J. F. Richards spent last Sunday in Toledo with William Fisher and family.

S. Wooster and D. E. Peters, of North Baltimore, spent last Sunday in this city.

Miss Emma Sommers, of Newark, N. J., and Miss Elma Eckstein, of New York, arrived this week and will spend the summer with H. Kohn and H. Friend.

Mrs. M. Streltz and children are the guests of her sister, Mrs. S. E. Sugerman.

Captain F. R. Stewart is in Petersburg, Mich., this week.

Mrs. Letha Bope, of New Salem, O., was the guest of Miss Kittie Berry a few days this week.

Miss Mary Foreman entertained friends in a most delightful manner at tea Thursday eve of this week.

Miss Jennie Gallop returned to her home in Ottawa this week after a visit with T. D. Campbell and family.

L. Harbaugh and A. C. McClain spent a few days fishing at St. Marys this week.

Mrs. W. E. Bender, of Conneaut, O., is visiting her son, Mr. Jerry Bender, on High street.

Will Houk and Anna Smith, Al Houk and Emma Zimmer, John O'Neill and Della Dinnen, Walter Houk and Irene Heiser, of Tiffin, were the guests of Miss Mollie Bowman and the Misses Quinn Thursday evening.

Miss Anna Graham is visiting friends in Grand Rapids, Mich.

M. M. Miller and daughter, of Toledo, are the guests of C. E. Palmer and family Wednesday.

J. D. Snyder, and family and Mrs. Wm. Sohn, of Tiffin, left Thursday for a visit in St. Louis, Mich.

William Swanson leaves to-day for his home in Jamestown, N. Y.

A curious relic of old Roman life, found recently at Lanurium (Porto Portese) and now stored in the British museum, is a thin slab of stone that was anciently a circus poster.

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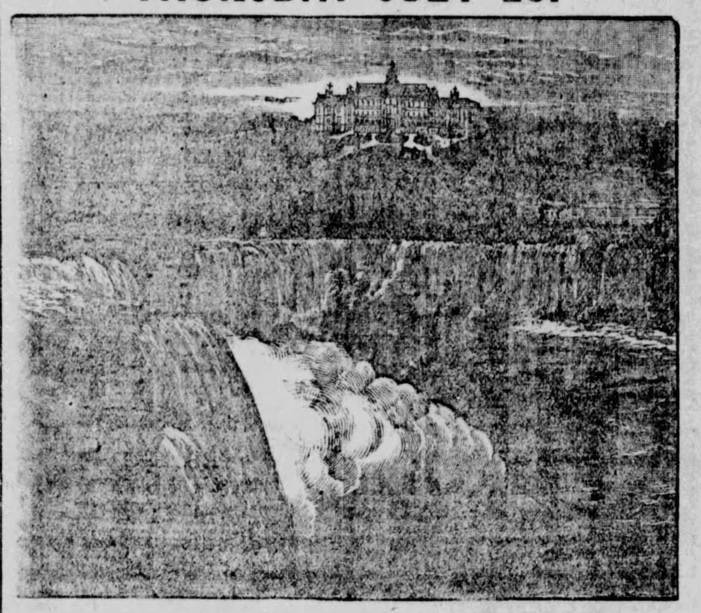
THURSDAY JULY 28.



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TO

NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN.

SPECIAL trains, composed of Pullman and Wagner Sleeping-cars, Parlor Cars and elegant Day Coaches, will leave C. H. & D. Station, Cincinnati, Thursday, July 28th, via the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton, at 12:30 P. M.; Union Station, Dayton, at 2:00 P. M. and 3:00 P. M.; making stops only at the most important stations. The run through Ohio is over the C. H. & D. R. R. to Toledo thence over the Michigan Central R. R., via Detroit and Windsor, to Niagara Falls. The beautiful Detroit River is crossed on the mammoth transfer steamer "Landsdowne," the entire train crossing at once, no change of cars being necessary. From Windsor the route is through Canada direct to the Falls, reaching there in time for breakfast Friday morning. Before reaching Niagara Falls Station a most magnificent view of the great Cataract, as shown in the above illustration, is obtained from Falls View, at which point a ten minutes' stop will be made. The United States are again entered over the wonderful cantilever bridge that spans the rapids only a few hundred yards below the Falls.

THE round trip tickets to **NIAGARA FALLS** will be sold at $5.00 from Cincinnati and all points along the line as far as Dayton, where it will be but $4.50, the latter rate extending as far as Washington C. H., on the C. D. & I. division and Covington on C. D. & C. From Convenience and points south on that division as far as Wellston inclusive the rate will be $5.00. From Tadmor and points north the rate will be $4.00.

The rate to Toronto will be $1.00 more than to Niagara Falls, and persons desiring to visit Toronto after viewing the Falls should purchase their tickets before leaving home, as no tickets will be on sale either on the train or at Niagara Falls.

Tickets for Put in Bay will be on sale at Cincinnati and Steamer Docks, Toledo, O., at the rate of $1.00 for the round trip, and stop over will be allowed to those holding Put in Bay tickets. This side trip to be made returning from the Falls. Sleeper berths (accomodating two persons) from Cincinnati to Niagara Falls $2.50; seats in Parlor Car, $1.00.

The Sleepers, while at the Falls, will be located but a short distance from the depot, and arrangements have been made to allow passengers to occupy berths in them at very cheap rates.

TICKETS will be good returning on all trains leaving the Falls up to and including the train leaving at 12:35 P. M. (noon) Tuesday August 2d.

Stop-over will be allowed only at Toledo within the limit of the ticket returning, which is good to leave Toledo as late as 11:45 P. M., Thursday, August 4th 1892. BAGGAGE will be checked on excursion tickets to Niagara Falls.

THOUSAND ISLANDS. Arrangements have been made with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad for a side trip to this most beautiful of summer resorts. The route is via the B. W. & O. R. R. to Clayton, on the St. Lawrence River, thence by steamer down the river through the Thousand Islands to Alexandria Bay. The cost of this trip will be but $5.00 in addition to the Niagara Falls rate and a limit of ten days given to all desiring to take it. Those however desiring to make this trip must purchase tickets before leaving home, as no tickets will be sold on the train or at Niagara Falls.

For Tickets, Berths, Parlor Car Seats and full information, address any agent or E. O. McCORMICK, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., CINCINNATI

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Pages 9 to 16. **THE TOLEDO BEE** Pages 9 to 16.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY, EVENING JULY 16, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND

Points on His Career as President.

He Kept His Head and Was Always Firm,

And Very Straight-forward in All Dealings.

How He Impressed a Newspaper Man in Private.

Prompt in Saying "No," But Neither Obstinate Nor Narrow—His Attitude Toward the South—Bayard's Loyalty to His Chief—Pen Sketches of Other Members of the Cabinet.

In February, 1889, I went to Washington to write for a leading newspaper a series of articles on the Cleveland administration, says a Boston Herald writer. These articles were to be based upon conversations with the president and members of his cabinet. Mr. Cleveland had steadily, and, after his fashion, sturdily, refused to be "interviewed." I had reason, however, to believe that he might be induced to give me some expression of his views.

The success of my mission, which was practically complete, is immaterial here, except to show that I had exceptional opportunities of studying the administration in its closing hours. It has seemed to me the impressions I received may not be without a certain interest and value for thoughtful, independent men, who necessarily form their opinions, to a considerable extent, from the information obtained from impartial newspapers like the Herald.

I may say, in starting, that the acts of the Cleveland administration, and even the characters of its members had been so befogged by partisan rancor, personal malice and halting and doubtful apologies on the part of professed supporters, that I could not but believe a friendly but fair presentation of what the administration claimed to have accomplished would have a beneficial effect in clearing the public mind. A somewhat close scrutiny of the general course of Mr. Cleveland and his advisers had satisfied me that they would be able to render a good account of themselves.

It is not my purpose here to give a review of the facts thus collated. The Herald has fully provided its readers with the means of forming a judgment as to the practical value of the Cleveland administration to the country. I aim now only to show what manner of men Mr. Cleveland and his official family seemed to be to a fairly disinterested observer.

My introduction to Mr. Cleveland was of a character to give me a clear-cut

Impression of His Individuality.

My sponsor was a statesman—I use the word advisedly—of national reputation. He possessed Mr. Cleveland's confidence to such an extent that a passport from him did not require the countersign of the watchful Lamont, the stumbling block of so many newspaper men.

Mr. Cleveland was standing in front of his desk when we entered his office at the White House. He was listening patiently to a deputation from some western state who were interested in the fate of a bill. They were headed by their congressman, who presented their arguments with all the earnestness at his command. At the close, Mr. Cleveland did not hem and haw and says he would "see about it." He had already made up his mind and determined his action. "No, gentlemen," he said, in a crisp, decided tone; "I cannot do it." That settled it. There was no effort to turn him from his purpose. It was felt to be useless. The deputation filed out, their leader, the congressman, looking rather crestfallen.

It is this power to say "no" at once, without reservation, which forms the keynote of Mr. Cleveland's character. It is a rugged quality, which plain people appreciate, but which politicians do not like. The mere politician—the schemer, the intriguer, the party worker—abhors a blunt refusal. If he cannot get all he wants, he hopes to get at least a part. He is necessarily a man of compromises. Mr. Cleveland is one of those men, comparatively rare, who, when they think a thing right or wrong cannot be dissuaded from the positive action. At least, that is the opinion I formed from my intercourse with him. It is an invaluable quality in the head of a great nation.

On the other hand, it was plain to my observation that he was by no means the narrow or obstinate man his enemies tried to make him appear. I am satisfied that he gave due weight to the counsels of every member of his cabinet and accorded them the widest liberty of action.

Turning to my companion, Mr. Cleveland greeted him cordially, and I was introduced. My first impression of him, personally, was disappointing. Certainly, it cannot be claimed for him—unless he has changed very much—that he possesses any of the usual graces of a distinguished public man. But it was impossible not to be impressed by

His Earnestness.

and almost brusque straightforwardness. One felt instinctively that to succeed with him one must respond with equal candor. It is, doubtless, because so few professional politicians can be candid that so many of them dislike to approach him.

In the several conversations I had with Mr. Cleveland subsequently, he spoke with great freedom of the purposes and principles which had guarded his official conduct, and in the privacy of these interviews he appeared to much greater advantage. He is not a verbose talker, but expresses himself with compactness and force. He uses few gestures, but several times he brought his hand down with a vigorous thump on the desk before him to emphasize his statements. Once, wheeling around in his chair, he looked out wistfully upon the White House grounds as if grieving he had not been able to accomplish more for the people. He had just been speaking of the disappointments he had experienced as chief executive, and had remarked that he had no personal regrets at his defeat at the polls, leaving me to draw the inference I have stated. I do not believe there was the slightest mental reservation in his assertion. He had been misrepresented, traduced, and badgered by men of his own party faith whom he had been compelled to offend or who did not appreciate the elevation of his motives. He was thoroughly tired, and yet, had he been elected for another four years, I do not doubt—such is his tenacity of purpose, his devotion to duty—that he would have continued to work on patiently, with no diminution of his vigilence in behalf of the public interests. That he has consented again to become a candidate is doubtless due to the stimulus imparted by the great tariff victory of 1890, and the change which has come over the party. He has been shown so unmistakably to be the popular choice that the malcontents in the next administration will necessarily be reduced to insignificance, and he will be free to carry out the policies which were still, to a certain extent, on trial at the close of his term. It may be said that he formulated and gave to the party a definite program which lifted it out of the mire of a mere scramble for office.

Mr. Cleveland seemed to derive special pride and pleasure from the fact that his administration had been

A Non-Sectional One.

It had not sought to discriminate against any one portion of the country, but had labored to advance the interests, to give free play to the activities of all. The beneficial effect of this broadly patriotic policy was very marked particularly in the south. There peace and good order reigned for the first time since the war, and a new impetus was given to industries and trade. In view of the great benefits conferred upon the south, it was not unnatural that Mr. Cleveland should feel very keenly the factional opposition of certain southern politicians and the efforts that were made to represent him as unfriendly to the southern people. I have reason to know that he cherishes for the latter the highest regard and is keenly solicitous of their welfare, but he is, before all things else, a national man; he cannot be made the puppet of any group of states. The slightest overstepping of the boundaries of a prudent conservatism, moreover, in his attitude toward the south would have irretrievably damaged his party. If the south is dependent upon the democracy for peace and prosperity—as it surely is—it cannot afford to demand that any democratic president should do for it more than Mr. Cleveland actually accomplished by dealing out to it what it had been previously denied, equality of consideration with the other sections at the hands of the executive. The slightest suspicion of subservience to the south on the part of a democratic occupant of the White House would paralyze, if it did not destroy, the now vigorous democracy of the north.

Few, if any of the presidents have been more persistently maligned and misrepresented than was Mr. Cleveland, yet aside from a natural indignation at certain wanton attacks of a personal character, his only feeling with reference to the assaults upon him and his administration seemed to be one of patriotic regret that they had helped the obstructive tactics which had impaired the great work of reform and the efforts to secure the passage of important public measures. Could anything more clearly establish the mental and moral stature of the man?

When We Turn to Mr. Bayard

we find a radically different type of public man. The former secretary of state comes of a generation of statesmen. He is not only versed in the political history of the country and thoroughly at home in all questions of political economy, finance and policies of nations, but he possesses all the courtly elegance of the old school politician. Mr. Bayard has been said to be cold and austere, and some newspaper men have found him "hard" to interview. I did not find him so. During our intercourse in Washington he was delightfully frank and obliging. He possesses a dignity which must not be trifled with—the dignity of a superior mind—but when he unbends, his manner is undescribably winning. He possesses, I think, the sunniest smile I ever saw. No one can look into his clear, grayish-blue eyes without feeling a sense of confidence and esteem. I derived the conviction that his incorruptibility could be matched only by that of his cheif. He told me once that his elections to the senate from Delaware had never cost him as much as a 10-cent piece. He possesses, also, in common with Mr. Cleveland, the power of promptly saying "no," but his refusal is usually made with a kindliness which takes away the sting. On occasion, however, he can be tart enough.

I happened to be present once in the state department when a claim agent sought to induce Mr. Bayard to allow a much larger percentage than he thought just. A widow's interests were involved. She was in a distant land, with no one to represent her. Mr. Bayard's refusal to sanction extortion was of a character to leave no room for doubt as to the measure of his indignation. His conduct of affairs in dealing with foreign countries was governed by a similar love of equity and fair play. He had no patience with the Talleyrand system of diplomacy. His idea was not that the use of language was to conceal thought but to convince his antagonist by the force of reason and justice. I do not propose reviewing Mr. Bayard's management of our foreign affairs, but I may remark, in passing, that the wisdom of every position taken by him (so far as I have observed) has been amply vindicated by subsequent events.

Mr. Bayard was thoroughly loyal to his chief. A former presidential candidate who was not only "solid" with the regulars, but had a large independent following and was highly esteemed by the more conservative republicans. A man of wide experience of public affairs, a leader of the senate, a student of liberal culture, a polished and charming host, he might have been expected, but for his high sense of honor, to endeavor to dispute with Mr. Cleveland the direction of the administration's policy and to reap the credit of whatever success was attained. Mr. Cleveland was a new, untried man, and Mr. Bayard was a veteran in national politics. It would have been easy for him to discredit Mr. Cleveland at the outset. Instead of doing so, his one idea, so far as I could gather, was to give Mr. Cleveland the benefit of his counsel, to help him whenever and wherever he could, and to do his full part in making the experiment of a democratic president successful. His praise of Mr. Cleveland to me was always warm and unstinted.

Secretary Fairchild

was one of the most approachable men in the cabinet, and also one of the most clear-headed. He exhibited in our conversations a remarkable command of facts and figures, and the exceptional gift of presenting a complicated statement of finances in a few lucid sentences. He was one of the most thorough going civil service reformers in the cabinet, and defended the new department as the soundest of all democratic doctrine since it opened the doors of office to all capable men, instead of restricting the public service to those who possessed the requisite influence. He impressed me as being a man of great executive capacity, with surprising ease, celerity and accuracy combined in the dispatch of business. I doubt if the treasury department ever had a more capable head, within certain lines.

I was most agreeably surprised in

Secretary Endicott.

I had been told by newspaper correspondents that he was a thickly encrusted fossil, who had but few ideas and but little to say. That little even he could seldom be induced to impart for newspaper publication. Toward the enterprising journalist he was represented as being a sort of human iceberg, whom no amount of tact and adroitness could thaw. It was said that he had done nothing for the army, and that the war department was practically in a state of stagnation. To my great relief—for I must confess to a certain timorousness in approaching him—I found him a most courteous gentleman. He reminded me (a southern born and bred) of fine old southern planters I have known. No doubt he is a thorough New Englander, typical of a certain class in his section. If so, there must be a striking similarity of manner and appearance between the cultivated northerner and his southern counterpart. He showed no hesitation whatever in telling me all I wanted to know, and even volunteered to place other sources of information at my disposal. I need scarcely add to the readers of the Herald, who are doubtless fully informed on the subject, that I found his administration of the war department had been reformatory, progressive and thoroughly creditable in every way.

The brisk, aggressive personality of

Secretary Whitney

has figured so prominently in the public eye of late that it has become one of the most interesting factors of the pending contest. He has made up, by the energy and skill he has shown in the leadership of the Cleveland cause at Chicago, for his somewhat tardy advocacy of the ex-president's nomination. He impresses every one who comes in contact with him as being a nervous, energetic man of affairs. That he is a capable politician has been pretty clearly demonstrated. At the navy department I obtained the impression that he was a model man of business, with a firm grasp on its complicated machinery. It cannot be said that he was actually a discreadnt element in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, but that his views on some points were widely divergent from those of his associates, and of Mr. Cleveland himself, cannot be doubted. Four years ago he was probably at heart a protectionist, but experience had doubtless made him wiser, and he may be relied upon to work loyally for Cleveland and tariff reform. His zealous co-operation is an immense gain for the democratic managers, and one of the best guarantees of Mr. Cleveland's election in November.

From this brief description of the principal members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet as they appeared to an outsider, it will be seen, I think, that, as president, he knew how to surround himself with men of superior caliber and special fitness for their trusts. With the experience obtained in office and light of four years' reflection since he retired, he may be depended upon to give the people an even stronger and better administration, with fewer weak spots in it—an administration of which even the opposite party shall have reason to be proud as reflecting honor and dignity upon the country.

TO SEARCH FOR SUNKEN GOLD.

After Many Years the Braak's Treasure is Likely to be Found.

New York, July 16.—Search is about to be begun again for the cargo of the English sloop-of-war Braak, which for almost a century has lain in 10 fathoms of water in Delaware bay, off Cape Henlopen. She was laden with gold and silver bullion and precious stones. The company to undertake the recovery of the treasure is the Chapman Wrecking company.

The story of the Braak's foundering and the subsequent futile attempts to raise her by the English government and the International Submarine company, was told in the papers two years ago. Since then attempts have been made by the Merritt Wrecking company to discover the exact location of the wreck. The undertaking has been so far successful that the Ocean Wrecking company has many sure indications of its situation.

The Chapman company will lend assistance. Chaplain Kane, of the United States navy, is president of the Ocean company. He expects to start for Philadelphia soon to begin operations.

Ernest Dickman, a large stockholder in the Ocean company, believes that with the aid of the Edison divining rod the treasure will be found.

A POINTER FOR VETS.

On Harrison's Love for the Soldier.

A Complaint From an Ex-Prisoner of War on Some of the President's Methods.

The National Tribune, the great soldiers' paper published at Washington, D. C., recently contained the following letter: Old soldiers and prisoners, can you vote for a man who requested the senate to confirm an official of Andersonville to an office? Here is something to think over.

A Republican Soldier.

Editor National Tribune: Four years ago we elected Gen. Harrison president, (I say we for it is a well known political fact that the almost unanimous support of the old soldiers in the close states of Indiana and New York, regardless of party ties, carried those states for him and give him the presidency) and outside of his being a soldier we had every reason to believe from his public utterances before his election and during his senatorial term that his old soldier comrades would receive due consideration and fair treatment. Let us see if we realized our expectations.

I will only show up a small portion of what I and the comrades here all know took place in our state of Florida, although we have plenty of evidence that the same state of affairs holds good in a great many other states, both north and south, of old worthy soldiers being turned down, and politicians, democrats, ex-rebels and even old rebel officials of confederate prison-pens appointed over old soldiers, exprisoners of war, and republicans who were republicans at the risk of their lives from some of the same rebels that now hold office under a republican soldier president.

At Tampa, Fla., he appointed a young lawyer collector over an old soldier perfectly capable of filling the position, an old resident of our city, who was indorsed by the party here and by the leading republicans all over the state.

The president's appointee was a stranger, not living in the collection or congressional district. The old soldiers sent a remonstrance to the president. It received no attention. Bowing to the inevitable and hoping for the best, we received our new collector cordially, supposing he would fill the positions in the custom house with republicans and citizens of the district. The result was he brought in strangers, his special deputy from Maryland and his business deputy was and is a democrat, and one of the rebel officials of Andersonville, that place of horrors, the very name of which causes a thrill of horror and indignation to flash over the comrades and friends of the victims of its inhuman officials.

And now our collector is a delegate-at-large from the state of Florida to the national convention, elected by a convention of office holders, declaring before he went into the convention that they had the money and were prepared to send a solid Harrison delegation to Minneapolis, pledged to do all they can for the renomination of their chief, for the purpose of securing a continuance of his position, and also the continuance of his Andersonville official deputy for another four-year term, as a reward for assisting his official head, Gen. Winder, to carry out his boast that he would dispose of more Yankees than any division in Lee's army; and he certainly made his boast good.

We again, as soldiers and republicans, remonstrated with him, but effected nothing. We then determined to carry the matter up to the president, and selected an old soldier, an ex-prisoner of war, who had 11 of his company murdered by inches in that terrible slaughter house for Union soldiers, Andersonville. We went to Washington, saw the president, and stated the facts of the case to him. He (the president) promised to investigate the matter, but instead of doing so immediately sent the name into the senate for confirmation, accompanied by a personal request that it be favorably reported. We begged and urged of him that he would not put this insult and indignity upon his old comrades; that they were soldiers, republicans, and faithful supporters of him in the late election, and were intensely interested in the success of his administration, and had in the best of faith relied on him, a soldier president, to give them fair and honorable treatment; but all was for naught.

And now I ask you, comrades, will you permit this thing to continue? Old prisoners of Andersonville and all the other hellholes of the confederacy, you old Union soldiers who at the north still hold the balance of power, and who have risked your lives a thousand times "what this nation might live," will you assist to bind this burden and to continue this insult to every old soldier, but especially to your comrades in the south? We do not believe it. Let us hear from you with no uncertain sound at Minneapolis.—An Old Soldier and Ex-Prisoner of War.

AN ODD MOTIVE.

Sue—How did you and Tom Hollow happen to get married, Blanche?

Blanche—We were both single, you know?

"Yes?"

"Well, we married to get even."—Smith, Gray and Co's. Monthly.

Austria-Hungarian millers have to pay more for wheat than the flour from it will bring.

WORLD'S FAIR MUSIC

To be of the Finest and Highest Order,

With Theodore Thomas in Charge of It.

A Novel Transportation on the Grounds—A Curious Old Ship—Notes of Interest.

Chicago, July 16.—How to transport the multitudes flocking from every quarter of the globe to the world's Columbian exposition from point to point with rapidity and safety, has been a perplexing problem to world's fair officials. The question was partially disposed of in a satisfactory way when the elevated electric railroad was decided upon something over a month ago. But this will merely make a circuit of the grounds, following the fence and lake shore, leaving the matter of transportation through the center of the grounds, from one building to another, still unprovided for. Consequently the attention of the exposition management has recently been turned in this direction, and a scheme is now on foot which is to be subjected to an official test and in the event of its practical demonstration promises a way out of the difficulty.

The idea is to equip the lagoons with electric launches of three kinds. It may perhaps be well to explain to those who are not familiar with the chief characteristics of the world's fair site that these lagoons are an intricate connecting system of artificial waterways, cut with a vast expenditure of labor and money by the exposition management.

Leading out from Lake Michigan, they thread the grounds between the buildings beautifying the general effect beyond description. It is along these that the floats now being constructed will pass in the procession of centuries during the dedication ceremonies. And it is along these that the proposed electric launches, which are to solve the intra-mural transit problem, will ply. The plan is to have the boats of three varieties, the "omnibus," the "express" and the cab." The first will be about 36 feet long having 104 cells, and a Jenny motor. The conection is direct on the armitage or shaft which turns the propeller. The speed of the omnibus launch will be above 10 miles an hour, and its estimated run 120 miles without recharging. This style of boat with a seating capacity for 30 people will make regular trips, stopping at all the buildings, having one fare for the trip, the passengers alighting where they choose, as from a street car. The express boats will make the rounds of the waterways without stopping. The cab boats, which are small, having room for not more than four passengers, can be hailed at any point along the lagoons as a wheeled cab may be beckoned for on the street. It is estimated that the service will require 40 omnibus boats, 15 express and 35 cabs.

The Music.

The fact that Theodore Thomas is musical director of the World's Columbian exposition, and that associated with him are William L. Tomlins and George H. Wilson, is assurance sufficient that music of the highest order and an excellent program will be provided. The best musical talent of the world will be drawn upon; fine halls will be provided; and something like haf a million dollars will be expended to make the musica features of the exposition a success. Two of the halls or auditoria will cost each $100,000, and $175,000 has been set apart for an orchestra of 120 skilled musicians, who will be drilled by Theodore Thomas. This orchestra will be the nucleus about which will be formed the grand choruses.

The bureau of music of the exposition has issued the following outline of its plans, from which it will be seen that the plans are comprehensive and promise most gratifying results:

Recognizing the responsibility of his position, the musical director groups all intended illustrations around two central ideas:

1. To make a complete showing to the world of musical progress in this country in all grades and departments from the lowest to the highest.

2. To bring before the people of the United States a full illustration of music in its highest forms as exemplified by the most enlightened nations of the world.

In order to carry out this conception of the unexampled opportunity now presented, three co-operative conditions are indispensable:

1. The hearty support of American musicians, amateurs, and societies, for participation on great festival occasions of popular music and for the interpretation of the most advanced compositions, American and foreign.

2. The presence at the exposition of many of the representative musicians of the world, each to conduct performances of his own principal compositions and those of his countrymen, all upon a scale of the utmost completeness.

3. A provision on the part of the exposition authorities of the means necessary for carrying out these plans in the erection of the halls indispensable for successful performances and in the engagement of solo artists, orchestras and bands.

Consideration of these three lines of inquiry has taken much time, but progress is sufficiently advanced to permit the bureau of music the following preliminary announcement:

The halls have been officially agreed upon and their construction ordered. These will be advantageously situated within the exposition grounds:

1. A recital hall for quartet concerts, etc., seating 500 people.

2. A music hall with accommodation for 120 players, 30 singers, and an audience of 2,000.

3. A festival hall for performances upon the largest practicable scale with 200 players, 2,000 singers and audience of 7,000.

The music hall will contain a fine concert organ, and a festival hall will be placed an organ for chorus support.

The appointed commissioner to Europe who was sent to under the invitation of the exposition to the most distinguished composers has returned with an encouraging report which insures a series of international concerts unprecedented in point of scope and character.

The invitation of the bureau to choral societies to co-operate because of their love of art and the pride they have in the opportunity the exposition will afford to show to the world the artistic level of the United States in music has brought many assurances of support. Inasmuch as it would be manifestly impossible for the same chorus to take part in all choral performances, this work will be divided among choral socities of the entire country.

The musical director assumes that thousands of singers and music lovers will visit the exposition in any case, and that they will prefer to appear as contributors, thus conferring an importance upon their societies and their homes not possible under any other circumstances. These forces being directed and guided, as they must be, in combined effort, the necessary preparation for their appearance at the exposition will afford intelligent direction to efforts that in some parts of the country are now being wasted for want of a commanding object of work.

The entire range of the performance proposed may be seen from the following tentative classification:

First—Semi-weekly high grade orchestral concerts in Music hall.

Second—Semi-monthly high grade choral concerts in Music hall.

Third—Six series of international concerts, choral and orchestral, each consisting of from four to six in Festival hall and in Music hall.

Fourth—Three series of three concerts each of oratorical festivals by united American choral societies in Festival hall.

Fifth—Concerts in Festival hall under the auspices of German singing societies.

Sixth—Concerts in Festival hall under the auspices of Swedish singing societies.

Seventh—Six series of popular miscellaneous festival concerts by American singers.

Eighth—Twelve children's concerts by Sunday school, public school and especially-organized children's choruses.

Ninth—Chamber music concerts and organ recitals.

Tenth—Popular concerts of orchestral music, to be given daily in Choral hall during the six months of the exposition.

To successfully carry on such a series of performances as are outlined above a large corps of musicians will be needed, some of whom will be engaged for the entire period of the exposition; others for single and series performances.

The complete success which the musical director seeks can be secured only by the loyal co-operation of individual artists, large and small choral and instrumental societies and organized amateurs in general. Such co-operation he earnestly asks, and in subsequent papers to be issued by the bureau details of organization and appearance at the exposition will be given.

Regarding the standard of performance to be observed in all departments of exposition music the musical director holds that while co-operation is asked of all grades of attainment, every musical illustration there produced must be justifiable upon artistic principles. That is to say, it must be what it honestly purports to be.

Theodore Thomas,
William L. Tomlins,
George H. Wilson.

Approved:
George R. Davis, Director-General.

A Curious Old Craft.

One of the most interesting features of the marine exhibit at the world's fair will be the time-worn and storm-battered whaling ship Progress. This ancient barque is now on its way to Chicago, being in tow of the City of Berlin from New Bedford, Mass.

The Progress is manned by a crew of Portuguese sailors picked up at New Bedford, under charge of Capt. Gifford, of the same place. She is old style and barque rigged; that is on the fore and main mast she has square sails. On the mizzenmast is a fore-and-aft sail with a gaff topsail similar to some of our lake schooners. The vessel comes with bare masts, as all the sails are stored below, the ship being towed all the way from Boston. On her davits she carries six large whaleboats, all of which have seen actual service, and each one is provided with a full equipment of gaffs, spears, and other paraphernalia used in hunting the giant of the sea. These boats are made sharp at both ends so they can be driven either forward or back, as emergency may demand.

This old ship has a history. She has made 17 successful trips around Cape Horn, and 40 times she has crossed the icy waters of the Arctic ocean. In 1869 the Progress joined the Arctic fleet and in the great storm of 1871 all met disaster excepting the Progress, which returned to New Bedford with 300 sailors, seven captains, five women, and three children, the only survivors of the wreck. The Progress is nearly half way to Chicago. At last account she was lying at Detroit.

Columbus' Cannon.

Two of the cannon which, it is believed, were at one time mounted on board Christopher Columbus' flagship, were received at Chicago recently. The cannon are of the ancient and clumsy pattern of such guns turned out in the fifteenth century. Nothing but the body of the guns remains, the woodwork, of course, having rotted away centuries ago. The guns themselves are almost worn to pieces and are not much more than huge chunks of rust. Indeed, the cannon are put on the "scrap iron" list in the custom house papers. These historic old pieces have been secured for exhibition at the world's fair. One of the naval officers who was detailed for work in connection with the Columbian exposition found the relics at one of the West Indian islands. Tradition and substantial proof showed that the cannon had been used in a fort erected by Columbus' son, and that they were brought from Spain with Columbus' fleet. The ruins of the fort are still to be seen.

Notes.

The Portuguese minister at Washington has made application for space in the woman's building at the world's fair for exhibits from the women of Portugal.

At the world's fair an oyster exhibit will be made by the shell fish commission of Connecticut. An oyster bed, models of oyster boats, the system of dredging, etc., will be shown.

A complete set of maps and illustrations of the world's fair buildings and grounds, handsomely illuminated and framed, is to be exhibited at the exposition soon to be held at Madrid, Spain.

In June more than 90,000 people, or a daily average of 3,100, visited the world's fair grounds and paid 25 cents each to see the sights. The largest attendance on any one day was 12,038 on May 29.

The Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar club of Troy, N. Y., is arranging for an excursion to the world's fair for its members and their friends to the number of fifty. The party will charter drawing room cars and live in them during the entire visit.

New York will have one of the finest state buildings at the world's fair. It will be 90 feet wide by 200 feet long, and three stories high. Inclusive of donated material and decorations the structure will represent an expenditure of more than $150,000.

The exposition authorities have appropriated $175,000 for the purpose of providing orchestra music for the world's fair. They also set apart $12,500 for the entertainment of distinguished composers and orchestra leaders who have been invited.

Just back of the New York building, at the world's fair, in a depressed area, will be spread out flat an immense topographical map of that state. It will be 36 feet long and 26 wide, and will show the mountains, forests, rivers, towns and all of the great natural and artificial features of state scenery.

Director General Davis has asked the state department at Washington to make public the following ruling regarding the placarding of goods at the exposition: "Foreign exhibitors in the world's Columbian exposition will be permitted to state upon placards attached to their exhibits the prices at which such products will be sold at the place of manufacture, and also the prices in bond and out of bond, or exclusive and inclusive of the customs duties in Chicago."

RUBBER HEEL FOR MILITARY BOOTS.

The jar communicated to the spinal column by the striking of the heel on the ground in walking on a hard surface is a fruitful source of trouble under ordinary conditions, but in the case of the regular marching of soldiers the effects are still more serious. A physician in the French army, after investigating the subject came to the conclusion that the regularity of the step causes a shock to the brain and bones far more injurious than an irregular walk, giving rise to peculiar aches, pains and illnesses of the troops. This shock is repeated 40,000 times in a day's march, and the strain often breaks down the strongest men—those who could endure readily a much longer ordianry walk—in two or three days. A partial remedy has been found in the adoption of a rubber heel in military boots.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

"Women are strange creatures," observed Twemlo.

"Just finding that out?" queried Widgely.

"Oh, no—only reminded of it this morning. Wadsleigh and I were coming into town on a crowded suburban train. A pretty woman was standing by us, but Wadsleigh wouldn't get up. I gave her my half of the seat, and what do you think?"

"Didn't thank you?"

"Oh, yes, she did; but she flirted with Wadsleigh all the way to town!"—Chicago News Record.

SPRING CROP OF SAILOR HATS.

What the Summer Girl Will Wear on Her Pretty Head.

As the season advances the hat bowed down with bloom—that fascinating product of early spring—will give place to the ever popular sailor, with its severe crown and uncompromising brim. In spite of its straight lines it is a universally becoming shape, a fact which, added to its comfort, freedom from perishable frills and frou frous, and its lightness, makes it irresistible to the summer girl, and hence to all her friends and imitators. A sailor, which English girls with a fondness for boating, have already begun to buy, rejoices in the name of "The Cowes." It is a fine striped straw, blue and white, trimmed with a plain blue band. The crown is fairly high, the brim a trifle narrower than those which were worn so much last season. What sailors have already appeared on Chicago streets have been plain colored broad-brimmed affairs, worn with smart little veils.

In New York some eccentricities are being shown in the shops. One is a sailor in enlarged dimensions, high of crown, wide of brim, with a ribbon band and flat knot, the color of straw. The same shape also appears in yellow basket braided wisp straw, faced and banded with black.

Among business women the trimmed sailor is better liked than its unadorned cousin. They appear in all the darkest shades and sometimes, too, in two contrasting colors of straw. The brims are either straight or rolling, according to individual fancy. Ribbon and quills are used largely in trimming them. Black, navy blue, brown red and fawn are the colors most worn.—Chicago Tribune.

FOUGHT WITH RATS.

Horrible Experience of Ten Negro Stowaways,

From St. Thomas, West Indies—Three Days Without Food, Yet They Must Return.

New York, July 16.—Ten half starved emanciated and frightened stowaways were fished out of the hold of the steamship Martha last week, and after being nourished back to comparative strength, they were put to work. They are now at the detention room of Ellis island, sorrowfully awaiting transportation back to their homes. They were starved, bitten by rats and victims of other misfortunes, and all for nothing.

The American Brazilian steamer Martha sailed from Santos three weeks ago, touching at various South American ports, and putting in for merchandise at the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, on Tuesday, June 30. On Thursday, July 2, she sailed from St. Thomas for New York. Sunday evening the quartermaster visited the hold of the ship and thought he heard weird sounds. Not being a superstitious man he investigated and soon had the satisfaction of pulling out from among the cargo a wan and tired-looking West Indian youth, who was bleeding somewhat and was very miserable indeed. The quartermaster hunted further and pulled out tired-looking West Indians by the handful. When he had got them all out he set them in a row and counted them. There were ten. Then Capt. Ahren-Kiel took a hand in the game. It didn't take a sage to tell that they were hungry. They were, as the first officer expressed it, beastly hungry.

When the Martha arrived here the captain turned the penniless stowaways over to Col. Weber. He will have them sent back to St. Thomas as paupers. They gave their names as Joshua Henry, aged 20; Josephus Gaut, 19; Israel Battiste, 17; Robert Usher, 18; Valentine Thomas, 22; Peter Richardson, 20; Daniel Finley, 18; Arthur Eastman, 24; Joseph Alexander, 19, and Joseph Prophed, 26. They are all black as an hour after sunset in the tropics and were all born in the West Indies.

The reigning spirit of the party sadly related his experience to a Recorder reporter.

"You see, we got tired of living in St. Thomas," he said, in very indifferent English, "and wanted to come to New York to make our fortunes, so the ten of us banded together, and when the Martha put in to load we managed to get aboard and hide in the hold. Each of us had a little food, which we carried in pasteboard boxes. We ate some of the food Thursday night, and then all of us went to sleep on some coffee sacks. When we awoke the next day every bit of our food was gone. The rats had gnawed through the boxes and eaten it all. We got mighty hungry, but did not dare come out. About Saturday night the rats got hungry too. They got bold and crawled over us, and when that little fellow over there (Battiste, aged 17), tried to beat one of them away a dozen big ones made for him, and when we tried to help the little fellow more than a million rats, I guess, came for us. All of us were bitten before they let us alone. Sunday some of them came at us, and I guess we would have had to leave the hold any way, even if the sailors hadn't found us."

They must go back for there wasn't a centime in the whole party.

DRESSES OF THE DEPARTED.

The queer characters of the capital city are not confined alone to the males. There are several families in the category. In East Washington resides a comely dame, young and not unprepossessing, who eks out an existence in a novel, but uncanny manner. She carefully watches the death notices in the daily papers, and when a person of wealth or even moderate means dies, she waits until a day or two after the funeral and then goes to the house, and representing herself as a young lady of good family, but reduced circumstances. She states that her father is an invalid (should the party who has departed be a male) and asks for the clothing left by the dead man, as her father is almost destitute of a wardrobe. In case the deceased is a woman she appears in a rather dilapidated outfit and solicits the clothing for herself. She is usually successful in getting many good garments, which are promptly disposed of to some second-hand dealer.—Philadelphia Bulletin's Washington Letter.

OLD JEWELRY.

There are very few jewelry stores which will purchase worn or new jewelry over the counter, and those that do make a practice, or even an exception, of doing so, are naturally looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion. In some eastern cities quite a profitable business is carried on in what is practically illegal pawning, because in a majority of instances a temporary loan is asked for, although it is understood no attempt will be made to redeem. The police especially object to this, because when hunting stolen jewelry or watches they have access to pawnbrokers' books and are generally assisted very courteously in their work, whereas if the goods are sold or deposited at stores not licensed as pawnshops they are practically buried and can not be examined without the aid of a search warrant. Jewelry is the hardest thing to trace, because a dishonest jeweler can buy it at half its value and melt the gold beyond recognition.

A BIT OF DIPLOMACY.

Bridget (applying for situation)—O, yis, mum! Oi lived in me last place three weeks.

Mrs. Van Nobbs—And why did you leave?

Bridget—Oi couldn't git along wid her; she was olwd an' cranky.

Mrs. Van Nobbs—But I may be old and cranky, too.

Bridget—Cranky ye may be, mum, fer faces is sometimes decavin'; but owld!—Niver!

(And Bridget got the place.)—Puck.

THE AVERAGE VERY WARM

That is What the Weather Is This Month.

There Will be a Late Fall and Winter,

And Prof. Foster Gives a Little Advice Corresponding—More on the Earth's Geology.

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St. Joseph, Mo., July 16.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 17th to 21st, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 22d, cross the western mountains by the close of the 23d, the great central valleys from 24th to 26th, and the eastern states about the 27th.

The weather will continue to average very warm, and the principal storm waves and rainfalls will range northward. Portions of the cotton belt will suffer greatly from drouth, while in some of the upper Mississippi valley states excessive rains will occur.

A good stage of water for navigation purposes will continue in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers.

In the northern states the time for fall plowing is near at hand, and the ground is expected to be in good condition, with moisture sufficient to give fall sown crops a good start. Winter will come late, we will have a late fall, and the winter crops will make a large growth before the first of December, therefore where a large growth of fall wheat is not desired, it will be best to sow late.

In the southern states the weather will be more favorable to winter gardening than last winter was.

The Earth's Geology.

If the atmosphere at one time contained all the carbon now stored away in the earth it is claimed that plant life would then have grown one thousand times more rapidly than now, because carbon, in the condition of carbonic acid, is the food of plants. That may be true, but I do not believe it.

The sunshine is necessary to the growth of plant life, but too much sunshine will destroy it. Carbonic acid is necessary to plant life, but let us increase the amount now in the atmosphere one thousand times, and who will say that it would not destroy plant life?

The Upas valley in Java is not necessarily a desert, but as no vegetable grows there, it is believed that the carbonic acid, which is 18 feet deep, is the cause of its bare fields.

There is not now enough oxygen in our atmosphere to hold in combination the carbon now deposited in our earth. Carbon could not long exist in the atmosphere as carbon, but must have combined with oxygen to form carbonic acid. The theory that our coal beds were derived from vegetable decay requires that all the carbon did once exist as carbonic acid, and this is an impossibility, because of an insufficient quantity of oxygen, our geologists must invent some other theory of coal formation.

If 12,500 feet of carbonic acid did once surround the earth, such vegetation as we now have could not have lived in it because of the great pressure. Carbonic acid is twice the weight of our atmosphere and vegetation that would grow under such a pressure would not only be as hard as stone, but would be of exceedingly slow growth, and this does not answer the requirements, for the vegetable theory requires a rapid growth.

I have pretty thoroughly discussed the theories connected with vegetable origin of coal, and back of that lies the impossibility of placing the carbon in the atmosphere. How came it there? If it was thrown out in the form of smoke from a burning world, the heat of that burning world would drive the oxygen out of the atmosphere off into space, and the carbon clouds or smoke would remain in the atmosphere as unconsumed fuel.

This vegetable theory of coal not only rests on the impossibility of producing such great beds of this material from vegetation, but requires that the earth must have previously been on fire in all its parts. This I regard as preposterous. If the earth was not a burning body at one time, then the conditions could not have existed by which all the carbon in the earth was held in its atmosphere, and I wish to notice this theory of a burning earth.

Things are not what they seem. The beautiful evening star we see following the sun as it sinks in the west is as bright as any of the blazing orbs that are supposed to be on fire, but none of our astronomers hold that Venus is a burning world. In fact there is no proof that any of the planets contain more heat than does the earth, while it is well known that Jupiter and Saturn shine, to some extent, of their own light. In fact the earth shines of its own light through its aurora, or northern lights, and these lights will yet be recognized as of the same nature as the inherent light of Jupiter, Saturn and the sun.

Every astronomer declares that the moon is a burned out, dead body, devoid of water, and without an atmosphere, a cold and decaying world. But Prof. Proctor says that the moon has a perceptible influence on our magnetic needles, and as magnetism is the source of light and heat, the magnetism, light and heat of our earth are effected by the cold, dead moon.

Then it is not necessary that the sun be a hot body, for its magnetism is all sufficient to produce the light and heat in our atmosphere. The supposed inherent heat of the sun is what leads geologists to the theory that the earth was once a burning body, as the sun now is.

We cannot have a correct basis for weather changes till we arrive at a correct theory as to the physical forces and the building of a universe, and all my arguments on geology and physical astronomy are directed toward the overthrow of the false basis upon which these two sciences are placed. When I shall have shown the earth could not have come to its present condition along the lines pointed out by astronomers and geologists, I will then put forth the only true basis on which to build the science of physical astronomy, geology and meteorology.

FASHION'S LATEST WH

THE BEE HIVE CLUB

Has a Quorum Despite the Hot Weather,

And the Results of Its Deliberations

Are Presented in a Pleasing Program—A "Do-Something" Sermonette—No Patent on "Sacred Names"—The Bee Alliteratively Considered.

"A SUMMER POSY."

I saw, while pacing slow a country street,
Fair Flora's daughters wantoned o'er a lawn,
While some, with dew drops sparkling at their feet,
Had passed the fence and stood as pink as dawn.

I culled a posy whose perfume impressed,
My inmost sense, like that which o'er the vales,
That bloom afar in "Araby the blest,"
A heart enthralling essence, sweet exhales.

But 'neath my rapture rankled a regret,
For ah! my flowers proved an uncouth name,
May was a thing of joy—'twas "Bouncing Bet,"
Obnoxious synonym of shrewish dame.

The name, I felt, defamed so sweet a flow'r,
As, tenderly, I placed them in a vase,
And left them till the lamps, at evening hour,
The walls, with goblin shadows weird, did trace;

And there they, truthful, did my posy limn,—
Its profile well defined en silhouette;
A woman's head it was, with features grim
And nature soured by years of ceaseless fret.

And now, oh, flow'rs, thy name seems not amiss,
Though once I deemed thee made for joy alone,
Thy grace, I see, is marred by flaws; in this
Thou art to mortals kin, as here 'tis shown.

HULDA WARD.

West Toledo.

HER PLAN.

This summer in New York I'll stay;
No Richfield Springs for me,
Nor giddy Narragansett Pier
Beside the moaning sea.

I'll flee not to the mountain high,
When sweet September fills
The air with balm, to join the hop
That glads the Berkshire Hills.

No Saratoga, Appledore,
Nantucket, Moosehead Lake
For me; I'll stay in town and roast
And languish for Love's sake.

When other maidens hie unto
Those regions of romance,
I'll be a city summer girl,
And have a better chance.

And while they gossip o'er croquet
Or tennis on the turf,
Or cling unto the dripping rope
That stretches through the surf,

Oh, then, I'll ply my finest art
In manner gay and free,
On one who in the winter crush
Would scarcely notice me.

Oh, let them haste to sea and mount,
All in the "giddy" whirl!
I'm going to stay in town and be
A city summer girl!

—R. K. M.

WOMAN'S "SACRED NAME."

Draw your chairs close, my dear girls, and let me speak in a whisper, because we do not want to call the attention, either of the dreadful politicians who prate about the mire and defilement that attends the making of laws, or, rather, the struggle that attends the selection of men to make them, or of the society dudes who abhor "strong-minded women (and no wonder), poor things. We want this little chat among ourselves and for just such exclusive privilege the Bee Hive Club has an existence. I am mildly disgusted, and this is what it is about: You may have noticed that some New York women, bright, wide-awake, well-posted and in earnest, believe that women as accountable beings and amenable to the laws should have an intelligent understanding of them and opinions to express, on occasions. As women who buy home supplies are well posted on prices—even better posted on prices of domestic articles than men can possibly be—they believe a study of the tariff and a good use of what they may be able to learn, for or against, is not only legitimate, but advisable. The women in question formed a club for the study of this question, on lines indicated and named it the "Frances Cleveland Club." As women are not allowed voice on political questions, no matter how closely they are affected by such measures, they modestly called it an "Influence Club." They sent a letter to Mrs. Cleveland announcing their proceedings and, in reply, received a letter from her husband saying: "As Mrs. Cleveland's name is now sacred in the home circle as wife and mother, they could not consent to have it thus used."

This strikes the average, independent woman as silly affectation. Not that Mrs. Cleveland should prefer that her name were not used to "influence" votes—any person will honor that feeling of sensitiveness—or that her feelings should not be respected, but that she hadn't enough individuality about her to answer her own letter and state her own reasons. Women whose names are just as "sacred in the home circle" as that of Mrs. Cleveland, whose home ties are just as dear and whose husbands just as chivalrous have spoken for themselves. Mrs. Cady Stanton, for instance, who is the mother of five noble children—sons and daughters—and whose husband is as proud of her and her talents as any man may be of his wife's qualifications for usefulness, whatever they may be, and whose name is as "sacred in the home circle" has never suffered the abatement of any jot or tittle of her dignity or self-respect or the respect of other persons, because the world knows she is a broad-minded, cultured woman, with a soul and a say of her own. There were children born to distinguished women before this baby in question came.

That eloquent Irish woman, Mrs. Mary Louse, whose father died in Andersonville, and who is called "Queen Mary" by those who best know her gentle womanliness as well as her gift of insight and oratory, is the mother of stalwart sons who adore her. The boast has been made that this is to be a campaign of education. How can a woman's name suffer contamination from being associated with it, especially when the leadership of her husband will greatly determine its character?

One may rejoice in the chivalrous disposition of such a man toward women, as mothers, however late in life it develops, but one with a spark of spirit will continue to wish that Mrs. Cleveland had answered her own letter in her own words and way. Then there is another side to the question. Mr. C. may underestimate the political influence of women.

BARBARA MOSS.

It is said there is reason in all things, but why a boy should endure headache and nausea in an endeavor to form the obnoxious smoking habit, and why he persists in indulging in the filthy practice after he has arrived at years of discretion, has seemed to be one of the things that must be accounted for by the natural born cussedness of the creature. But in this enlightened age, when a genius is born every hour, the smoker is not to be left without an excuse for his incessant puff-puff. Says an exchange

A woman's charitable club has been formed in London with no other resources than the stubs of cigars which smokers throw away. With the produce of these despised remnants, the club has been able to clothe completely several dozen families. "'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good," and even a Christian result can be obtained from the indulgence of a so-called un-Christian vice.

Of course we shall ape this custom, and as Americans never do things by halves, the slot machine will probably be placed beside the free-will offering box, with the request that smokers will drop in "stubs" for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. Ridiculous as this may seem, it is entirely in keeping with some of the methods already in vogue for extracting money in the name of charity.

A FEW DON'TS FOR GIRLS.

Don't sit still and hope a rich man will marry you, while your father and mother toil for your daily bread.

Don't be afraid to go to work. Neither washing or cooking will injure you. Don't be afraid to soil your hands.

Don't think there is nothing you can do because you can't teach school. No matter how incompetent you are there is something you can learn to do for yourself.

Don't be afraid to try that something, whatever it is, and do it with a will. You will never be trustworthy, unless you have within you, the true spirit of independence.

Don't wait for "dead men's shoes," for you are very likely to be disappointed.

Don't hesitate to give a helping hand when you may, and when in need of assistance, yourself, accept it gratefully, if it is freely offered, but don't wait for it.

Don't dream. Character can not be formed that way; you must hammer and forge one for yourself.

Don't be too sentimental. Many girls seem to imagine that in no other way can they win the affections of men. This is a mistake. However gratifying it is to the lords of creation to be looked up to and bowed down before, the time comes at length when they prefer a companion; one who can appreciate their best qualities through her own kinship with them.

Don't be careless of your personal appearance. Not being a beauty is no excuse for being a dowdy.

And don't get out of patience with me for harping so continually on this one string.

Be independent, because independence is always honorable, and by self-reliance show that you are deserving of success.

OVER OUR TEACUPS.

The pleasantest thing in life to me,
Is a chat with friends o'er a cup of tea.

And out of our chat, which is another name for gossip, I'm afraid, it would be nothing less than treasonable, to leave the summer girl. Of course she comes in for a share of adverse criticism—gossip is so easily turned into scandal—but we all admit, to ourselves, at least, that she is a darling, and bewitchingly pretty in her ribboned and ruffled shirt-waists, with a sort of womanly beauty that even those "horrid" suspenders can not mar.

To the members of the Bee Hive Club, and all other women who pride themselves on being in pace with the times, it is rather mortifying to be completely at the mercy of the furniture dealers, as they descant learnedly on Louis XIV, and XV styles, to say nothing of such high-sounding terms as Rococo, or Renaissance. Now, if, as is often the case, the dealer is as ignorant as his customer, he tells her that all the pretty chairs and tables are Empire, on the same principle that the country doctor calls everything grip that he is unable to diagnose. You can always tell a Louis XV chair by its lyre-shaped legs. Often there is an effect of net-work carried through the decoration. The Louis XIV chair is very much the same, except that the net-work is never seen. Louis XVI furniture has straight-turned legs, and Rococo partakes of all with the addition of shell or scroll patterns, wherever they can be introduced. The Empire style consists of dark woods, inlaid. The inlaying was originally of brass, but that used to come loose, and tear the court ladies' gowns, so what is now known as marqueterie inlaid with mother-of-pearl and different colored woods, was introduced in its place. Renaissance furniture is all heavy and massive, with ponderous carvings that only serve to accentuate the gloom of this impressive style.

"Did you enjoy the circus, Johnny?"

"Very much. I had a ride on a big leather animal with a snake on his nose."

A bright little woman made babies' rattles by the wholesale last season and sold them at a good profit. Small hoops were wound with bright ribbons and little bells fastened on a strap of ribbon across the hoop. These are only a few of the many ways in which women are earning an honorable livelihood.

A beautiful and chaste woman is the perfect workmanship of God, the true glory of angels, the rare miracle of earth, and the sole wonder of the world.—Hermes.

Stage fright is thus described by Ellen Terry: "You feel as if a centipede, all whose feet had been carefully fed, had begun to run about in the roots of your hair."

THE BEE IS

Able and attractive, but not artful or arbitrary.
Busy and benevolent, but not bearish or blundering.
Cheerful and courteous, but not careless or cringing.
Delightful and daring, but not dull or deceitful.
Energetic and earnest, but not egotistical or eccentric.
Faithful and fearless, but not false or fickle.
Gracious and generous, but not grasping or green.
Honest and humorous, but not heedless or heartless.
Interesting and instructive, but not fil-natured or insipid.
Just and judicious, but not jeering or jealous.
Keen and kind, but not knackish or kicksy.
Learned and lenient, but not loquacious or lazy.
Mirthful and manly, but not meager or miserable.
Noticeable and nice, but not negligent or nagging.
Outspoken and original, but not overbearing or obdurate.
Persevering and patient, but not prudish or pansophical.
Quenchless and quietsome, but not querulous or queer.
Reasonable and right, but not revengeful or rash.
Sensible and satisfying, but not sour or slow.
Truthful and trusty, but not trashy or testy.
Useful and unique, but not ungrateful or usurping.
Valuable and vigilant, but not vehement or vicious.
Wary and wise, but not wearisome or wrangling.
Xact and xcellent, but not xciting or xtreme.
Yielding and youthful, but not yeasty or yawning.
Zealous and zephryous but not zollean or zigzag.

L. C. H.

Adrian, Mich.

ALWAYS THE WAY.

It makes no mortal difference
How new your joke may be,
You'll find some Aleck smart who heard
It back in '63.

OFF FOR THE SEASHORE.

Companions and Experiences En Route.

"Is this the Saratogy?" And the baggageman gazed in wonder at my little half-trunk which stood in the hall. "Yes, that constitutes my baggage."

"Is it strong?"

"It would go around the world, I think."

He flew down the steps with his burden, and landed it in the wagon with a slam-bang which threatened a wreck.

The carriage came—we were off at last; and as the door of my home closed upon me, I felt that I was leaving comforts behind which I would not find elsewhere. I also felt that I should enjoy these comforts the more on my return.

Arriving at the Union depot we were politely informed that our train would not leave until after the arrival of the Wabash train, which was then one hour and thirty minutes late. This was not very pleasant news; and the remarks from our party were not modified by subsequent reflection.

I think I have read something about a "wait" in a city depot affording an unlimited amount of "amusement and instruction," but I can truly say that by the time we left Toledo—three hours later—we had had abundant time for moralizing.

There were a great many passengers in our car, and we felt somewhat circumscribed; but the morning was bright and fresh, and the absence of dust and heat was something to be appreciated. For myself, I did not suffer in the least; and as a party we appreciated the duty of being mutually agreeable.

The Christian Endeavor people were very numerous and were everywhere conspicuous from their badges. They were out for a good time, and with their merry song and peals of laughter, I felt quite sure they were having it.

We reached the Falls about 9 p. m., and stepping from the train for a moonlight view of the great cataract, we were saluted by the dull, regular, monotonous roaring of this immense volume of water which for centuries has been steadily pouring down. The sight of the Falls startles you at first, and grows upon you in magnitude the more you look upon it. As the people stand by the iron railing and gaze upon the whirling, surging mass of water that dashes itself over the precipice and lands in an unmeasured chasm below, your ear is saluted by a constant series of expressions of admiration and awe. We have made several farewell visits to this spot, but each "farewell" proves only an au revoir. It would be pleasant to spend a day just where we stood and listen to the remarks filled full of exclamation points, but we turned away with regret and entered our car.

Arriving at the station we gathered together our traps and changed cars, and were soon in possession of a state-room on a Wagner sleeper.

In all this case which human ingenuity has conjured, we expected to reach our destination in the greatest comfort, but with the rapid whirling of the train several were attacked with "squamish stomachs," and life suddenly lost its attractions. Upon reaching the historic Hudson the next day, we found enjoyment in the picturesque scenery that was continually opening to our view. Much of it is grandly magnificent, and all of it interesting; and what was very favorable to sight-seeing, we lost no pictures of the panorama through rapidity of transit. We deserted the train at Weehawken, at 3 p. m., twenty-eight mortal hours on the road! We were soon nicely quartered with friends on West Seventy-fourth street, New York, near Central Park, prepared to spend a pleasant week in the great metropolis.

MRS. J. W. GREENE.

THE SCRAP BASKET.

When Eve her paradise forsook,
She cast a swift despairing look
At Eden in its loveliness
Then, conscious of her sad distress,
From heaven she stole a bit of sky
To beam forever in her eye.
A star that circled in a dance
She seized to radiate her glance;
A tiny rose that blossomed there
She plucked to make her cheeks as fair,
And snatched a trembling drop of dew
To purify her heart anew;
And so, amid all hopes and fears,
A bit of Eden woman bears.

The wife of the late Edward Burgess, the yacht-designer, was a Miss Caroline L. Sullivan, of Columbus, O. She was descended from an old and aristocratic Virginia family, and was so beautiful a blonde that Fagnani, the Italian painter, chose her for the model of Erato, the muse of lyric and amorous poetry, in his well-known picture of the nine muses.

Mrs. Myra Peterson, of Highlands, Colorado, is a successful business woman. She deals in butter, eggs and poultry, which she buys in Kansas and sells in Denver and Highlands. During the year 1890 she paid freight bills to the Union Pacific railway alone, of over $2,800. Her sales aggregated $17,977.35.

Man is supposed innocent until proved guilty. A woman is supposed to be guilty until proved innocent.

Woman is yet expected to have an owner or there is poor chance for life, let alone liberty, and the pursuit of a decent livelihood.

The marriage relation should not be dissolved except on the clearest and strongest proof of a breach of the duty imposed.—Senator Sherman.

He who courts and goes away,
May court again another day;
But he who weds and courts stels still
May go to court against his will.

To desire the good opinion of others is natural, and supplies a powerful motive for conduct that shall merit that good opinion. But if this desire be not balanced by a self-respect which does even more—the approval of one's own conscience—it will lead its possessor into the temptation of hypocrisy.

If our eyes were better the stars could give us more light.

Young men of ambition, intelligence and energy, who choose well their work, are pretty certain to succeed in it if they persistently stick to it. Failure comes often-est to those who lack earnest continued endeavor, and only less frequently to those who change from one pursuit to another, and who, being Jack-of-all-trades, are master of none, and succeed in none.

If you cannot, on life's ocean, sail among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on the highest billows, laughing at the storms you meet,
You can stand among the sailors, anchored, yet within the bay,
You can lend a hand to help them, as they launch their boat away.

SOMETHING ABOUT WHITE SHOES.

A light evening toilette is not complete without white shoes or slippers; and a white shoe that is soiled is execrable. There are many popular falacies in this world; one is that raw eggs are not good to eat, and another that white shoes are perishable. Perishable, indeed! My white shoes have lasted me longer than any shoes I have ever had, and with nothing more than a little "elbow grease" to preserve them. Any druggist will sell you 10 cents' worth of pipe clay. And who does not possess an old tooth brush? With these two articles there is no excuse for the dustiness of your white shoes. Use the pipe clay dry, taking care always to rub the way of the grain, so as not to roughen the suede. Do not be afraid to brush hard, or to get too much of the clay on the shoe. You cannot get too much on, and unless you are an athlete, with an arm of iron, I do not believe you can brush too hard. Pipe clay, used in the same way, will also clean trimmings of white cloth if they are excessively soiled. Use the clay wet; it will make them look badly at first, but if brushed carefully with a clean brush and fresh water, it will dry off in a most satisfactory manner. I have kept a little white broadcloth waistcoat, collar and cuffs clean in this way for two years. White undressed kid gloves may also be cleaned in this way. It is with pipe clay that the men in the British army keep their white gloves and the white in their uniforms so immaculately clean.

THE DOMESTIC CORNER.

SUNDAY, JULY 17.

Breakfast.

Fruit
Farina, Sugar and Whipped Cream
Fricassee of Dried Beef Saratoga Chips
Sliced Tomatoes
Brown Bread Coffee

Dinner.

Clear Soup
Larded Fillet of Beef, Mushroom Sauce
Potato Croquettes Peas
Corn on the Cob
Salad of Watercress, French Dressing
Cheese Straws
Iced Rice Pudding with Strawberries
Coffee

Supper.

Broiled Sardines Toast
Fruit Cake
Tea.

Cream Gingerbread.

One cup sour cream, one cup molasses, one teaspoonful of ginger, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one rounding teaspoonful of soda; salt to taste. Mix well and stir in flour, making the dough a little stiffer than when eggs are used.—J. M. W.

Potato Salad.

To one quart of potatoes, boiled and cold and cut in shapely slices or dice, add two small onions chopped fine, one tablespoonful of parsley, ditto, and one cup of mayonnaise dressing. Serve very cold in salad bowl.

Stem the radishes, wash very clean, and keep in cold water in the ice box, till serving time, then arrange on a bed of green in a pretty glass dish.

Cut the bread, both brown and white, very thin.

Doughnuts.

Add one-half cup of sugar to one cup of milk, stir until the sugar is dissolved, then put in about one and a half cups of flour. You must have a moderately thick batter; add quarter teaspoonful of salt, two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and the well-beaten whites of three eggs. Now add a tablespoonful of butter, melted, and sufficient flour to make a soft dough. Roll this dough out, cut into doughnuts and fry in smoking-hot fat. The secret of having these doughnuts tender and light is to use as little flour as possible. They must be quite soft when they go into the fat; this will require some experience in handling.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer.

Egg Lemonade.

Separate four eggs, beat first the whites, then add the yolks and beat lightly; dissolve one cup of sugar in a pint of cold water, add to it the juice of four lemons, and then a small quantity of cracked ice; stir the eggs carefully into this and use at once.

Currantade.

Mash one box of ripe, red currants with a box of raspberries; add two quarts of ice-cold water; strain, and it is ready to serve.

BROKEN MEASURES

Life is full of broken measures,
Objects unattained;
Sorrows intertwined with pleasures,
Losses of our costliest treasures,
Ere the heights be gained.

Every soul has aspiration
Still unsatisfied:
Memories that wake vibration
Of the heart in quick pulsation,
At the gifts denied.

We are better for the longing,
Stronger for the pain;
Souls at ease are unsure wronging;—
Through the barro'ed soil come thronging
Seeds, in sun and rain!

Broken measures, fine completeness
In the perfect whole:
Life is but a day in fleetness.—
Richer in all strength and sweetness,
Grows the striving soul.

—Sarah K. Bolton, in New England Magazine.

AGREES WITH DORRIS.

Can pardon be granted by Dorris Dare for misunderstanding the first few words written by her for this department? She agrees with me on two points, and writes well about occupation for children and adults; and I agree with her, "That person is a success who performs worthily any kind of work to gain an honest living; also that people ought to be made to work who won't work. But I like to unearth the deeds of past ages. Many a gem is found in old books, which have been carelessly thrown aside as worthless. I believe the present age needs to know all that can be gleaned from minds which sacrificed earthly comforts in working for what they expected would benefit succeeding generations. Those I meant worked hard for comparatively nothing.

Toledo. E. F.

A LITERARY SALAD.

The "Literary Salad" is composed of a number of green paperslips cut in the shape of lettuce leaves and gracefully arranged in a salad bowl to resemble as much as possible the original of that name. These harmless looking green leaves have each a stall of white paper four inches long and one inch broad. On each stalk is written a quotation from some well-known author, and the sport is to guess where the sentence comes from. The occasion, letus say, is a fair or bazar, and each person approaches the [illegible] about a stalk and makes his or her guess and hands back the leaf and stalk to be replaced in the bowl. If the drawer of the leaf has guessed the source of the quotation, he or she is rewarded by a dip in the Lucky Bag, which is filled with a number of trifling presents. From 50 to 100 quotations are prepared for the salad, and every one who draws a leaf pays five cents for each guess he makes. The person who draws leaves and makes the greatest number of correct guesses wins the chief prize. Some people add a booby prize for the one who guesses the greatest number of times and makes no lucky hit.—Ladies' Wrld.

WHO HIS.

When one talks of hereditaments, misprisons, and indentures,
Of chattels and of mortages, of choses and debentures,
Of assumpsit, debt, and avenant, of trespass and attainders,
Of writs and habeas corpus, of reversions and remainders,
Of attaching and conveyancing of signing and endorsing,
Of femes, both sole and covert, separating and divorcing,
Of words of twenty liters, which you'd think would break his jaw
You will then know that the fellow's just begun to study law.

THE EAGLE ASSYMBOL.

Continuance of the Emblem Since the Days of Rome.

The history of that bird as the symbol of the Roman empire, and of other powers claiming succession to the same, is here pretty fully stated. In Europe there are still the eagles of Austria, Russia and Germany, besides others retaining to minor principalities.

An able writer remarks that, "owing to the restoration of the western empire during the rule of the Byzantine Caesars, the world has never since the time of Augustus, been without one or two emperors of the Romans.

The present Austrian emperor, though holding scarcely a province of Adrian's, is the direct successor of Charlemagne, who was crowned in Rome as emperor of the Romans, the 69th from Augustus.

The czar of Russia bears the double-headed eagle which was assumed by the Grand Duke Ivan Basilitz, who in 1472 married Sophia, the daughter of Thomas Paleologus, and niece of the last emperor of Byzantium, Constantine XIV.

The German Emperor reigns over some Roman provinces, and bears a double-headed eagle with the crown of Charlemagne.

The single-headed eagle assumed with imperial title by the first Napoleon Bonaparte, sets forth the union of the whole Roman empire as the traditional aim of his family.

All this strikingly harmonizes with the admitted fact of the continuance to the present time, though in a divided state, of the Roman empire, and suggests thoughts as to what may be the ultimate meaning of the words, "Wheresoever the body is thither will the eagle be gathered together."—Westminster Review.

Emperor William will not allow one of his military bands to play at the world's fair. Perhaps he fears that they might return to fatherland with extravagant notions about pensions.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Two clubs were founded recently in Boston, and the committee on house rules should study the code proposed by a correspondent of Galignani before they submit the final draughts. It pertains chiefly to manners, and the following suggestions will be approved by even the charter members of our older institutions: "It is understood that a member shall not fall asleep and snore; let it also be enacted that he should not sniff while awake. It is understood that a member shall not eat two dinners when he only pays for one; let it also be explained to him that he must not attempt to read eight newspapers at the same time. Let it also be understood that it is immoral to intercept a waiter when some one else has rung the bell; that it is unseemly to hold loud and long conversations in a room which is devoted to medication after dinner." Another crying evil in clubs where the check system is disdained is most delicately alluded to: "It is understood, of course, that a member of the club shall not steal an umbrella or a new hat; let it also be understood that he must not willfully take them in mistake for his own."

Dr. Sydney Turner, surgeon to the Gloucester County Infirmary, England, states in reply to inquiries that he has treated 30 cases of diphtheria—children and adults—with paraffine, and has had the satisfaction of seeing every one of them recover. His plan is to obtain the ordinary paraffine used in lamps, and having scraped off the diphtheritic patch from the patient's throat, to apply the paraffine every hour to the throat, internally, with a large camel's hair brush. As a rule, the throat gets well in from 24 to 48 hours, and, with improvement in the case, the paraffine is applied less frequently, but its use is continued two or three days after the complete disappearance of the patches. Dr. Turner speaks definitely of the therapeutical effects, but is unable to state what the chemical action of paraffine on the diphtheritic membrane is.

The girl of the period is marked for her height and slightness of build. Think of any mother and daughter you know, and in the majority of cases the mother will be short, the daughter long. When glancing around at a wedding the other day the height of the more youthful girl guests struck me as remarkable. Some one was enlarging conscientiously upon the subject: "According to statistics," declared the oracle, "women to-day are two inches taller, on an average, than they were 20 or 30 years ago." The fact is accounted for when we remember that almost every girl is forced to go in for physical training. Gymnasties are potent in encouraging growth, and the restless, active life led by young women nowadays, who are never seen doubled up over their needlework for hours together, as their mothers were before them, helps to reduce the easy plumpness of form and to induce a willowy length of limb.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford is indignant at the charge brought against him that he is not an American citizen de facto, and he claims that his position is identical with that of his father, the sculptor, who lived nearly 22 years in Rome; "because the circumstances of his career and the necessities of his art made it almost indispensable for him to live out of his own country." He says that foreign subjects are more familiar to him than American ones, and if he should try to compete with American novelists in works that smell of the soil, he would be obliged to study our scenery, habits and social conditions for at least five years, and he then would probably fail. That is to say, he would lose five years of money-getting in becoming acquainted with his country and in exercising actively the rights and the privileges of the citizenship to which he apparently clings. Hawthorne wrote a story of Italy, which contained exquisite descriptions of foreign life and scenery, as well as a strongly drawn portrait of an Italian; but he did not therefore feel himself obliged to live in exile; nor would five years of study of American habits have enabled him to think out and project "The Scarlet Letter."

The divorced wife of King Milan of Servia has just written an allegory, says the London correspondent of the New York Recorder, in which her own sorrows are depicted. Under the pseudonym of "Tatijana," Queen Natalie has published "The Poem of the Crowned Child." It is in the strain of an Oriental epic poem, and gives the history of a boy prince torn from his mother's bosom, and kept from her by "Satanic creatures," "hyenas" and "demons," these three designations evidently being meant to apply to the Servian regents. The boy, however, grows up with love for his mother deep in his breast, and, at last, when given the choice, decides in favor of his mother against the crown which is offered him. The people's conscience then awakes, and the youth is allowed to keep his crown, and have his mother besides. The people prepare to do justice to the "hyenas," and are about to hang them, but the queen-mother intercedes in their favor, and lives happily with her son ever after. The boy's father is not mentioned.

At the world's fair there will be a dial which will show the hour of the day at all the principal cities of the world. It is called a universal clock and was not invented by a Yankee. The dial has two parts—an outer ring, which contains the hours of the day and night from 1 to 24 o'clock. The intervals between the hours are divided into halves and quarters. This outer ring is stationary. The inner ring is divided into 360 equatorial degrees of longitude and takes the place of the hands of a clock. Turning on its axis once in 24 hours, with Greenwich time as the base, a glance reveals the time at any of the most important points of the globe, which are indicated by name at proper degrees of longitude on the periphery of the dial plate.

Ayer's Pills

the best remedy for Constipation, Jaundice, Headache, Biliousness, and Dyspepsia,

Easy to Take

sure to cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.

Every Dose Effective

Burlington Route

BEST LINE

CHICAGO

TO

Pacific Coast.

BARKER'S

Blood Tonic—The Best Spring Medicine in Use.

It will rebuild the run down system of the overworked business man. It will restore the appetite and the rosy hue of youth to the pale face over taxed school child.

It will give strength to mothers enabling them to care better for the nursing infant. It will cure boils and carbuncles.

Containing no harmful ingredients it may be given to children. Prepared only by

R. C. SPOHN

2145 MONROE ST., TOLEDO, O.

NOTE.—This letter has a date.

A "Personal" from Marion Harland.

February 13th, 1892.

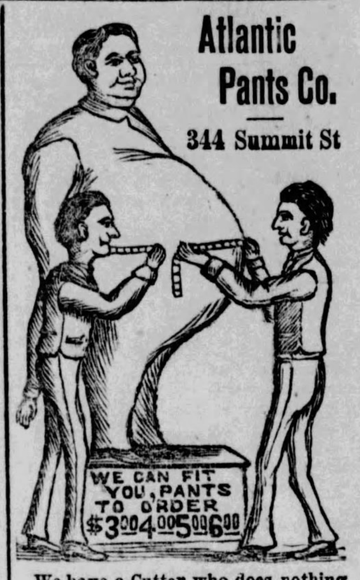
"In spite of my protest the Royal Baking Powder Co. continues to use a recommendation of Royal Baking Powder given by me several years ago."

"Since then my views and practice with regard to the powder manufactured by this Company have undergone a radical change. I give decided preference to a pure cream-of-tartar-and-soda mixture. For this reason Cleveland's Baking Powder is in steady use in my kitchen."

Marion Harland

Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—and insist on having the NONE SUCH brand.

MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.



We have a Cutter who does nothing but cut clothes for our heavy weight customers. Try him, ye heavy men and go on your way rejoicing.

DR. R. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetics will do it.

Removes tans, pimples, freckles, moth patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Fred T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

Sura Cura

ROBINSON'S SURE CURE

—FOR—

Rheumatism and Neuralgia

And remedy for diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. An antidote for MALARIA. Price 50c and $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.

R. W. ROBINSON & SON

124 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK

WHEELS

We have to sell at a very LOW PRICE.

Pneumatic Rambler,
Cushion Rambler,
Ladies' Rambler,
Ormonde Cushion,
Clipper Cushion,
Forest City.

These are Big Bargains. Terms to suit the buyer.

JOHNSON BROS

St. Clair and Perry Sts., 1 Block from Monroe Street.

Our Specialty is Domestic Trade

We make Morning Deliveries and Guarantee Satisfaction.

THE

MICHIGAN LAKE ICE CO.

Black Star Wagons.

PHONE 463.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Maplewood Avenue Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Maplewood avenue from the paving in Virginia street to the south gutter line of Delaware avenue by paving the central twenty-eight feet thereof with Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

July 2-e-o-d-4-w

STORAGE

AND GENERAL TRUCKING.

Covered Vans for Furniture

FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE

Delivered to and from Depots or any part the City.

The Moreton Truck and Storage Co

CANCER! CANCER!

Cured Without the Knife.

We, the undersigned, have been cured of cancer by the use of a plaster that has been made, and without the use of a knife, and have been permanently cured. The plaster was made by H. A. Feldman, of Pettisville, Fulton County, Ohio.

John Miller, cancer on the breast, Pettisville, O.

Wm. Tubb's daughter, cancer on finger, Pettisville, Ohio.

Peter Faukhouser, cancer on nose, Archbald, O.

Anton Shrenk, under left arm, Archbold, O.

John Myers, on lower lip, Okolona, Henry County, O.

Mrs. Theodore Banakee, cancer on knee, Ridgeville, Henry County, O.

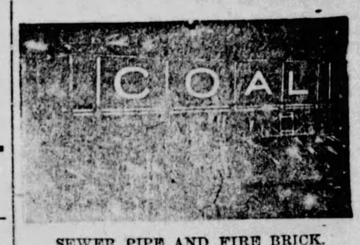
And many more too numerous to mention.

May this be a benefit to the public. All communication promptly answered by

FELDMAN & BROUGHTON, Pettisville, Ohio.

Are You ALIVE?
Can You READ?
Can You REMEMBER?
Do You want to SAVE
$10, $15 or $20 IN MONEY?
SEE AUSTIN,
And try the HIGH ARM No. 9.
It is the best Sewing Machine on earth—sold on the most liberal terms—no interest. Trial free to all. Agents Wanted.
Office 317 Adams St. 'Phone 508

L. A. & A. A. BROWN



SEWER PIPE AND FIRE BRICK.
Phone 362—22 Bridge st. near T. & O. C. Depot.

STILL IN IT.

Read the cut in prices and then inspect my goods, as I am selling Tailor Made Suits cheaper than any other house in the city. A fit guaranteed.

$30 Suits for.....$25.
$25 Suits for.....$20.
Spring Overcoats.....$20.
$9 Pants at.....$7.
$8 Pants at.....$6.
$14 Pants at.....$10.
$6 Pants at.....$5.

GIVE ME A CALL.

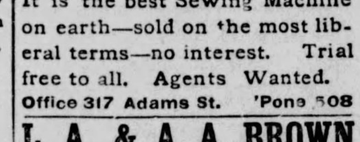
P. J. MURPHY, Merchant Tailor,

1403 CHERRY STREET.

A. RENSCH & CO.

607 MONROE ST.,

Have the Finest Imported and Domestic Delicacies, such as Fromage de Roquefort, Fromage de Brie, Fromage de Camembert, Fromage de Mananta, Dill Pickles, French Mushrooms and Peas also all kinds of Imported Sausages, Mustard, etc.



WITH PLEASURE AT A

FAIR COMPLEXION

The Tender Delicacy of a Baby's Skin secured by

HAZELTINE!

The Great Skin Food.

FOR SALE BY

ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE POLITICAL NEGRO.

How He Is Imported Into Oklahoma,

In Order to Make That Territory Republican.

Paupers From All Over the South Sent Into This New Country—The Whites Objecting.

Guthrie, Ok., July 16.—The recent outrages perpetrated by the negroes in this vicinity have awakened the people of this city and in general throughout the territory. It is openly asserted by the democrats and supported by many of the high authorities of the republican party that the republicans are responsible for the influx of the negroes into this city and territory.

Sometime during the year 1890 E. P. McCabe (colored), ex-auditor of Kansas, located in this city, and, in connection with Robbins and Thomas, two prominent white republicans, opened a general intelligence office and engaged in the business of procuring the emigration of negroes to Oklahoma from the southern states. Circulars were scattered broadcast throughout the south to further promote their immigration. Those who have left the southern states to come to this country, coming on the inducement held out by the agents, are paupers for the most part.

The recent outrages in Logan county and in the vicinity of Guthrie, crimes more henious than any ever entered in the Newgate calender, were perpetrated by two of their number. The people are aroused to a degree seldom seen in a community. The crime of bringing the negro people to this territroy for political purposes is again laid at the door of the republican party. In a recent issue of the Guthrie Daily News, a republican newspaper, owned and edited by a republican, appears the following:

"You, Mr. McCabe, and your business partners, persuaded pauper negroes to come here, and you had your agents throughout the south. * * *

"You are still sending your newspapers two or three times a week to the southern negroes circulating stories that are not true. You are a small politician."

The citizens have at last taken a stand. The whites, democrats and republicans alike, settled here for the purpose of securing a home in the country and for the purpose of upbuilding a commonwealth, unite in denouncing the political methods that have been making this territory republican. The following circular was today placed upon the streets:

The Negro Problem.

"We, the citizens of Guthrie and surrounding country, have determined to boycott all business men and employers who hereafter employ or in any way patronize the negro. We do not propose to cherish in our midst a people who threaten to burn our city, uphold crime, and threaten the lives of us all, and ravish our beloved wives, mothers and sisters while we are away for a few hours busily engaged in the honest pursuit of our respective labors. It was by our hands that these wild prairies were converted into beautiful farms and homes that now fill the whole territory. Later on these black lot and claim jumping paupers, lured on by their wily leader of Langston fame, came here and set themselves to rule or ruin. Gentlemen, will you submit to black rule, or will you listen to the warnings of respectable white citizens?"

The negro question in Oklahoma is the serious problem which confronts the people, and which will have to be solved sooner or later—possibly much sooner than most people anticipate. A large portion of the white people of the territory, until they came here, knew but little of the character of the negro in general, except what they had learned from reading and from reports from a partisan press. They never before had been brought into direct personal contact with this element of society, and, of course, knew but little or nothing of the peculiar characteristics of the race, and naturally were taught to believe the thousands of stories of their oppressions and mistreatment by the southern whites, and that the stories of their ignorance and crimes in the south were canards, originated by the southern people without the shadow of foundation. The effect of their introduction into the society of Oklahoma has materially corrected much of this false notion and caused many of their former apologists and friends, the more thoughtful at least, to view the situation from other standpoints than that of purely political.

The difficulty with the negroes in this territory is that they were led to believe that in coming here they were to be placed at the head of affairs and that the white people would be forced to yield the scepter of authority, political, social and educational; and this idea has grown upon them, and, to some extent, been fostered by certain white politicians at Guthrie and elsewhere in the territory until they have become arrogant, insulting, assuming and in some instances diabolical in their demands and pretensions. Their advent into this territory and their conduct since coming here is fast crystalizing a popular belief that, as a race, they are totally unfit for self-government, and that their ascendency to power and authority over white people, born and bred with the instincts of American citizens, would never be tolerated for a moment, and in case they should accumulate here in such numbers as to control the elections it would be the signal for a race war which could have but one ending—the extermination of the negro.

So far as the negro being a factor in the development of civilization, if the Oklahoma contingent may be accepted as a fair example of the race in the south, the idea, if it ever had existence in the mind of any citizen of the territory, is completely exploded by the character of the negro people who have found their way here. Politically speaking, their settlement here is likely to revolutionize politics to a very large extent. Hundreds of white republicans will leave the republican party whenever it is attempted by the leaders of the officeholders of the national administration to place negroes in power or place them in positions of trust and honor. As said before, this close contact with the negro has been a wonderful "object lesson" to hundreds of white republicans in this territory, and its effect has been to compel them to look at the question through their own eyes and not through the eyes of others.

THE GRAND LAMA'S PALACE.

It Is Reached by Five Ladders and Holds a Huge Idol.

Potala, precipitous in many places, rises within the confines of the outer city of Lhasa in the northwestern quarter. It is heaped up in the most fantastic style with halls and storied temples and monster tombs; but, on looking up from the foot of these heights, the whole series seems conjoined into one vast structure, surmounted by five gold-plated rectangular domes of great size.

The chief erection is the P'o-dang Marpo, or "Red Palace," a building carried up to the height of eleven stories and which is ascended from story to story by means of wooden ladders with broad but difficult steps. This is the central edifice round which the others climb and cluster. The lower stories are built against the sheer face of the acclivity.

After passing up a steep path avenued by trees, you arrive at the principal or eastern doorway of the whole establishment. Here, first, is a long hall, up which you may ride on pony back if you choose. The hall is garnished on either hand by long rows of massive prayer cylinders, which, placed like barrels on end on well-oiled pivots, can easily be made to revolve with a touch as you pass along.

Each barrel has within it, wound compactly on the iron axle passing from top to bottom, innumerable lengths of paper, on which has been stamped many thousands of times the well-known formula, "Om Mani Padme Hum"—the special invocation to the Bodhisattwa Chenraisi, and therefore to the Grand Lama, who visibly impersonates him. At the end of the hall are broad stone steps, which mount to a paved landing where stands an obelisk. You are now again in the open air, and two long flights of steps, hemmed in by the outer walls of other buildings, ascend up the face of the hill to the ground floor of the Red Palace.

Thence the ladder climbing commences. Five long ladders, one after the other, have to be scaled, passing up through dark and mysterious vaults—really vestibules to the neighboring buildings—some with weird-looking passages conducting who shall know whither? At the top of the fifth ladder things seem brighter, since now you enter the more habitable portion of the palace, consisting suites of rooms, set above set.

On the floor in an adjoining apartment, are the lower limbs of an elephantine image of Jhampa, the Buddha-to-come. He is seated on a platform in this room, and his figure is of such colossal proportions that it passes up through the floors of the two other stories above this one. Altogether the image is said to be about 70 feet high. When you have reached the third floor of the upper portion of the palace you may walk around and gaze upon the monster head and shoulders of this gulded Buddha.

All orthodox visitors on their way up perform solemn circumambulation around the legs, the body and the shoulders respectively, once on each of the three floors through which the effigy has been reared.—Murray's Magazine.

RAINING IRON.

A Metallic Downpour in Sweden and Russia.

Considerable astonishment was recently excited over a wide area in Sweden and Russia, comprising the towns of Stockholm, Pinsk, Koono, and St. Petersburg, by the appearance in the air and the eventual deposit on the ground of large clouds of a powder of peculiar appearance. This dust was analyzed by a number of Swedish metallurgists, who have communicated the results of their investigations to the Stockholm Geological society. According to these scientists the various samples examined contained numerous crystals, together with magnetic iron ore, mica, metallic iron, and some diatoms.

TO SEE YOURSELF TALK.

What the Phonoscope, the Latest Photographic Novelty, Is.

An announcement was made some weeks ago that a Frenchman had succeeded in taking instantaneous photographs of the lips of a speaker and in recombining them in a kind of zoetrope, so as to produce the original movement and enable a deaf mute to understand what was said.

It is now stated that the inventor has improved on the process and brought out a new apparatus for combining the images, the device being termed the phonoscope. The changes of the lips in speaking are so rapid that 15 photographs a second are required to give a good result. The whole head and bust of the speaker are reproduced in the photograph so as to get the benefit of the expression.

In the phonoscope the positives are arranged around the periphery of a disk which is rapidly turned by a handle. A second disk having a single window in it opposite the plates, is also rotated by the same handle, but at a much higher rate of speed than the other. A beam of sunlight illuminates the plates from behind and the observer looking into the apparatus sees them pass his eye one after the other in such rapid succession as to produce the effect of a single image endowed with animation. To produce this result, it is necessary that at least ten or twelve must pass the retina in a second.

THE WOMAN WHO WEARS WELL.

A Feminine Type of Which One Never Wearies.

Many women please at first sight and for a short time are thought simply charming, but seldom, if ever, do these brilliantly attractive ones wear well, says the Philadelphia Times. In a short time they either feel well enough acquainted to cease trying to be agreeable as at first, or they have in reality talked themselves out. Perhaps they are vain and others do not see fit to pander to such evident self-love.

Be that as it may, when the reaction comes, the admirers and adorers of the first day or two discover that the wit was not spontaneous, the graceful manner natural, or the interest in their affairs genuine, and they drop the flashing brilliant meteor and look about for the steady glowing star that sheds its mild radiance on all about in a quiet unobtrusive manner, yet with a beauty all its own that is wonderfully taking. The woman who wears well is rarely a beauty. If she were perhaps she would consider her personal perfections so great that she would deem it unnecessary to cultivate the graces of heart and mind that prove so attractive to those about her.

She is usually possessed of rare intelligence which lights up her countenance as no mere beauty could ever do, a desire to please, which an unselfish disposition naturally helps her to accomplish.

She sinks her own identity and affairs in those of others, and keeps a sunny face turned toward the world with her own troubles pushed far away out of sight, while she does her best to assuage those of others.

She is at times either wonderfully exalted or correspondingly depressed. She is always the same yet never monotonous, as her originality is one of her chief charms.

If she marries she will love her husband with all her heart, and to him she will seem a treasure far above the scintillating but changeable beauties who take a man's heart by storm.

A NOVEL UNSINKABLE YACHT.

A Leith, Scotland, boatbuilder is constructing a yacht which, in regard to design and material is probably unique. This builder is the patentee of a boat which he claims is unsinkable and uncapsizable. Hitherto he has constructed them of steel, and he claims that owing to the manner in which the fore and aft sections, which are conical in shape, are permanently and hermetically sealed, the boats are rendered unsinkable, even if filled with water, as the water runs back into the sea through the opening in the center-board casing. The cruising yacht he is about to build will not be of steel, however, but of an aluminum alloy. The metal is as white as silver and possesses a breaking strain of 24 tons to the square inch. It is unaffected by water. The yacht, which, instead of being painted will be polished, will be about 32 feet long and 8 feet broad, and will be provided with a roomy cabin paneled in oak and a commodious forecastle. All the deck fittings, as well as a center-board dingy which will accompany the yacht, will be made of the same white metal. If this experiment should turn out successfully a new departure in yacht construction and fittings may be expected.

When the boys were in the army they often felt fortunate when they found a dry stone for a pillow. The European or American, in order to sleep well, ordinarily require a downy pillow under his head, but the Japanese, stretching himself upon a rush mat on the floor, puts a hard, square block of wood under his head, and does not sleep well if he does not have it. These things are a matter of custom or of necessity.

Clay, Webster, Seward, Evarts, Blaine—Foster. Thank the powers that be, this disgraceful era of Hoosier politics is nearing an end.—Detroit Free Press.

HIGH KICKING IN PARIS

How the Gay Capital Flocks to See the Antics.

Nimble Legs of Vivacious Danseuses That Lure Statesmen and Soldiers and Men and Women of all Ranks to the Jardin de Paris in Summer and to Le Moulin Rouge and Elysee Montmarte in Winter.

The famous Jardin Mabille of 25 years ago has a worthy successor in the Jardin de Paris (Garden of Paris) of to-day. During the four or five months of summer weather enjoyed by the inhabitants of the French capital this popular garden is filled between the hour of 9 and midnight with some of the most costly dresses and sumptuous bonnets devised by the ingenuity of Parisian modistes. The male element is in no wise conspicuous by its absence, and if perchance you should have an appointment with a French senator, an English member of parliament, a diplomatist of note, a young lord, a rich banker, or an American millionaire, and you do not find him at his apartment or hotel, the chances are you will meet him in the crowd that nightly surrounds and applauds either Grille d'Egout or La Goulue. These two "ladies," with their companions, Rayon d'Or, La Mome Fromage, and one or two others, are mainly responsible for the ever-increasing popularity of high kicking, skirt dancing, and realistic quadrilles in almost every country of the world.

The realistic quadrille, as danced on the boards of the Jardin de Paris on such nights as the 14th of July, the national holiday, or on the grand prize of Paris race day, have created such furore during the last three or four years that the fair entertainers have been called fin de siecle, or end of the cenutry dancers, and nobody will say that they are unworthy of the title.

But do not suppose that Paris is wont to dispense with the choregraphic exercises of these stars during the remaining seven or eight months of the year. When the summer season closes those dansueses quit the aristocratic quarter of the Champs Elysees to retire to more democratic establishments, the Red Mill (Le Moulin Rouge) or the Elysee Montmarte, where during the winter time they charm with their strange attitudes and extraordinary vivacity the vast audiences who group about them. In these two establishments the realistic dancers are rarely to be seen on the stage when a variety show is in progress. Imbued with a spirt of true democracy they perform on the floor of the place itself, among the spectators, who with Gallic gallantry make way for those they are ever ready to applaud. And then M. Prudhomme's tall hat will, with a vigorous kick, be sent flying to the other end of the court by a graceful scart of Rayon d'Or, and the quadrille will then progress in all earnest. And as the large mill, painted in red, dazzling with lights, indicating one of the homes of Terpsichore, continues going round and round, the public drive up to the hall and willingly pay their 60 cents admission fee to enjoy a drink and a smoke, and some of the most curious dancing it has ever fallen to their lot to witness.

These realistic dancers have no special costume; they are dressed in the neat black cloth gown of the Parisian hairdresser or dressmaker, with a tiny white collarette and a pair of dancing slippers with high heels. It is only when their performance commences that one is able to catch a glance of what the French term their "dessous," composed of an elegant mass of beautiful batiste, fine linen, expensive lace, etc. Saturdays and holidays the entertainments are prolonged late into the night, and it is only with difficulty that at the closing hours, 2 a. m., the management, often with the aid of the municipal police, is able to clear the place.

The Red Mill and the Elysee Montmarte are situated half way up the hill of Montmarte in the most populous quarter of Paris. The natural, and at the same time the national, retreat of Terpsichore is the Grand Opera house, which certainly attracts more persons to its parquet and boxes on account of the magnificent ballets given there than for the style in which operas are rendered. Subscribers to seats in the parquet and boxes have the right to spend the acts and entr'actes behind the scenes and in the famous "foyer de la danse," or green room of the ballet. When the full force of dancers is called into requisition in this beautiful foyer a visitor might count as many or more dress coats than gauze skirts. For the last 200 years intrigue has reigned supreme behind the scenes of the opera house and many a danseuse has shown her influence in political and other questions of the day. When the stars of the ballet are on the stage they display as many diamonds and pearls as the baronnes, marquises, and parvenues in the boxes. An Italian girl, Mlle. Mauri, is the leading danseuse of to-day, as far as dancing is concerned, but the popular Mlle. Ivernizzi has the reputation of having the finest legs in the capital.

Most of these ladies of the ballet have their coupe or victoria with their own coachman and their own footman waiting for them at the stage door and it will astonish no connoisseur of Parisian nineteenth century life when he reads that these attendants are very often members of the lady's family, at times her father or brother.

It would indeed require many volumes to give anything like a rapid account of the many hundred dancing halls and gardens that abound in Paris, for dancing is one of the greatest pastimes of all classes of French society. Parisians are ever willing to dance themselves or see others dance. They danced when their rings were overthrown; they shouted with joy and danced again when the leaders of the republic were sent to the guillotine. The rage has never been greater than during the last few years and the names of La Goulue, Grille d'Egout, Rayon d'Or, and many others will descend to posterity as celebrities who were found worthy of the acclamations and admiration of nineteenth century amusement seekers. To show how eager Parisians are to welcome strangers to their city when they know how to dance, or delight in the art, it is sufficient to glance at the entertainment provided at the Jardin d'Acclimatation (Zoological Gardens) where different African tribes, natives of Annam, Cambodia, or some such far-distant land, are attracted to the city to display their choreprahpic talents before a public ever craving for novelty in the way of dancing.

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NOTICE.

Toledo, O., July 2, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of directors of the Toledo Electric Company, held June 30th, 1892, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of stockholders of said company be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, August 9th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. to consider the advisability of increasing the capital stock of said company to $500,000, or any part thereof.

F. B. DODGE, Secretary.

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Mansfield & Pittsb'g	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Phila. & New York.	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Balto. & Wash't'n...	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Phila. & New York.	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Balto. & Wash't'n...	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m

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Bos. & Chi. special..	*7:40 a m	
New York Express...	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail.....	*2:47 a m	
Buffalo Accom.....	7:35 p m	6:00 a m
Norwalk Accom.....	1:40 p m	8:35 p m
Sandusky Division—East.		
Bos. & N. Y. Special..		*5:00 p m
N. Y. & Chicago Lim.	*3:25 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi. & N. Y. Ex....	*1:55 p m	*10:30 p m
Buffalo & Chi. Accom	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express.....		*4:05 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:40 a m
Fast Mail.....		*2:55 p m
Old Road—West.		
Chicago Accom.....	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Boston & Chi. Spe..		*7:45 a m
Fast N. Y. & Bos. Ex	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail.....	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom.....	4:40 p m	9:50 a m
Air Line Division—West.		
Chi. & Bos. Special..	*4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express.....	*3:55 a m	
N. Y. & Chi. Lim...	*11:50 p m	*3:30 a m
Chicago Fast Mail...		*2:57 a m
Chicago Express.....		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express.....		*11:10 p m
Buff. & Chi. Accom..	4:25 p m	10:00 a m
Kendallville Accom..	9:20 a m	6:00 p m
Jackson Branch.		
Express	9:15 a m	9:50 a m
Express	4:43 p m	7:50 p m
Lansing Branch.		
Express	2:50 p m	9:50 a m
Express	10:25 p m	
Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids Branch.		
Express	2:50 p m	11:10 p m
Express	10:25 p m	9:50 a m
Detroit Branch.		
Express	9:42 a m	7:42 a m
Express	4:48 p m	10:10 a m
Express	8:22 p m	4:05 p m

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.

Union Depot.		
Cin. & Ind. Express.	*5:25 a m	10:15 a m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	4:00 p m	*3:20 p m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	9:00 p m	*11:40 p m
Cincinnati Express...	11:20 a m	6:45 a m
Cin. Ex., Sun. only..	9:40 a m	
Find. & B. G. Ex....	8:40 a m	6:45 a m
Find. & B. G. Ex....	4:00 p m	3:20 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex....	9:00 p m	6:05 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex....	11:20 a m	10:15 a m

Through solid trains between Toledo and Findlay. Through cars between Toledo, Bowling Green and North Baltimore.

WABASH RAILWAY.

Union Depot.		
Pacific Express.....	*8:55 p m	*12:10 a m
Kansas City Express	4:15 p m	10:20 a m
St. Louis Express...	*7:40 a m	*5:20 p m
Defiance Accom.....	8:00 a m	4:45 p m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

Mackinac & Det. Ex.	9:20 p m	4:20 p m
N. Y. & Boston Ex..	*10:05 a m	*7:48 a m
New York Express..	*11:30 p m	*9:05 p m
Detroit Express.....	*3:20 p m	*5:30 a m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.
Depot—Cherry Street.

Wheeling & Steu. Ex	6:25 p m	7:45 a m
Washi'n. & Balto. Ex	2:00 p m	1:00 p m
Cleve. & N. Y. Ex..	*9:45 a m	*4:50 p m
Local Freight.....	4:20 p m	6:35 a m

*Daily.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW.

Chicago & Tol. Ex..	12:10 p m	6:30 p m
Mail & Express.....	4:45 p m	1:20 a m
Local	3:50 p m	8:10 a m
Devil's Lake Excurs'n, Sunday only.....	7:00 p m	7:20 a m

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN.

Frankfort Mail.....	10:30 p m	5:45 a m
Clare Express.....	1:10 p m	2:40 p m
Ann Arbor Accom...	8:55 a m	10:20 a m
Ann Arbor Accom...	9:40 a m	6:00 p m

Sunday only—

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R.R.
WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
2 TRAINS DAILY TO ST. LOUIS, MO.
SLEEPING CARS, FREE CHAIR CARS.

Union Depot.		
St. Louis Day Ex...	10:20 p m	6:25 a m
St. Louis Night Ex.	*9:20 a m	*5:25 p m
Delphos Pass.....	8:30 a m	4:30 p m

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO.
Buckeye Route.

Columbus Express...	*9:30 a m	*6:35 a m
O. R. Mail & Ex....	2:25 p m	10:30 a m
Columbus Express...	*8:20 p m	*5:20 p m

TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI.
Depot East End Cherry Street Bridge.

Find. & Ken. Ex....	*9:20 a m	7:50 a m
Find. & B. G. Ex....	3:15 p m	10:50 a m
Find. & Ken. Ex....	6:35 p m	*5:10 p m

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL.
Depot East End Cherry Street Bridge.

Col. & Athens Ex...	3:20 p m	10:25 a m
Bucyrus & Fost'a Ex	*9:00 a m	*5:30 p m
Bucyrus & Fostr'a Ex	6:30 p m	7:30 a m

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R.

Passengers going via the above line leave from Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Depot, as follows:

Depart via M. C. R. R.....	5:30 a m
Depart via L. S. R'y.....	10:10 a m
Depart via M. C. R. R.....	4:20 p m
Depart via M. C. R. R.....	*9:05 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R.....	3:20 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R.....	*10:05 a m
Arrive via L. S. R'y.....	4:42 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R.....	*11:20 p m

*Daily.

Connections are made at Monroe or Detroit with F. & P. M. R. R. trains for all stations on that road in Michigan.

Dr. Van Tress

Has returned after a three weeks' vacation, and can be found at the Oriental Dental Parlors, 305 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio. See Dr. Bigelow personally, Monday and Wednesday, the half-price extracting days. Dr. Bigelow will assist Dr. Stevenson at his Port Clinton office Tuesday, and Dr. Outcolt at his Wauseon office Thursday, this week.
DR. BIGELOW, Prop.
Dr. Van Tress, Foreman.

LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR.

RED LABEL.

Is simply a PERFECT FOOD in GRIDDLE CAKES, Waffles, Muffins or Gems. It is one of the BEST SUMMER foods ever originated for CHILDREN and WOMEN, it is NOURISHING and SATISFYING and is the QUICKEST and most EASILY served breakfast that a TIRED or HURRIED woman can get. Make a batter with COLD SWEET MILK, have your griddles hot and breakfast is ready. Use no EGGS, SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tartar or Sweetening of any kind. The MOST PERFECT food of this century for a DYSPEPTIC or DELICATE stomach. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR

AN HOUR WITH THE BOOKS

A Scotch Lassie's Critique on Barrie's Works.

China Collecting in America, a Superb Volume—Beautiful, Cheap Edition of "Evangeline"—Magazine Literature—Notes of General Interest.

The Bee reviewer, charmed with J. M. Barrie's pictures of life among the Scotch villagers, wrote to a lady of Gourock, herself a student of life in her own country among the plain people, asking her opinion of Mr. Barrie's delineations of character and his descriptions of scenery. Her reply is so finely critical and appreciative, she will pardon its appearance in print.

J. M. Barrie is an artist. The open pages in Auld Licht Idylls are a beautiful word picture of the weather-bound country schoolmaster and his environment, on a winter's day. The walk by the turn-stile where the drawn battle between the moor hen and the water rat was fought is equal to anything in contemporary descriptive literature, and like the other word pictures it is faithfully true to the class he writes of. Details are lovingly worked out "with nothing extenuate and naught set down in malice." It takes a true spiritual discernment to see pathos and beauty in the simple annals of the poor, and these are there in Au'd Licht Idylls.

A Window in Thrums is a homely story of homely people, but the reader gets perplexed about Jess as her character unfolds itself. The author evidently, regards her highly, and to a certain extent carries us with him. A disabled, infirm woman whose life is narrowed down to that of an observer of men and things from her kitchen window, commands our admiration for having found a way of making the best of things and taking some good out of life after all. But in be praising her as he does, Mr. Barrie gives us a heroine without heroism. She spreads herself out so much that one is continually waiting for some act of self-denial or self effacement to deserve all the consideration she exacts from her author and her audiences. And one waits in vain. There seems to be, too, a little humbug about the woman who could not get to her chaise without help, being able, when the letters came from her son in London, to abstract the bank note, appropriate it, dive under the bed, drag out a box and tuck the money out of sight, all in the twinkling of an eye. No sharing, open-heartedly, her confidence with the faithful hard-working guid man and loving, devoted daughter who contributed all of their lives towards making hers livable. "A mother's little way," perhaps, but unlovely and unlovable, truly.

The feeling shown towards the manly Jamie and his love, with other incidents of these chapters, brings the impartial reader to consider the attitude of Jess to be that of a home despot whose power lay in the tyranny of weakness and who ruled by virtue of this power. * * *

The daughter Libby, denied "the purple light of love" in her colorless existence, and—the closing, the daughter dead, Jamie alienated, the tolerant, good-natured husband taken away, we read between the lines the lesson of the book: The woman who has been sufficient unto herself and a law unto herself, conservative and exclusive, goes down the remainder of her days in a martyrdom of loneliness and poverty, self-inflicted.. She that with a kindlier, broader sympathy might have had her children and her children's children about her. Had Mr. Barrie withheld comment, merely giving us facts, the summing up would have been the same: "She is emphatically a man's ideal woman, narrow and intense." The book is so charmingly written, one is sorry to differ with the author in his estimate of its central character, but all unwittingly he makes Jess an exponent of the immutable law of self-sacrifice accentuating sharply the eternal truth, that, except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone.

"China Collecting in America," by Alice Morse Earle, is the most complete work of its kind yet issued in this country. It is a record of personal experiences, most entertainingly told, and seeming, besides, to embrace every item of information on the subject, attainable. It is handsomely and profusely illustrated, printed on satin laid paper in clear, beautiful type, with wide margins. It is artistically bound, as befits its character. Published by Chas. Scribner's Son. $3. For sale in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull.

The Sinner's Comedy, by John Hobbes, is one of the most delightful of the Unknown Series, published by Cassell & Co. The same author wrote "Some Emotions and A Moral," which obtained so wide a popularity. These handy-to-hold, unique little cloth-covered volumes have all been worth reading—some better than others, to be sure, but eminently successful as a series. The Sinner's Comedy is No. 14 on the list.

John B. Alden, Publisher, New York, is simply astonishing the world with his cheap issues of valuable and beautiful books. Think of Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter, in gray cloth covers, neat and dainty, for 20 cents (5 cents for postage). Send 2-cent stamp to his address, 57 Rose street, New York, and get his catalogue of choice books, with prices.

Longfellow's Evangeline, gilt-edge, fine paper, fine illustration and bound in blue and gold, is another marvel.

Cassell's Complete Pocket Guide to Europe is one of the most compact and complete of the many offered the tourist. It is compiled and revised, up to the present year, by Edmund C. Stedman. Almost everything the traveler can ask is here, even to remedy for seasickness. There are maps, money tables and conversational vocabularies. To be had of Brown, Eager & Hull, Toledo.

The handsome bound volume of the Century (from November to April, '91-'92), is at hand. It is a treasure house of good literature and choice illustration. It contains much matter valuable for reference as well as entertaining and instructive for present-day attention.

Books in Paper Covers.

Love Knows No Law, by Leon De Tinseau (translated by Camden Curwen), is handsomely printed (copyright edition) by the Worthington Co., N. Y., 747 Broadway.

"Memoirs of a Mother-in-Law," by the comedy genius, G. R. Sims, is very entertaining reading. Published by the Waverly company, Park Row, N. Y.

Virginia Rose, a Romance of Illinois, by Edward R. Roe (Donohue, Hennebery & Co., publishers), is a home story with some interesting features.

The story of Theo. Waddington is a remarkable story in some respects, a thoughtful and interesting story in all respects, dealing with deep questions of religion and theology in a forceful manner. It has already passed into its second edition. (United Publishing Co., Boston; 50 cents.)

The announcement of a story of the stage by Nym Crinkle is sufficient. "The Primrose Path" leads into journalism as well as the drama, and the author is equally happy in either atmosphere. Lew Vanderpoole & Co., publishers, N. Y.

Late Magazines.

"President Harrison: a Character Sketch," and "How to Learn a Language in Six Months," are the leading papers in the Review of Reviews for July.

Belford's pays its respects to the new Republican Magazine in quite a picturesque manner, in the current number. There are two good stories in this number, some excellent sketches and a sharp reply, editorially, to Mr. O'Beirne, who writes to Irishmen in the aforesaid republican magazine. Belford's is lively, crisp, and entertaining.

The "Vacation Number" of the Arena presents a varied and entertaining table of contents. Congressmen Spinger, Watson and Burrows discuss the presidential campaign. M. French-Sheldon, a handsome portrait of whom adorns the frontispiece, relates some experiences of African travel; J. F. Muirhead, "A Briton," gives his "Impressions of America;" "A Critical Examination of the Bacon-Shakspere Controversy" is begun; Woman in the Alliance Movement, finely illustrated, is an interesting paper by Annie L. Diggs. Other able contributions with full editorial and review departments complete the excellent number.

Somebody has said there was intense pathos in the descriptive expression "Vol. 1, No. 1." If this be true an indulgence in pathos is a national characteristic. Another magazine, "Vol. 1, No. 1," is upon the Bee table. It is named "The American Journal of Politics" (Andrew J. Palm, editor), published at 928 Temple Court, New York. The initial number is creditable in appearance and some of its contributions are excellent. The sketch of Richard Cobden, the great and good philanthropist whose name has become a bugaboo among ignorant people, through a kind of political frenzy, that just now rages in this country, is given first place, and is timely and instructive. Gen. Warner writes on Silver as it Was and Should Be; Dr. Keeley is allowed a number of pages in which to advertise his nostrum. Belva A. Lockwood asks "How Shall the Columbian Exposition be opened," and eloquently answers the question: not by presentation of guns and arms and war insignia, for England has the navy and Germany the soldiers to shame such efforts, but by all the beautiful arts and devices of peace and her victories by the culture and dignity, the grace and hospitality of which we are capable. Ideal Education in Our Cities, by Rev. Edw. O. Buxton, Ph. D., is a valuable contribution, as is the consideration of labor organization, by Eugene V. Debs, secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The magazine, the size and style of the Atlantic, is $4 a year. Among the contributors to the August number will be: Speaker Crisp, Frances Willard, Hon. David A. Wells, Congressman John Dalzell, Mrs. Potter Palmer and Prof. Samuel Dickie.

The Domestic Monthly for July comes out enlarged and beautified and reduced in price to $1 a year. This favorite magazine is now nearly twenty years old. It is a brightener and lightener of work in every department of home life. Published at 833 Broadway, New York.

Literary Notes.

The new arrangements of the separate departments in Current Literature is a great improvement. Everything that can be done is done to make the reading of this excellent magazine pleasurable as well as profitable. First, the selections are made with wise discrimination, and second, as said, the arrangement is quite perfect. Send to 52-54 Lafayette Place, New York, for sample copies, or buy at the news stands.

The beautiful "Yard of Pansies" sent out with the June number of Demorest's Family magazine, properly framed, graces the walls of our sanctum. It is a souvenir of the 70th birthday of the magazine. The original, of which this is a beautiful copy, is valued at $300. Twenty cents to the publishers, 15 E. Fourteenth street, New York, or through newsdealers, will obtain the magazine and picture.

Very cheap and satisfactory story reading is found in "Two Tales," published every Saturday at 8 Beacon street, Boston. The little pamphlet is so easy to hold, and the literary work is that of the best fiction writers. Ten cents a copy. July 2 has a good story by Bret Harte.

Bound volumes of Current Literature, a library of gems, by themselves may be had. Address the publishing company, Lafayette place, New York, for prices.

Mr. Hawthorne Hill (a fragrant and suggestive name) a Kentuckian, is editor of the Engineering Magazine.

The two books oftenest found in the cottages of English peasants—after the Bible and the Pilgrim's Progress—were both written by Americans! Uncle Tom's Cabin, and the Wide, Wide World, it seems, are still read till they are worn out by multitudes to whom the very names of Scott and Dickens are utterly unknown.

Pierre Loti is described as small in stature, with exceedingly narrow and sloping shoulders, a rather large head, and very small hands and feet. His eyes are singularly fine, and when his face is in repose it is profoundly melancholy. Upon the day of his installation in the seat in the French academy left vacant by the death of Octave Feuillet, a large and brilliant reception was given him by Madam Adam, the author and editor of the Nouvelle Revue. His name is Julien Viaud.

Littell & Co., Boston, advertise a few only of remaining complete sets of the Living Age, bound in dark cloth, gold letters at $1.75 per volume. Address the company for particulars.

"A Window in Thrums," J. M. Barrie, is published in paper covers by the Cassell company, New York, No. 110, in their series of chosen fiction; $6 a year—semi-monthly.

Rider Haggard divides his time and attention between his literary work and the duties of his farm. He usually gives the morning to the latter, and rarely begins his writing before 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He writes until dinner time, and gives an hour or two in the evening to the same work, and even with this he usually produces three or four thousand words a day. He declares that he "can complete an important work in six months." He might allow his readers to judge as to the importance of his work.

Mr. Gideon F. T. Reed, president of the Arena Publishing company, who died recently, mourned and regretted by associates and friends, is succeeded in his business position by his wife, who was his co-worker and helpmeet in the highest meaning of the term.

The Engineering Magazine, in its editor's sheet, insists that engineering is not a sealed book to all but students and experts. One mission of the Magazine is to dispossess the mind of that idea and prepare it for the general information on such topics which should be common possession.

Emilia Bazan, the Spanish authoress, runs a monthly review to which she is the only contributor. Each edition contains a disquisition on the principal topics of the day, a review of the most notable books of the month, and a story.

It may not be generally known that Mrs. Humphrey Ward is a niece of Matthew Arnold and a grand daughter of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby renown, and of Tom Brown's school days. Mr. Ward is art critic on the London Times.

A great and essential aid to teachers and students alike is "The Teacher," published at 822 Broadway, New York; $1 a year.

Authors, according to a paragraph in the Athenaeum, have found out yet one more trick of their crafty enemy; when a new book appears, it is said that the wicked publishers post the miserable writer every unkindly notice that appears—so overwhelm him with these dumb yet eloquent reproaches that when settling-day comes he is happy to get the most diminutive check, and has not impudence to grumble even if none is forthcoming.

The Methodist Protestant publications, with which the Bee's favorite writer, "Uncle Frank" (J. W. Cowan), is associated, have moved into handsome new quarters and congratulations are extended.

The Misses Searle & Gorton, is the name of a successful publishing firm in Chicago. "The Sleeping World" and "In the City by the Lake," the popular poems by Blanche Fearing, are from their presses. O. W. Holmes, C. E. Steadman and Jacquin Miller, have all spoken in praise of Miss Fearing's verse.

WOLF RIVER HOUSE-BOATS.

A Floating Village Where People Live and Die on Their Movable Homes.

Up where Wolf river, treacherous and insatiate as the animal for which it is named, empties its yellow waters into the great flood of the Mississippi, is a cluster of odd-looking craft, half house, half boat, that lie moored to the bank and form a part of a great floating suburb of Memphis, of whose existence the average citizen is totally unaware, says the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche. Nevertheless, strange as it may seem, the inhabitants of this floating village are born, live, marry and die in their movable homes in much the same manner as people in similar walks of life whose houses have a firmer foundation, and, stranger still, they like their river life and would be extremely loath to give it up.

Who they are and where they came from, whither they go and how they live, were questions that aroused the curiosity of the writer and induced him to make a tour of inquiry among the house-boats, as they are called, one day during the past week.

These are of all shapes and sizes, from the more pretentious home of the well-to-do ship-builder to the humble abode of the itinerant fisherman. Some of them are named and some are not. Many are neatly painted and show glimpses of interior in which lace curtains, carpets and pictures combine to make not inharmonious settings. Social lines are not very tightly drawn in the village of the house-boats, and the homes of whites and blacks lie mixed indiscriminately, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. Wanderers by nature, the term water-gypsies may be applied not unaptly to the inhabitants of the village. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the colony is by no means composed of those who are to the manner born. On the contrary, it is made up of representatives from nearly all of the twenty-odd states that are drained by the Mississippi or its tributaries. Were a census of the floating village taken to-morrow it would show some interesting statistics concerning the birthplaces of its inhabitants. Here one can find a man who has drifted down from the Black Hills of Montana side by side with a native of Pittsburg or Cincinnati, while their next neighbor may be from St. Paul or Knoxville. From far up the Missouri, the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Tennessee rivers they come resting here like birds of passage for a time, till, moving ever southward with the current, they become merged with the cosmopolitan population of the Crescent City, hundreds of miles below, even as the waters of the Mississippi become lost in the great Gulf of Mexico.

There is but little doubt that the dweller in the Mississippi house-boat has successfully solved the problem of living on next to nothing. Believing that the river is free, and that it owes him a living, the waif of the Father of Waters does not find it very hard to collect the debt. Just what the ice fields are to the Esquimaux, the desert to the Arab, the plains to the Indian, the river is to him. It is at once his place of abode and his means of support. Landlords, or more properly speaking, waterlords, are unknown to him, and rent-day, that nightmare of the poor, is fraught with no terrors to his mind because he pays no rent. The law provides that anyone mooring a boat to the bank of a river is subject to a rental at the option of the owner, but in the case of the house-boat dweller this is rarely enforced. For fuel he catches the driftwood brought down by the river or gathers that which accumulates along the bank. His principal article of food is fish, for which he turns once more to the river, and from its yellow bosom draws the juicy catfish, the buffalo, the perch and innumerable other varieties that abound therein. Only his clothes and a few other bare necessaries of life are not supplied by the river, and the means to obtain these is readily secured by the thousand pursuits open to the sturdy longshoreman. Scattered among the house-boat colony are here and there a family who have virtually taken to the river out of necessity. These are refugees from the flooded districts of the upper Mississippi, who have been rendered homeless by the freshets. Ruined by the encroachment of the river, they have collected such of their effects as the waters left and embarked on a hastily constructed craft built as likely as not from the debris of their former homes.

THREE WOMEN BREADWINNERS

Each One Succeeded in a Small Line of Work.

That every young woman who succeeds in getting a diploma from a college does not forthwith expect to obtain a professorship or a position as literary critic on a magazine of international repute, nor yet to settle down and live upon her reputation and her relatives, is shown by the example of three young graduates of a few years ago, says the New York World. They are all real girls, too, and pretty ones, and girls of good family. They lived in an aristocratic suburban town and mingled with aristocratic suburbanites. So that they had something to contend against.

When they left college three mothers settled themselves with sighs of relief and said: "Now, at last, Grace or Ethel or Madge will have no excuse for not making calls." And the three girls looked forward to their first free winter and made plans.

That summer Grace spent with an aunt of housewifely proclivities. She watched the preserving process with interest. Then she and her aunt consulted, and the enterprising young woman wrote home to say that she herself would do the family preserving and send the jams and jellies home. Fruit could be purchased more cheaply from a neighboring farmer than from the dealer in the suburb and the aunt's recipes were peerless.

The plan worked beautifully except Grace lost sigh of the fact that she was preserving for a small family, and was obliged to dispose of her colossal supply of marmalade among her friends. The result was that the next summer she did their preserving, and now she does theirs a suburban inn's and that of a hotel in the neighboring city. She is self-supporting and has not left her circle, isn't an advocate of bloomers and enjoys society. Moreover she is engaged, and the question of her allowance after marriage doesn't trouble her in the least.

Ethel was the most graceful dancer in the school. One morning she was on the back piazza teaching her younger sister a step. Callers saw, exclaimed and wished that their little Isabel and Clarence might have such instruction. Now Ethel has a class of fifteen little ones two mornings a week. She isn't growing rich as rapidly as a Wall street speculator, perhaps, but she manages to save a tidy sum each year.

Madge pined after literary fame—and she has it, although her name is unknown to the great public. She began by writing Bridget's letters, and now the entire laboring population of the town come to her with their correspondence, and there are a half dozen wealthy women whose well written society epistles are copies of her outlines. She talks of taking an assistant.

All of which, being interpreted into advice for the Grace, Ethel and Madge who graduate this June, means that if they have neither genius nor special training they may be able to make financial use of their small talents and tastes.

NO QUESTION ABOUT THE BREED.

"If I understand you," said the lawyer to the man who called to consult him, "your cow was thrown from the track at a street crossing by a locomotive on the X., Y. & Z. road, and you want to bring suit against the company for damages?"

"Yes, that's right."

The lawyer made a memorandum.

"Valuable animal, I presume?"

"Purty good cow. Hadn't no bad tricks. Good milker."

"What breed?"

"I don't know."

"You don't know? Was she badly injured?"

"Badly injured? Why, she was killed deader'n a mackerel!"

"And buried?"

"Course."

"Why didn't you say so?" exclaimed the attorney, impatiently. "There's only one breed of cattle in cases of this kind."

And he made another memorandum: "Breed, Jersey. Value, $150."—Chicago Daily Tribune.

A YELLOW GALLERY.

The New Chinese Law to be Enforced.

Before May Next All Chinese Laborers Must be Photographed and Registered.

Philadelphia, July 16.—Under the National Act of May 5, 1892, Collector of Internal Revenue Brooks will soon proceed to make a nice collection of photographs of all the Chinese gentlemen that wash clothes, play fan-tan, or engage in other laborious pursuits within his district. Some room in the postoffice will be set aside for the camera and the army of long-cued will forthwith stand up and "be took."

This interesting departure in the line of photography is made necessary by the Chinese exclusion act, full regulations for the enforcement of which have just issued from the office of Secretary Foster, of the treasury department.

"No class of Chinese are prohibited coming into the United States or remaining here," say the regulations, "except such as may properly, and within the meaning of the statutes, be known as 'laborers.' Collectors of internal revenue and their deputies are instructed that all classes of skilled and unskilled laborers, and persons employed in mining, as well as hucksters, peddlers and persons engaged in taking, drying or otherwise preserving shell, or fish, for home consumption or exportation, and laundrymen shall be classed as laborers. Persons who are employed in stores, but who are not owners or part owners in the business, shall be classed as laborers. Chinese persons to be exempted from the operations of this law as merchants must be owners or part owners in a bona fide mercantile establishment."

Every Chinese man, woman or child that does labor within Mr. Brooks' bailiwich must apply for registration before May 5, 1892. If caught hereafter without the necessary paper he may be made to sail the seas home again to the land of flowers and firecrackers.

The regulations prescribe that the collector of internal revenue shall receive applications at their own offices from such Chinese as are conveniently located thereto, and will cause their deputies to proceed to the towns or cities in their respective divisions where any considerable number of Chinese are residing, to receive applications. Due notice is required to be given Chinese through post offices conspicuously displayed in the Chinese quarters of the various localities, or through leading Chinese residing in their districts of their readiness to receive applications, and the time and place where they may be made.

A Good Portrait of Each Mongol.

Form No. 1 provides that the Chinaman shall give his age on last birthday, present local residence, occupation, and state that he was lawfully within the limits of the United States on May 1, 1892. He is required to sign his name to the application in English, if he can; if not, in Chinese characters, the collector writing the English equivalent under the signature. Upon the application must be affixed an accurate unmounted photographic likeness of the applicant, which photograph will be securely attached to the application by adhesive paste. The Chinaman is also required to furnish two other photographs of himself, which are to be kept in the files of the collector's office. If the collector has any doubt as to the correctness of the photograph presented he may refuse to receive the application and require a correct photograph. No tin-type or any other sun picture will be received as a photograph.

Accompanying the application of the Chinaman is the affidavit of witnesses (form No. 2). Two witnesses are required to this affidavit, and they must swear that they have known the Chinaman whose application for a certificate of residence is set forth, and that of their knowledge he was within the limits of the United States on May 5, 1892, and that the photograph affixed is a correct likeness. If the applicant is unable to furnish such witnesses, the collector may reject his application and refer the matter of issuing a certificate of residence to the Chinese applicant to the commissioner of internal revenue for his decision.

Form No. 3, the certificate of residence issued to the Chinese laborer, sets forth that the Chinaman has complied with the requirements of forms Nos. 1 and 2, and that he is "lawfully entitled to remain in the United States." This form is to be signed by the collector of internal revenue of the district, and to have attached to it a correct photograph of the applicant to whom it is issued. On the stub to the form it is required to be stated: Name, age, local residence, occupation, height, color of eyes, complexion, and physical marks of peculiarity for identification.

After signing the certificate, and before issue, the collector must affix his official seal thereto in such a manner that part of the seal impression must be made upon the photograph, and in addition thereto he is required to write across the photograph in red ink the number of the certificate and the name of the Chinese person.

USING BOTH HANDS.

A Great Scheme for Compositors in Setting Type.

A foreman of a composing room has conceived the idea of using both hands in picking up and setting the types in the stick while the thumb pressed each successive type into place against the pieces already in line. A one-armed compositor came to the foreman's room and with a single hand set almost as much type as his fellow laborers did with two. After thinking this over the foreman worked out two inventions, by which he proposed to use both hands at once. The first is a little mechanical device for taking the place of the thumb, and the second is an attachment by which the stick can be put in a convenient position for receiving the type, without being in the way of any subsequent operations.

Having go so far, the foreman found that his next step was to train the left hand. This was by no means easy, but after patience and practice a considerable degree of efficiency was attained, and he added 60 per cent. to his former capacity. He believes a still further advance is practicable, but is confident that any compositor, by the use of his inventions, which are to be patented, will be able to add at least 50 per cent. to his speed, thus enabling hand work to maintain sturdy competition with the typesetting machines thus far invented.

PRESERVING WOOD.

An Austrian Process That Is New, Simple and Effective.

An Austrian has invented a process preserving wood in which the logs are impregnated with a solution of zinc chloride. As soon as possible after the tree is cut down the wood is treated, the zinc solution with a specific gravity of 1.01 being forced into the thick end of the log by a powerful pump. Preliminary to this operation an iron disc of suitable diameter and furnished with a cutting rim is forced into the end of the log and secured by clamps. After a pressure of two or three atmospheres has been maintained for a few minutes, the sap begins to exude from the other end of the log, and soon a weak solution of zinc chloride appears, showing that the operation is finished. About two and a half gallons of solution are required for every cubic foot of lumber treated.

HARRISON SCORES ONE.

The president's scorn of anything approaching snobbery led to a quiet rebuke administered recently to one of the fashionable world who was rallying him on his marked absence from the Saturday Afternoon Driving club in their spins about the white house drive. "I do not think I have ever seen you on Rotten Row," facetiously remarked the visitor. "No, I have not been there," replied the president, "nor will I ever drive there if the place is to be called Rotten Row." That reply savors strongly of a vigorous foreign policy.—Kate Field's Washington.

Adam Reese, the "Father of Arithmetic," was born in Bavaria, but afterward lived in Annaberg, Saxony, where he set up a school, and where he published the first series of German arithmetics. His four sons continued this work after their father's death, which occurred in 1559. The Annaberg town council is preparing to raise a monument to the memory of the distinguished arithmetician.

ACUTE NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

One of the most dangerous and common forms of acute nervous prostration is known as sunstroke. The prostration caused by over-heating the body does not always result in sunstroke, but more commonly in milder forms of depression, such as nervous headache, dizziness, faintness, sleeplessness, palpitation, mental confusion, abundant, clear urine, creeping rigors, flashes of heat, and shortness of breath at the least exertion. All of the above-named symptoms of acute prostration are more prevalent during the months of June and July than at any other season of the year. Even people who have the most vigorous health are liable to attacks of prostration during the hot waves of early summer.

The only safe course to take is to keep the blood pure, digestion good, and sleep regular. No remedy equals in all respects Pe-ru-na for these purposes. A dose of Pe-ru-na before each meal during the hot season is a safeguard of priceless value. Especially those who are in the least subject to nervous prostration should not neglect to provide themselves with Pe-ru-na, the greatest of all nerve and brain restoratives known to the medical world. Complete directions for use on each bottle. For treatise on nervous prostration and diseases of the nervous system send for a copy of The Family Physician No. 1. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing company, Columbus, Ohio.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

A Sick Liver

Is the cause of most of the depressing, painful and unpleasan sensations and sufferings with which we are afflicted; and these sufferings will continue so long as the Liver is allowed to remain in this sick or sluggish condition.

To stimulate the Liver and other digestive organs to a normal condition and healthy activity, there s no better medicine than

RADWAY'S PILLS,

The most perfect, safe and reliable Cathartic that has ever been compounded—PURELY VEGETABLE, positively containing no Mercury or other deleterious substance; having all the beneficial properties that Mercury is possessed of as a cathartic without the danger of any of its evil consequences, they have superseded Mercury, and have become the Pill of Modern Science. Elegantly coated and without taste, there is no difficulty in swallowing RADWAY'S PILLS; mild and gentle or thorough in their operations, according to the dose, they are the favorites of the present time.

They cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all the derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cents a box—sold by druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York City.

Book of advice mailed upon application.

TAKEAPILL. Hobb's Are the Best on Earth.

DR. HOBB'S LITTLE Vegetable PILLS

Act gently yet promptly on the LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, dispelling Headaches, Fevers and Colds, thoroughly cleansing the system of disease, and cures habitual constipation. They are sugar coated, do not gripe, very small, easy to take, and purely vegetable. 45 pills in each vial. Perfect digestion follows their use. They absolutely cure sick headache, and are recommended by leading physicians. For sale by leading druggists or sent by mail; 25 cts. a vial. Address HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Props., San Francisco or Chicago

FOR SALE IN TOLEDO, O., BY W. K. West, 401 Madison St. Cook Bros. (old number) 66 Front St.

Natural White Oil.

Nature's Hair Restorative,

Positively Cures Dandruff. Stops Hair from Falling Out.

Price 50 Cents. For sale by all Druggists.

Warum Bros., 508 ADAMS ST.

Manufacturers of

TRUSSES!

Abdominal and other Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Crutches, Shoulder Braces, Syringes, Rubber Goods, etc., etc.

Special appliances manufactured to order.

Trusses, etc., adjusted by an expert who will call at your residence if desired

I H G F E D C B A

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Williams Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892.

for improving Williams street from St. Clair street to Broadway by paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with either Medina stone, Vitrified Brick, Cedar Block or Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, gutters, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

july 2-e-o-d-4-w

ASPHALT -AND- PORTLAND CEMENT WORK

For basements, cellars, stables, laundries, &c., laid and warranted.

SCHILLINGER BROS',

Works Leak St. and Swan Creek.

Wm. Knabe & Co.

GRAND.

UPRIGHT.

PIANOS!

For over Fifty Years before the Public, these Instruments have, by their Excellence, attained an unpurchasable pre-eminence, which establishmees as unequaled in

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability!

LETTERS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS.

VON BULOW'S LETTER

After Concert Tour, 1890.

To William Knabe, Esq., Baltimore.

Dear Sir:—My renewed and by more use—under aggravating circumstances, as bad health and tiresome traveling—enlarged experience of your Pianos this (second and last transatlantic) season has throughout confirmed myself in the opinion I expressed last year, viz: That sound and touch of the Knabe Pianos are more sympathetic to my ears and hands than sound and touch of any other Pianos in the United States. As I met with frequent opportunities of establishing comparisons between the Knabe Pianos and Instruments of rivalizing or would-rivalizing producers, I dare now add that I declare them the absolutely best in America.

With sincere regards, Yours truly,

DR. HANS VON BULOW.

Hamburg, 27th May, 1890.

EUGEN D'ALBERT'S LETTER

—TO—

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Translated from the German.

During my sojourn here I had frequent opportunities to make myself acquainted with the Knabe Pianos, and from fullest conviction I declare them to be the best Instruments of America. Should I return here for artistic purposes—which may be the case very soon—I shall most certainly use the Pianos of this celebrated make. I give this testimonial with pleasure, voluntarily, and entirely unsolicited for by the house of Knabe.

EUGEN D'ALBERT.

New York, May 16, 1890.

A LARGE and well selected stock of GRANDS PIANOS all sizes, fancy mahogany and English oak cases. Also a full line of Uprights in various fancy woods, just received direct from the factory, and now on view at our warerooms.

Prices and terms more reasonable than can be had on this grade of Pianos elsewhere. We purchase all our goods of the manufacturers for cash, and can save buyers a sub-agent's commission. We invite the public to come and inspect famous Pianos whether wishing to buy or not

The Whitney & Currier Co., Sole Agents

217 AND 219 SUMMIT STREET.

WEAK, NERVOUS MEN.

YOU, who have been humbugged by the "Electric Belts," "Follow Sufferer," "Crayon," "Vacuum," "Nervine," "Free Cure," quacks, and who have found yourself growing worse and worse, You, who have given up in despair, saying, "I am doomed; there is no hope for me;" to you I say: UP, and SAVE YOURSELF! THERE IS HOPE! THERE IS A CURE! No matter what you have taken or who has failed to cure you, write me a full history of your case and send for Book (free) and Question List.

HONORABLE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT

Thousands Cured. Forty years' experience. Consult the Old Doctor. All Private, Nervous and CHRONIC DISEASES of either sex skillfully and successfully treated and a cure guaranteed in every curable case. Married men or those about to marry, who dread their weakness or incapacity, or whose blood is loaded with impurities transmissible to offspring, should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. Consultation personally or by letter, free and confidential. Medicines sent everywhere, secure from exposure. A friendly letter may aid you and direct you to health. Address

Established 1851. DR. F. D. CLARKE, Merrill Block, Cor. Woodward & Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

THE U. S. MAIL CHUTE

as in use in the leading modern office buildings, apartment houses and hotels, is furnished by arrangement with the Post Office Department in connection with the U. S. Free Collection Service, and under the Cutler System of Mail Chute and Mail Box patents, only by the

Cutler Manufacturing Co.,

Please write for a circular. Rochester, N. Y.

TOLEDO EXPOSITION

—AND—

The Great Inter-State Fair!

September 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1892.

SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST.

PILES DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. Judge Coons, of Maysville, K. Y., says: "Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering." Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents and $1.00 per box.

For sale by W. K. West, Boody House drug store, Toledo, O.

L. C. FLEMING

DENTIST,

1320 Cherry Street.

Bottom Price and Satisfaction Guaranteed

BISSELL & DODGE,

518 SUMMIT STREET.

ELECTRICAL :: MACHINERY,

Wiring and Supplies, Mill Supplies and Machinery.

LOST MANHOOD

NERVITIS—(Piver's French Nerve Remedy) sold with written guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Nervousness, Headache, Lost Manhood, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power in either sex, abuse. Before and After. PIVER'S REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by R. C. Spohn, 2145 Monroe street.

of Alcohol or Tobacco, Sleeplessness caused by overexertion or youthful indiscretion, leading to infirmity, consumption and insanity, $1 a package; 6 for $5, by mail to any address. With every $5 order a written guarantee to cure or refund money. 8-page circular free. Correspondence confidential.

Tri-State BUSINESS COLLEGE

SHORTHAND.

As many students enrolled in this department of our school as in all the "departments" of some so-called business colleges. The reason is self-evident: J. W. Melchior's experience covers 8 years and Mrs. J. W. Melchior's 5 years, while teachers in other colleges have had no experience. Investigate Tri-State Business College.

Melchior Bros., Cor. Madison and Summit

THE UNION SAVINGS BANK

Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for rent. Sells Foreign Exchange, Letters of Credit. Municipal Bonds bought and sold. Money Loaned on First Mortgage.

James Secor, Pres. Leander Burdick, Cashier

STEINWAY! CHICKERING!
GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER!
KURTZMANN PIANOS! STUYVESANT, WISSNER.

Symphony (SELF-PLAYING) Parlor and Chapel
WILCOX & WHITE!
ORGANS!

C. J. WOOLLEY & CO. 311 SUPERIOR ST. NEAR MADISON.

THE CHINESE HATRED

Of All Civilized and White Races.

Foreigners Not Safe in the Flowery Kingdom.

The Natives Breed So Fast That There Will Soon Not be Room for Them All, and Therefore the Alien Must Soon be Driven Out.

Hong Kong, July 16.—The safety of the "foreign devil" in China is still a long way from being assured. Indeed, his position is just about as precarious now as it has been at any time since the Flowery kingdom reluctantly opened some of its ports to "barbarian" ships and suffered Christian missionaries to establish themselves in the country. How little the opinion of those high and mighty personages who are supposed to govern the huge empire has changed, as regards the outer world, is clearly shown in the latest phase of what is known as the "audience question" at Peking. The plain fact of the matter is that the "son of heaven" and the ministers will never admit, unless absolutely forced to do it, that the rulers of civilized nations are the equals of his imperial majesty. The deep-seated racial antipathy to the foreigner among the people of China has not abated one whit, nor is the readiness to express it diminished, except where tolerating the foreigner means putting money in the Chinaman's purse.

Among the large and powerful class called the literati hatred of the white man and all his works is openly avowed and active. But for a certain Chow Han, a leader among the literati, and his talent for stirring up the prejudices of his pigtailed brethren, we should in all probability have heard nothing of those outrages on foreigners which occurred recently. Chow Han openly gloried in his success as an anti-foreign agitator and posed as a man who had done meritorious service for his country. No doubt his country agreed with him. The government in reply to the loud protestations and demands for redress of the representatives of foreign powers said: "Oh, yes; Chow Han is an atrocious scoundrel and must be punished;" and then the government "winked the other eye." Chow Han is a free man to this day, and much more of a persona grata in the eyes of the government and the people than ever he was before. Punish a man who has shown his loyalty and patriotism in so conspicuous manner! Not likly. The most that the Chinese government will do, even under the greatest pressure, will be to pretend to punish him. Up to the present time they have shown no inclination to go even that length in spite of the oft-repeated and unanimous demands of foreign governments.

The Tsungli Yamen undertook to put a stop to the circulation of the foul anti-foreign pamphlets which came from Chow Han's pure and patriotic pen, and which contained charges of such horrible and almost unimaginable indecency that they will not bear translation even in a parliamentary blue book. The dissemination of the filth was stopped in one place, but is now found to be industriously carried on in another. In Sze-Chuen to-day Chow Han's publications are being scattered broadcast among the ignorant, superstitious people. The result—a fresh outbreak against foreigners, with, it is declared, the approval of the viceroy of the province. The official class have said in their hearts "The foreigner must go," and they mean that he shall.

Discontent Among the People.

Meanwhile there is a great and growing discontent among the people, which arises from the misery of their condition. The country in spite of its vastness and natural wealth, cannot support its hundreds of millions. It stagnates. Its resources are not developed. But its immense spawning power increases year by year. Human life is the cheapest thing in China! What to do with the teeming population is a problem which the "son of heaven" and all his ministers will never solve, and which, indeed, they will never tackle.

Civilized communities begin to see the necessity for raising barriers against the invasion of this yellow flood which would soon cover the earth, and the flood thus checked becomes the more dangerous here. If it cannot get out of China it will at least want China for itself. Therefore, "the foreigner must go." The only alternative would be for him to take China entirely into his own hands, if that were possible, and develop the immense resources with which nature has endowed it. Doubtless the government and the official class consider it politic to direct the popular discontent against the foreigner. That is safer than allowing it to take the form of rebellion, as it has done many a time in the history of the empire.

There is a reckless fury in the rage of the mob which the mandarins have good reason to dread. The poorer classes will patiently bear "squeezing" or extortion up to a certain point, but when it passes that they become dangerous. The other day a Canton mandarin, who injudiciously carried his squeezing to what may be called the maddening point was attacked by an infuriated mob while riding in his palanquin and literally hacked to pieces. Such deeds are by no means unusual in China.

Strewn With Human Carcasses.

The Chinese newspapers say that the bodies of a vast number of people who fell victims during the great raid by brigands last winter at Chao-Yang, in north China, still cumber the ground. As may be imagined, the spectacle is a grewsome one, the country is said to be literally strewn with bones and carcasses. Orders have only now been given to have the bodies buried. It will be a rough and ready funeral, not like that of a wealthy Chinese merchant who was buried lately at Penang, whose obsequies cost the sum of $20,000, and whose coffin was covered with a piece of embroidery for which $3,000 was paid in Shanghai.

A white man begins to fully realize how barbarous the Chinese still are when he sees something of their method of administering what they miscall justice, and of executing criminals, and perhaps more especially when he sees the unconcerned way in which a crowd will look on when a number of heads are being lopped off, and observes the cheerful, business-like air of the executioner as he moves briskly from one to another of his victims, occasionally chaffing one on his inability to keep steady on his knees and hold his neck well stretched out. One curious requirement of the law is that if a man is sentenced to be decapitated that ceremony must be carried out, even if, as often happens, the criminal dies in prison from torture before the day of execution. There is a popular belief that in the next life the decapitated head wanders about looking for the body while the body hunts for the head, without their having the pleasure of meeting. That is the really important part of the punishment. Hence it is obvious that a condemned man who died in prison and was finally buried with his head on would be in a much more comfortable position in "kingdom come" than if his neck had made the acquaintance of the headsman's sword. This is the reason why four dead men were beheaded at Hang-Chow recently along with seven live criminals. In this case, however, the four in question had been dead and buried for a considerable time before the warrants for their execution were received, and when they were resurrected they were not quite so fresh as might have been desired.

OF INTEREST TO CYCLISTS.

Some Recent Inventions Which Are Novel as Well as Useful.

A combined crank and pedal pin made from one piece of metal thereby saving nut, etc., necessary to connect the two in the ordinary way, is coming into vogue. This combination is intended chiefly for use on racing machines, where the saving of weight that it renders possible is a matter of great importance.

An interesting novelty is a steam bicycle, to be run by a boiler 18 inches by 6 inches, suspended from the upper frame rod of an Armand model B, with gasoline for fuel. The boiler has a regular steam gauge and is supposed to stand a pressure of 50 pounds to the square inch. The cylinders are two inches and the piston rod is to act on gearing in the crank shaft. The gearing is arranged 5 to 1 for crank axle and 1 1-4 for rear wheel, which gives about a 60-inch gearing.

In a recent list of patent theatrical appliances is a device to aid in producing the illusory effect of a bicycle race on the stage. It consists in a bicycle mounted to have its wheels free from contact with the surface on which it appears to run, its front and rear wheels geared together, and its pedals free to be operated by the rider. The supports of the machine are secured to and projected up from a carriage adapted to be moved over the stage. The carriage carries suitably arranged duct-making devices, operated by the motion of the bicycle wheels, whereby the illusory effect of the race is rendered more effective.

QUEEN OF ELECTRICITY.

Startling Innovation Made by Nada Reyval.

Of the Many New Novelties in Dancing This One Takes the Lead.

Another new importation from Europe has made her appearance at Koster & Bial's. Nada Reyval is the name of the new arrival, who is known as "La Reine de l'Electricite" or "Chanteuse Electrique." She is said to have an excellent voice and her dances have been pronounced unusually clever, but her chief claim to attention lies in the daring nature and startling effect of her electrical act.

When Reyval first come on the stage the audience sees a good looking, vivacious young woman dressed in the ordinary costume of the stage song and dance artist. Before it fairly gets a good look at her the house is instantly darkened and the only light to be seen is that shed in splendid effulgence from Reyval herself.

Instantly she bursts forth into one blaze of glory. She emits sparks and flame in every direction, and to add to the effect the fire is of all colors. Then the luminous dancer sings and pirouettes as before. The effect is described as remarkable, and it is believed will prove a taking novelty here.

The stage for this performance is covered with wires, into which the current of electricity used for lighting the hall is turned the moment the lights go out. Reyval's dress is covered with small electric lamps from head to foot and through her padded clothing there is a network of thread-like wires connecting with the lamps. These wires in turn connect with metal plates in the dancer's heels and a current is established as she moves about the stage. Through the same arrangement of wires many other weird effects are said to be produced.

With the dancer comes a German electrician, Herr P. Kronen, who invented the apparatus. When they landed from the steamship Spree, Mlle. Reyval and Herr Kronen were not allowed to take away their four cases of electrical instruments until the special appraiser appointed to attend to the case had sent for an electrician, who pronounced the articles tools of trade.

I saw Mlle. Reyval the night she arrived. She told me that she was the only woman alive who could stand the shock which she experienced while doing her electric act. She said that after she and Herr Kronen took possession of the stage, no one was allowed near it or in the flies. There was no telling, she claimed, what might happen, and the misery of a person who did not belong there might mean death.

Mlle. Reyval says that while she is dancing the house is kept so dark that the musicians are obliged to use candles. She says this is necessary to enable her to see Herr Kronen and observe his signals. After every act Mlle. Reyval says the shoes which she wears are badly burned.

In appearance off the stage the "Electric Queen" is slight in figure, vivacious in manner and with a pleasing face of the brunette type.

CLIMBED A TREE.

An Exciting Adventure With a Catfish from the Mississippi.

"Speaking about fishing," said Col. Web M. Samuel to The Man About Town, in the St. Louis Republic, "reminds me of a very exciting and thrilling trip I had a few days ago. Hold on, I think it was two days after Cleveland's nomination at Chicago. Capt. Mason said that as everything was quiet down on the levee he would like to take a little fishing trip and have some fun. Ex-Gov. Stanard said he didn't care if he went, and myself and two other friends concluded to go along, too. We collected our bait, snake-bite remedies, etc., hired a yawl and rowed across the river. Capt. Mason, Gov. Stanard and the other two gentlemen preferred to fish from the banks, but I thought I'd have more luck by throwing out my line in the channel of the river. So I took the boat alone and cast anchor about 100 yards from shore. No sooner had I thrown out my line than I got a bite. It was very feeble at first, but all of a sudden the line was drawn taut and I recognized that I had a very large fish. The next thing I knew the boat was being carried toward the bank at a frightful velocity. I had wrapped the line so tightly around my hand that I could not release it. The boat struck the bank so hard that the force threw me forward about 20 feet. I jumped up, and, on looking around, I saw a catfish making for me. His mouth was wide open and his eyes were red, and I could see that he meant me harm. I ran to the nearest tree and began climbing. When I reached the first limb I thought I was safe, when, horror of horrors! on looking down I saw the fish climbing the tree after me! About that time Gov. Stanard began talking about Harrison and the tariff. The fish stopped a minute, cocked his head to one side to be sure that he was not mistaken in the sound and then lit out for the river. I shall always remember the governor kindly, and why shouldn't I? He saved my life."

THE KIND THEY LIKE.

Manager—Your play is marvelously good. It's one fault is that it is beyond the ability of my company.

Dramatist—Then how can I ever get it produced?

Manager—You can easily get an amateur company to undertake it.

"Miss Budd is a very sharp girl." "Yes, indeed. I guess that is why she cuts so many of her acquaintances."—The Club.

OSTRICHES IN CHICAGO.

A Flock of Thirty in That City.

They Come From California, and Are Raised for Their Plumage.

Persons of nervous disposition riding on the Illinois Central these days should look lakeward while passing Sixty-seventh street. It they look out of the west side they are liable to see something that will drive them to drink or to drink harder, says the Chicago Times. Thirty objects will appear just over a high board. One of them is the head of Gail Hamilton, another Grover Cleveland. Then Senator Ingalls is there, and Senator Gorman, Benjamin Harrison, and many other notables of the country; not the distinguished people known by these names, but thirty ostriches which bear their names. The sight is anything but pleasant to a man of temporarily distorted nerves.

The thirty ostriches have just been brought to this city from Coronado and Fallbrook, Cal. E. O. Lanphere, of this city suggested their being brought here for the world's fair, and that they may become acclimated they have been brought at this time. E. P. Johnson, manager of the ostrich farms from which the eupeptic birds came, and J. R. Campbell accompanied the birds to Chicago, and are looking after them. It is the largest flock that has been seen in this country, except in California, where they are raised in numbers for their plumage. Each bird looks just like a big bunch of feathers stuck on two yards of lead pencil, with about three feet of adjustable rubber tubing attached to one end of the bunch of feathers. The tubing represents the neck, and the peculiar way this is craned around is very amusing. Every time a train passes, these birds, if they are looking for a fresh piece of grass or even gently strolling around, will raise their heads, straighten up their legs and bodies and peep over the fence to see what is going on.

"Just how high they can reach," said Mr. Campbell, "varies somewhat. Not long ago two gentlemen on the farm were curious to know. We put a piece of cabbage on the end of a pole and one of the birds reached the cabbage at the height of ten and one-half feet."

The birds are about uniform height—4 1-2 feet from the ground to the top of their back. The neck of the largest is probably not more than about seven inches in diameter at the largest part, and the head is about the size of the hand of a lightweight prize fighter. The covering of the neck if of very fine feathers—so fine that it looks like a rough, double-coated covering of skin. The average weight of the ostrich if about 200 pounds.

"That one," said Mr. Campbell, pointing to a fluffy-feathered bird, "is ten months old and weighs probably 175. Some of the older ones weigh more than that; but its plumage you notice, is not like the others."

It was noticeable that while most of the number had white and black wing feathers such as the ladies with means like to have for ornaments for their hair, this particular one was minus these valuable plumes.

"There are thirteen males and seventeen females in the flock," said Mr. Campbell. "We cannot tell whether some of them are male or female until they are several months old. The feathers of the male are invariably black, while the females are brown after a certain age. They all have the white plumes in the ends of their wings."

The ostriches here flocked up to one end of the enclosure, and Mr. Campbell watched their proud walking with an evident degree of pleasure. At each step they give a correct imitation of a ballroom bow. When they trot it is with the grace of an antelope, but their strides would make a cracker-jack envious.

"You ought to see them run," and Mr. Campbell climbed under the little railing and rushed into the flock, but they merely trotted off slowly.

"They won't run unless they're frightened," said he on his return. "Some friends came to the farm one day and I happened to be away. My wife took them out to see the birds. She wanted to make them run, but couldn't. Finally she threw an old pair of overalls at the nearest one. They happened to land right across his neck so that the legs flapped on either side of the bird's neck. Well, there was a frightened bird, and they say the way he traveled was something remarkable. No, they won't run unless frightened."

"What is the length of an ostrich's stride on one of these scare journeys?"

"From 12 to 16 feet."

Mr. Johnson came up at this point and cast an eye of satisfaction over what have become his pets. He explained their domestic peculiarities, eccentricities, and their mode of living.

"I do not know whether we can increase the flock here or not, but we are building an incubator and will probably tryit," he said. "I am not afraid of their not being able to stand the climate, but I'm afraid the noise here may interfere with them." Just then a high, brown bird stretched her neck over the fence.

"Go way, Gail," said Mr. Johnson.

"Do you have them named?"

"Oh, yes; this is Gail Hamilton. She is the finest bird in the flock, and the most curious and inquisitive, too. Guess that's why we named her. Look at her now." Her long neck reached out under the railing, while a dozen more were crowding her to do the same thing.

"I believe she is going to be the leader of the flock," said Mr. Campbell.

"I guess so," said Mr. Johnson.

"Do they follow a leader?"

"Yes, they are inclined to."

"How about the black ones?"

"There is always one who manages to rule the rest in a flock."

"Which one is the boss here?"

"That one over there. I guess that's Gorman. We had a James G. Blaine, which we sold in Denver. He was a promising bird when young, but I don't think his development was as satisfactory as it promised."

"Do they fight to establish their superiority?"

"Yes, they fight by striking forward with their feet. You notice their heels do not touch the ground, but strike forward with their two toes. They are their weapons of defense. They never do any injury to each other or any person, except by striking and kicking forward——"

Mr. Johnson stopped, and, quickly climbing under the railing, pulled out a sharp spike about five inches long, which one of a group of boys threw on the ground. "Please don't throw those things in, boys," he said. "They are liable to kill them." Then he explained that shells and oyster cans, glass in sections of an inch or an inch and a half square, ordinary nails, etc., were palatable dishes for the ostrich, and not at all harmful, but that a sharp pointed nail was liable to prove dangerous. "We lost two birds not long ago, and a post mortem—we always hold a post mortem when one of them dies—showed that death was caused by little feathers which each had eaten. The sharp points had fastened the feather in the stomach of each bird, and caused death. But they can eat anything ordinarly, although they are, strictly speaking, vegetarians. I have heard they will eat meat, but I have never seen one of them do so, although we have tried it when they were young."

"What value do you place on one of birds?"

"Between $300 and $500."

"Do you raise them for their plumage exclusively?"

"Yes, we do here. In Paris they inject some fluid into their heads and then train them to draw a vehicle. But they have to be reduced in flesh in some way beore they can be trained to do that. We have never tried that. The value of the plumage of one bird is probably $50 if the bird were to die. In cutting the plumes we usually cut them off about two inches from the wings. Then in a couple of weeks the stump dies and that is pulled out. The new ones then grow in. The feathers which they shed or are plucked from the body of the ostrich are valuable for boas, etc. At night the birds just squat on the ground, and if you want to see them in their liveliest mood come out early in the morning. This enclosure is then like a ballroom with every one in it waltzing. Yes, indeed, they waltz almost as well as the most skillful dancers in the country."

LOST AN ALUM MINE.

During the Owner's Absence Its Astringent Qualities Closed the Shaft.

Col. John Doyle's wonderful vinegar mine, in Beaverhead county, Mon., passes the domain of doubt in the sunlight of truth. It is backed by crisp affidavits, and affidavits cost $1 each in Montana. The colonel and his partners did not confine themselves to vinegar. They discovered a mountain of pure alum in the Beaverhead range. The discovery was considered a ten-strike, and better than a gold mine. They kept the find secret for several weeks, during which a shaft was sunk to the depth of 200 feet. The cut was made all the way through a solid vein of alum, and it was estimated that the whole mountain was composed of it. A large pile of the stuff was heaped near the mine ready for shipment, and the miners had a scheme to flood the market with their product, and rake in $1,000,000 at one fell swoop. Last Monday the colonel's partner went to town to lay in a supply of grub, and the former remained behind to guard their treasure.

During the morning a heavy rain began to fall and continued all day, and in the afternoon the colonel had occasion to go down into the mine, making the descent by sliding down the rope, and when once down at the bottom was so taken up with a contemplation of his novel and wonderful mine that he did not heed the fleeting hours until he happened to cast his eyes upward and saw that daylight had faded from the mouth of the shaft. He started to climb upward, but had not proceeded more than half way, when, to his horror, he discovered that the heavy fall of rain had so thoroughly saturated the alum sides of the shaft that, as a natural result, they had drawn together until the hole was scarcely large enough for a man to crawl through. The imprisoned man recognized his awful position, and, without losing much time, struggled toward the top of the shaft.

Every foot he advanced the shaft became smaller, and for the last 10 feet he was compelled to dig his way up with a pocketknife, and when he finally reached the surface he was completely exhausted, his clothes were torn and his body badly bruised. The rain was still falling, which soon revived the colonel, and he started toward the camp to meet his partner, to whom he related his remarkable experience. Together they returned to their mine, or, at least, tried to; for, although they searched for two days, they were unable to find any sign of their late possessions. The rain had undoubtedly thoroughly and tightly closed up the discovered shaft and melted away every sign of the alum piled on the outside, so that to this day it had been impossible to find any trace of the mine.

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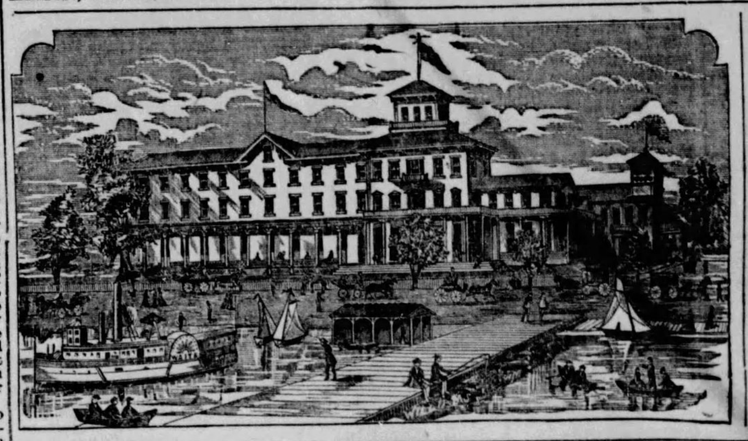
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This hotel is now open for the season of '92. Rates $2.00 per day. Special terms by week or month, and to families. From Toledo take steamer Idlewild to Detroit, change there to steamer "Hattie," foot of Randolph street; arrive at hotel in time for supper.

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Be sure you have the Bee sent to you every day. It will add greatly to the enjoyment of your vacation to read the news in your favorite home paper.
The address can be changed as often as you desire without extra cost.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Fun and Frolic for the Little Ones.

How Hernando Cortes Conquered Mexico.

Many Battles Fought With the Wild Natives—Plenty of Good Stories.

OH, I LOVE PIE!

I see a pie
Before me lie,
Into its crust
The steel I thrust;
The juice escaping,
Still hot from baking,
In rivulets flows over the knife,
As though 'twere the red blood of life.

'Twould be a sin
To think so grim
Of blood just now;
I can't allow
These thoughts intruding
And thus deluding
With bad images of breeding
All my prospects of good feeding.

Be flaky must
The floury crust,
And quickly melt
As soon as felt
Upon the tongue's tip;
While the nether lip
With mealy specks soon spotted is,
And all the spirits 'gin to "dizz."

The pie descends,
Your heart ascends,
This time for joy,
When pie's ahoy.
For a grumbler's groan
It will stop, 'tis known;
And make every one of us sigh
For some more of that same old pie.

Oh, I love pie,
And can't see why
My feeling should
(For what is good)
Not be told in rhyme
In odd style of mine;
For where upon earth is anything
Like unto this of which I sing.

On this rampage
My poor language
(Which I abuse)
This my excuse;
But where may be found,
In all earth around,
Some one to adequately praise
Pie!—King of modern cooking days.

—New York Recorder.

THE LITTLE HEROINE.

The August sunshine lay warm and bright over St. Augustine, gilding the lofty turrets of the Ponce de Leon and resting like a crown of glory on the gray ramparts of the old fort.

In the quiet waters of Matanzas inlet the stately sloops and sailboats lay with furled sails, idly dreaming the hours away, and the whispering tide crept close to the old sea wall—not in noisy, foam-tipped breakers, but softly murmuring, its ripples rose and fell, bringing treasures of shells and moss to strand in the harbor.

From the weed-grown drawbridge of Fort Marion, Ruthie Scott, the sergeant's little daughter, gazed wistfully down at the merry party of boys and girls from the grand hotel, who, with ringing laughter and noisy shouts, were darting hither and thither among the matted briars of the moat.

"Look!" shouted thoughtless Ned Gordon, pointing to the solitary figure outlined against the clear blue sky. "There's Ruth! What a fright she is! I say, Ruth, from what turkey egg was your face modeled?"

Peals of laughter greeted this cruel speech, and encouraged by his companions' evident appreciation of his wit, regardless of his sister's low "Hush, Ned!" the mischievous boy tried again.

"I'd advise you not to go too near the powder room with that head of yours, Ruth; you might set the fort on fire."

Poor Ruthie! Tears came into the gentle eyes as the little figure turned and stole silently back to the house just behind, standing solitary and black in the clustering fig trees.

"For shame, Ned!" said Julia Gordon, reproachfully. "Why will you torment Ruth so? It is cruel and unmanly. I am heartily ashamed of you!"

"I can't help it, sis," answered Ned, apologetically. "She is such a little fright, and so cowardly and bashful. I never saw so ugly a girl in my life!"

"That is no excuse," retorted Julia, her eyes bright with indignation. "It is not Ruthie's fault that she is not pretty. Only think how poor they are and how she is left day after day all alone in that wretched cottage!"

But Ned had run off to escape the rest of his sister's lecture.

Ruth walked slowly along the path, her little heart full of bitterness and resentment. How cruel they were—how heartless, she thought, clenching her small brown hands tightly together. Did not God made her red hair and unlovely freckled face, just as he made Nina Grey's golden curls and peach-blossom skin? And was it her fault she was weak, timid and ugly, while Ned Gordon was so strong and handsome?

There were only Ruthie and her father to live in the small black cottage, and each day trough the pleasant season Sergt. Scott was busy showing tourists over the fort and seeing that there were no trespassers on the premises.

Sometimes the little girl accompanied him; but oftener she leaned on the bridge, watching the white clouds and the shining water beyond St. Anastasia island and the far-off, shadowy sails.

It was lonely work, and Ruthie's face grew wan and thin from the enforced inactivity.

To-day the cottage looked dark and lonely, so she wandered back to the drawbridge, and, looking down once more, saw Ned Gordon standing just beneath her, motionless as though carved in stone.

What ailed him that he kept so still? Ruth wondered. She could hear the voices of the others on the opposite side of the fort. Only Ned stood there alone, gazing fixedly at a clump of striped grasses which grew close to the wall.

Ruth's curiosity was aroused. She leaned far over the railing and tried to see what it could be that held the boy's attention.

She peered down at the striped grass, and in a moment every vestige of color had forsaken her face, and a great horror grew slowly in her gray eyes.

She had seen the head of a rattlesnake upreared from the clump, with eyes gleaming like stars fixed upon the chalky face of the boy, who in return was gazing straight into their depths, spellbound—fascinated.

The sun light fell full upon the satin-like skin, the swelling folds of the neck, the forked tongue flashing in and out.

Ruth realized the situation at a glance. Ned was being charmed by the serpent and she must save him. With the thought came renewed strength, and she revolved the matter swiftly in her mind.

If she screamed her voice would break the spell, but at the first movement of her victim the snake would bury its fangs in his flesh.

That plan would not do. If she attempted to drop a rock on the reptile's head she might miss her aim and strike the boy instead; so that would not do, either.

Should she run to the fort for help? No; that would require too much precious time. There was but one way, and even that might fail, or, saving Ned, bring peril upon herself. Ruth would try it, at least.

Carefully she swung herself over the rail into a young fig tree, and thence to the ground. Catching a thick stick which lay at her feet, she cautiously approached the charmed boy, who had gradually grown nearer and nearer those starry eyes.

Slowly, and with infinite caution, Ruth made her way, inch by inch, not a twig breaking under the soft touch of her little bare feet, not a rustle to prove her presence.

Suddenly she paused. How could she be sure of her aim if she struck the serpent? And not to be sure——

The freckles on her small face stood out in singular contrast to the waxen pallor underneath, and cold dews started from every pore. But the hesitation, if such it could be called, was but momentary. With a sudden, swift spring she flung herself between Ned and his enemy, pushing him forcibly back with her left hand, while with the right she aimed a blow at the snake.

At the same moment the deadly warning of the rattle rang out, the club struck the harmless clump of grass, there was a dart, a flash and the cruel fangs were buried in Ruth's wrist.

Summoning all her courage and strength for a final blow, she raised the stick with both hands and brought it down this time upon the venomous head, crushing it into the earth. Then she sank down white and faint, just as Ned's horrified cry brought his companions hurrying around the moat in alarm.

"Ned! Ruthie!" panted Julia, falling on her knees beside the brave girl and not noticing the quivering body of the snake writhing among the grasses. "Oh, what has happened?"

The sergeant coming up at this moment, echoed the question.

"It bit me!" said Ruth faintly, and as his eyes fell upon the serpent her father realized the whole situation.

Quick as thought he whipped out his jack-knife, and, severing a pear from a large cactus near, rubbed off the thorns and slit it in two pieces. One of these he applied to the discolored spot on Ruth's arm.

Presently it turned to a purplish-green hue and was replaced with a fresh slice, and the operation was repeated until the red slice of pear remained unchanged in color.

The little girl then told them the whole story; for Ned declared that the first he knew of the snake was when Ruth pushed him aside and struck at it with a stick."

"I was standing just here," he said, suiting the action to the word, "when I saw something shining in that clump of grass, and upon drawing nearer, I found it was a beautiful flower, glowing with all the colors of the rainbow and thousands besides. It grew more beautiful the longer I looked at it, and I couldn't take my eyes off it, though I don't generally care for flowers. Just as I was going to pick it, something rushed between and pushed me back, and there was Ruth whacking away at the biggest rattler I ever saw."

"She saved your life!" sobbed Julia, flinging herself upon Ruthie's neck. "Oh, Ruthie, how could you be so brave?"

"Was it brave?" asked Ruth timidly. "I was dreadfully afraid, but I knew I must, save Ned."

"After the way I teased you!" exclaimed Ned, his cheeks scarlet with shame, and something very like tears softening his eyes. "You're a brick, Ruth—a gilt-edged brick, and if you'll only forgive me I'll be your stanchest friend!"

"I have nothing to forgive," answered generous Ruth, as her father took her in his arms and carried her up to the little black cottage, followed by the whole party.

"I didn't know cactus pears would cure snake bites," said pretty Nina Grey.

"Oh, yes," smiled Ruth, "that is the Florida remedy, and a sure one. Wherever rattle snakes are found the cactus pear abounds, too, so the danger incurred is very slight. Papa, you must send my snake to Dr. Vedder. I know it is larger than any in his museum."

"We use whisky," said Ned. "It is a sure cure."

"Yes; but you have to be made drunk with it," said the sergeant. "In your country slices of bacon would prove less harmful and more efficacious."

"We'll remember that," chorused the young people, as they bade Ruth good-bye and went thoughtfully back to the Alcazar.

Little Ruthie Scott was a heroine henceforth in the eyes, at least, of Ned and his sister, who never tired of telling the story. As for the snake, Dr. Vedder has it mounted in his museum, and there you may see it to this day, for Ruth is a real girl and this really happened.—Bow Bells.

HOLLAND'S LITTLE QUEEN.

Her Serene Majesty Wilhelmina Helene Pauline Marie, queen of the Netherlands, who was the center of attention in Europe last week, is a winsome little girl of 11 years, and playful and childlike in her ways when not oppressed and strained into unnaturalness by the pomp and circumstance of royal display, although some persons might suppose that an 11-year old girl would be unlike other children of that age because she happened to be a queen.

She came into public notice at the beginning of this month through her visit to the emperor of Germany, at Potsdam, and the elaborate entertainments and displays in her honor in Germany. There was, of course, a political significance attached to her visit, and it was common report that the purpose was to arrange the preliminaries for her marriage. Emperor William would like to see Holland and the rich dutch colonies a part of the German empire. The Dutch ports would be of especial advantage to Germany, and the marriage of Queen Wilhelmina to the crown prince, now 10 years of age, and who will be emperor some day, if he lives, would be the best way to accomplish the desirable end. The children received every opportunity of becoming acquainted, and they played just like children, of course.

Queen Wilhelmina was born on August 31, 1880. Her father, William III., died on November 23, 1890. The little queen studies hard and plays a great deal, and her chief delight is to work and play in her garden, pet her tame pigeons, and ride her pet pony. It is said that she is a very good girl, and not wilful, as she might be and as the young king of Spain is.

LIVING LIBRARIES.

A "living library" is a somewhat novel phase of the charitable entertainment question, and, cleverly carried out, provokes much interest and corresponding money.

The books are represented by young women, who are dressed to indicate either the title or chief woman character, and are besides thoroughly conversant with the volume they typify. A catalogue is furnished on application, and on naming the book desired a curtain is drawn aside and the copy in crepon or nun's veiling is disclosed.

Every book in this remarkable library is its own reviewer, and in the allotted time you spend in its company a bright and sparkling resume of its scope, style and purport—of itself, in fact—is presented. The regulations require that:

1. All books must be secured from the librarian.
2. The fee shall be 10 cents for 10 minutes, payable to the librarian in advance.
3. Books cannot be secured twice in succession. (A necessary rule).
4. Persons securing books are officially warned when time is up, and a charge of 1 cent per minute is exacted for overtime.
5. In no circumstances can a book be retained over 20 minutes.

RULES OF BEE READING CLUB.

This club is for all young people who read the Bee, both boys and girls. Its object is to furnish a carefully selected course of reading that will not only interest and amuse, but will also instruct and do good.

These stories will be published in series of three months each, the first one being on Christopher Columbus and the early settlement of America.

At the end of each three months each one who takes the course will write a letter to the Bee telling what they have learned in the stories they have read. There will be handsome prizes for the members who write the best reviews.

In order to write a good review members should save the papers containing the Reading club stories.

At the end of one year cut out the following pledge promising that you will read all the stories and send it to the Reading Club Editor, Toledo Bee, Toledo, Ohio.

You will then be enrolled in the list of membership and the names of members will be printed in the Bee. You can join the club at any time. Send your name in now and get some of your friends to join also.

Bee Reading Club.

MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE.

I promise to read all of the stories printed for the Bee Reading Club during one year, and every three months I will write a letter telling what I have learned.

Name _____

P. O. and State _____

Cut this out, sign it and send it to the Bee, Toledo, O

MEXICO.

The Discoveries of Hernando Cortes.

Reading Club Story No. 6.

For the first twenty years after their settlement, the Spaniards kept almost entirely to their new home on the island of Hispaniola, or, as we now call it, St. Domingo. Only a few small settlements had been made on the nearest islands and they were mostly stations for pearl-fishing. So far the Spaniards had been disappointed. They still thought that they were in Asia and kept trying to find out something about the way to that rich empire that they had heard so much about. At last, however, some of the friendly Indians told them of a mighty king who dwelt in the country near them, who had many cities and no end of gold. Of course, thought they, this must be that rich country and he must be that Great King whom Columbus wanted to find so badly.

An expedition was at once fitted out and a wise, brave man was put at the head of it as the commander. His name was Hernando Cortes, and it is one that you must not forget. At the first two or three places that he landed he found the natives very unfriendly, so he sailed on again, and finally stopped at the place where the city of Vera Cruz now stands. (Get your map of Mexico, and find this city). He laid the foundation of this town and became its first governor. He now wished to go on further into the country but, being much afraid that his men would all leave him, he did a very strange thing.

Three or four of the ships that they had sailed over in suddenly sank into the sea one night, and no one seemed to know what ailed them. They finally made up their minds, however, that worms had eaten so many holes in the bottoms that the ships had gone down; but the vessels kept on sinking, a few at a time, until, at last, there was only one left. Then the sailors began to understand it; they knew then that the daring Cortes had had the ships bored full of holes and sunk so that they would all have to march on into the country and help him fight.

At first they were very angry with him and went to him with loud complaints. He faced them boldly and told them he had sunk the ships; "but," he said, "there is one left, and if there is any soldier here who is afraid to go with me, he may get into that ship and sail for home."

Would you believe it, not one person offered to go back! Instead of that the men cheered their brave commander and finally went out and scuttled, or sunk, the last and only ship, thus leaving themselves without any means of getting home.

Then began a most wonderful march! The force consisted of 450 Spaniards, many of them clothed in armor, half a dozen small cannon and fifteen horses. And such a panic as these horses did create! None of these animals had ever been seen in this country. They seemed like frightful monsters, carrying God-like men upon their backs, to the frightened natives, and men, women and children fled like sheep or hid behind walls, when they saw them coming.

This superstition was soon overcome and then the Indians tried to stop the white men who were trying to force their way to the beautiful capital city of Mexico.

Battle after battle was fought, but the Indians were always beaten. The Spaniards had their fire-arms, their sharp swords, their armor and their horses, and the natives had nothing that could hurt them. Thousands of the Indians were killed and but few of the Spaniards. Whenever a white man was killed his friends buried him so secretly that the Indians believed that the white strangers could not die and so concluded that they must be the Children of the Sun. This belief gave one crafty old chief an idea, so he suggested that perhaps the Children of the Sun could be beaten at night when their Father, the Sun, was not there to help them. His friends thought that this was a good plan and made up their minds to try it that very night.

They sent a party of spies to the Spanish camp with presents and nice messages. These spies were to watch everything closely and some of them were to come back and tell their chiefs about the things that they had seen, while the rest were to stay in the camp and set fire to it.

It did not take the keen-witted Cortes very long to see through their scheme, so, very suddenly, the treacherous visitors were utterly dumbfounded and terror-stricken by his quickly arresting them as spies. He kept them in the camp until evening, then cut off their thumbs and sent them back to their chief with the message that he would find the white man as hard to conquer by night as by day. This frightened the Indians dreadfully; they felt sure then that the white men must be immortal, for they could read the very thoughts and secret plans of their enemies.

Such experiences as this were met with all along their journey inland, but not once were the Spaniards beaten by the Indians. At last they reached the end of their journey, the beautiful City of Mexico. And truly a most wonderful city it then was!

It stood in the middle of a salt lake and was approached by three roads built of very solid stone-work. The streets of the city were canals filled with the salt water, or else narrow paths paved with hard cement. The houses were very, very large, built of red stone and covered with white stucco. They were nearly all two stories and the flat roofs had beautiful flower gardens upon them. In the center of the city was an immense square and here the temple stood. All the roads into the city met each other in this square.

Into this strange city marched Cortes and his soldiers. The Great King, Montezuma, met them in a friendly manner, probably because he had heard of their great victories everywhere else. He gave them an immense house near his own and gave orders that they should be treated well by all. But Cortes knew that this would not last long, he could not trust the treacherous Indians; so to gain the command of the city he coaxed the king to come to his home and when he had him there, he kept him as a prisoner.

For some time he governed the city wisely and well, but, a war breaking out in the country near him, he gave the command to one of his officers and left the city for awhile. On his return he found a terrible state of things. The Indians had made war upon the Spaniards, had killed many of them, and the rest were shut up in their house. Cortes tried to escape from the city with his countrymen and succeeded in getting away himself, but all save two of the white men were killed.

As soon as possible, however, he gathered a large force of the natives who were friendly to him and besieged the city again. After many days of terrible fighting and cruel suffering, he finally conquered them and was once more the ruler of Mexico.

He succeeded in holding his command this time and soon changed the city from a heathen, barbaric town, into a Spanish capital. The old religion soon passed away and the Christianity taught by the white men took its place. The heathen temple was destroyed and a church was built where it had stood. A fine cathedral stands on the very same spot to-day.

The noble self-sacrificing work of the monks and priests who were with Cortes did so much good and soon wrought such a change for the better that one of the Spanish writers of that time says: "Praise God that the idols are cast down."

Adapted for the Reading Club, by
MRS. BLACQUE WILSON.

THE CROSS-BOX.

It was a rainy day, and all the children had to stay in the house. Ned had planned to go fishing, and Johnny wanted to set up a windmill he had made. Susie wanted to get her flower seeds and Pet was anxious to hunt her white kitten in the barn. So all were disappointed, and before night had become cross and peevish and snappish. Mamma called all to her and talked very gravely. They were quiet for a while after it. In half an hour Ned brought a small box and showed his mother. He had got a little hole cut in the top, just large enough to let a penny through, and under it was the word "cross-box."

'Look, mamma," he said, supposing whenever any of us speak cross we make ourselves pay a penny for a fine. Susie and Johnny and Pet are so cross it would be a good thing. We'll try who can keep out of the box longest."

Mamma laughed, and said it might be a very good plan if they all agreed to it; but if they did agree they must do as they promised.

"I'll agree," said Susie; "I'm not going to be cross any more."

"And I," said Johnny.

"And I," added Pet.

"What shall we do with all the money?" asked Susie.

"We'll buy a magic lantern," replied Ned.

"No, we'll buy a whole lot of sweets," said Johnny.

"No," added Susie, "we'll send it for a bed in the Children's Hospital."

"I tell you," said Ned, angrily, "if you don't do as I want to, I'll pitch the box out of the window."

"Where's your penny, Ned?" asked mamma.

Ned looked foolish, but brought the first penny and dropped it in the box.

Mamma thought the box really did some good. The children learned to watch against getting angry, and little lips would be shut tight to keep the ugly words from coming through. When school began they were so busy that the box was forgotten. Weeks later mamma was putting a room in order one Saturday.

"Here's the cross-box," she said.

"I'm going to see how much money there is," cried Ned. "Seventeen pennies. That's enough to buy oranges and nuts. Let's do it."

"Oh!" said Susie, "there goes poor little lame Jimmy. I think it would be nice to give it to him."

"I say," whimpered Pet.

"I won't," whined Johnny.

"I"—

No one knows what Ned was going to say, in a very crabbed voice, for just then he clapped one hand on his mouth, and, with the other, held up a warning finger. "Look out," he half whispered, "or there'll be more pennies in the cross-box for Jimmy."—New York World.

IN NINETY-THREE.

This is my birthday—I'm 'most a man;
Exactly eight.
I'm growing up, says my Uncle Van,
At an awful rate.
But I can't know everything quite clear
Not quite, says he—
Before my birthday comes round next year,
In Ninety-Three.

What makes the moon grow thin and long
Like a paper boat?
How did they get the canary's song
In his little throat?
Why hasn't the butterfly something to do?
Or why has the bee?
What will become of Ninety-Two
In Ninety-Three?

I'm always thinking and wondering
As hard as I can;
But there isn't much good in questioning
My Uncle Van.
For he only says, with a funny look,
I shall probably see—
If I keep on growing and mind my book—
In Ninety-Three.

It's long ahead till a fellow's nine,
When he's only eight!
But the days keep passing, rain or shine,
And I can wait.
For all these puzzles, that seem so queer
Just now to me,
I'll understand by another year,
In Ninety-Three.

—Kate Putnam Osgood in St. Nicholas.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Buckeye Bottling Works
PILSENER, LAGER,
EXPORT BEERS!
Ales, Porter, Stout and Mt. Clemens Prudel Water promptly delivered to families, hotels and trade in general
ADAM ULLRICH
314 and 1348t. Clair
Phone 21.

NERVE BRAIN DR. E. C. WEST

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Leucorrhoea and all Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of brain, Self-abuse, over-indulgence. A month's treatment, $1. 6 for $5, by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with $5, will send written guarantee to refund if not cured. Guarantees issued only by I. N. Reed's Son, Druggist and Sole Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

TAIT'S BREAD

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

Sour Eructations,
fullness after eating, with disinclination to exertion of body or mind; irritability of temper, general weariness and debility are speedily removed by the use of
TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills
and good appetite, strong digestion, activity of body and mind, sociability, buoyancy of spirits, and health and strength take their place. Price, 25 cents. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

EDISON APPARATUS
FOR LIGHT AND POWER.
Armatures Rewound and Repaired. Wiring of all kinds.
BAKER BROS., 369 South Erie St
Phone 388.

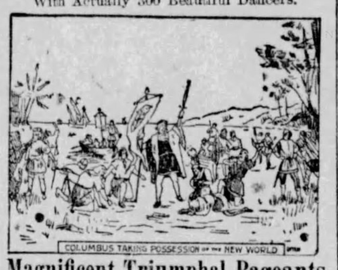
DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

Lane's Family Medicine
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Kate B. Sherwood,
Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, states:
"Having contracted a severe bronchial trouble while in the White Mountains, I have since been subject to frequent attacks. I can truly say that I have experienced more prompt, pleasant and enduring relief from the use of DAY'S BRONCHIAL CURE than any other, and most cordially recommend it to all suffering from similar affections."
Contains neither opium nor alcohol. For sale by druggists.

TOLEDO, JULY 23
SATURDAY,
Indiana Ave. and Ewing St.
THE BARNUM & BAILEY
GREATEST SHOWON EARTH
In Mighty Union with Imre Kiralfy's
COLUMBUS
AND THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.
Produced upon a Scale of Splendor and Magnificence utterly unparalleled.
WITH 1,200 CHARACTERS in the CAST.
ALL SEEN AT ONE TIME
In 3 Rings, 2 Elevated Stages,
On the Racing Track, and the
Gigantic Spectacle Stage 450 ft. long
Surpassingly Splendid Ballet
With Actually 300 Beautiful Dancers.



Magnificent Triumphal Pageants
Ships in Motion, Battles, Sieges, Combats.
Ferdinand and Isabella's Brilliant Court!
Voyage on the Ocean and Landing of Columbus.
Triumphal Reception in Barcelona!
Presented with a Wealth of Costumes, Scenery, Pageants, Tableaux, Dancers, Actors, Acrobats, Music, Songs, Soldiers, Knights and Wild Beasts and Horses,
Upon the Largest Stage and in the Biggest Tents Ever Made
Besides Elevated Stage Performances, 3 Circus Companies in 3 Rings, Desperate Races on a 1-4 mile Track, Great Aerial Displays.
100 CIRCUS ACTS BY 100 PERFORMERS
Hosts of the Funniest Clowns.

400 Horses, 40 Ponies, 100 Trained Animals, Circus Hippodrome, Illusions, 2 Menageries, Museum, 2 Herds of Elephants, 2 Droves of Camels.
Capital invested $3,500,000. Daily expenses $7,300.
P. T. BARNUM and J. A. BAILEY, Equal Owners.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M.
Doors open an hour earlier.
Admission to All, 50c.
Children Under 9 Years, 25 Cts.
Reserved Seats at regular price and admission tickets at usual advance at
The Boody House Drug Store.
Superb New Million Dollar Free Street Parade
with elegant and living Tableaux, each Chariot telling a complete story, at 9 o'clock a. m. on day of show.
Route as follows:—Ewing street, to Dorr, to Collingwood avenue, to Monroe, to 17th, to Adams, to Huron, to Cherry, to Ontario, to Locust, to Summit, to Monroe, to Ontario, to Washington, to Indiana avenue to grounds.
Cheap Excursion Rates
FROM ALL POINTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Turnpiking.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

for improving Lee street from the center of Walbridge avenue to the west gutter line of Sumner street by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary culverts, drainage, etc.

Also for improving Brigham street from the center of Comstock avenue to the center of Ketcham avenue by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving Pomeroy street from the center of Comstock avenue to the center of Ketcham avenue, by turnpiking the central thirty feet thereof and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in one installment, payable in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Fifty Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.
SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.
july-2-e-o-d-2-w

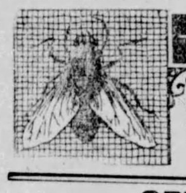
FREE

Until January 1st, 1893, we will repair punctures in any
Pneumatic Tire!
Purchased of us, free of charge. This applies to all kinds—
Victor, Boothroyd, Thomas, Dunlop, Tillinghast, Morgan and Wright, Etc.

THE CHAPMAN HARDWARE CO.
515-517 ADAMS ST.

WE'RE ON TOP
IN THE
Carpet Business!
With the Newest Patterns while we also
LEAD THE PROCESSION!
In Draperies, Art Squares and Rugs.
V. B. SNYDER & SON
SEE THE BOYS SMILE
WHEN THEY SIZE UP THE NEW COLUMBIA PNEUMATIC.
YOU KNOW THEIR STANDARD.
HOW THEY GET THERE.
TO SEE IS TO BUY, SEE IT AT
EMIL GRAH'S.

Steadman COLLEGE
Corner Summit and Adams
Toledo, O.
PHONE 124
"Visited and attended various schools before entering yours, and know that Bookkeeping by Actual Business Practice from beginning is the only practical plan which will enable the student to do actual business work and not necessitate his having to work himself up. G. F. BENZ, Penn. R. R. Co."
A visit to our different departments will convince you that this is the school to attend. Circulars free. A. H. STEADMAN, Prin.



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Our improved Wire Screens are far superior to all others in make and durability, and WE GUARANTEE THE PRICE. Do not fail to call before purchasing; it will pay you. Estimates free.
TOLEDO WIRE & IRON WORKS,
506 Summit St., Phone 927.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH
The Merchants' & Clerks' Savings Bank, 338 Summit St.
NEAR THE CORNER OF ADAMS.
Interest paid on Savings and Time Deposits. Money loaned on approved security. Drafts issued in all parts of Europe.
OLIVER S. BOND, President. JOHN E. BAILEY, Vice President.
E. LOUIS SCHOMBURG, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Twenty-Second Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving Twenty-second street, from the northeast gutter line of Monroe street to the south gutter line of Woodruff avenue, by paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with either Vitrified Brick, Cedar Blocks or Trinidad Asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.
SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.
july 2-e-o-d-4-w

Don't Forget
To call at 610 St. Clair St.,
Oettler's old stand, where you can see a complete line of
Ladies' Cabinets,
Side Boards,
Extension Tables,
and Parlor Suites,
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS,
. JUST RECEIVED .
WM. DRANSFIELD.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Collingwood Avenue Grading.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

for improving Collingwood avenue from Forrer street to Nebraska avenue, by grading the sidewalk beds on said avenue to the established grade.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Seventy-Five Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.
SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.
july-2-e-o-d-2-w

HOMESTEAD QUARRY
LIME CITY, OHIO.
Dimension Stone, Bridge, Store Building Stone, Rip Rap Stone, Preble Stone.
The finest Lime Stone in Northern Ohio. Stone of any dimensions cut to measure. Address the
Michigan Stone & Supply Co
AT LIME CITY, OHIO.
313 Congress St., West,
DETROIT, MICH.
CUS. F. SMITH,
President and General Manager

PILES INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing TUTTLE & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

A VICTIM OF DELUSION.

Placid I am, content, serene;
I take my slab of gypsum bread;
And chunks of oleomargarine
Upon its tasteless side I spread.

The egg I eat was never laid
By any cackling, feathered hen;
But from the Lord knows what 'tis made
In Newark by unfeathered men.

I wash my simple breakfast down
With fragrant chicory so cheap;
Or with the best black tea in town,
Dried willow leaves I calmly steep.

But if from man's vile arts I flee,
And drink pure water from the pump
I gulp down infusoriae,
And hideous rotatoriae,
And wriggling polygastricae,
And slimy diatomoceae,
And hard-shelled orphyrocercinae,
And double-barrelled kolpodae,
Non-loricated ambroeliae,
And various animalculae
Of middle, thigh and low degree;
For nature just beats all creation
In multiplied adulteration.
—Robert J. Burdette.

Farm and Garden

Maintaining Fertility of the Soil.

One of the most entertaining writers on agricultural topics is Waldo F. Brown of Butler county, Ohio, and Mr. Brown is entertaining and instructive because he writes not on theory but practice. His conclusions are generally drawn from his own individual experience. On the subject of maintaining fertility, one of vital importance to every thrifty farmer, Mr. Brown says in a number of Country Gentleman: In my own experience also I have tried both methods—that of buying manure and of relying entirely on home resources. I have lived just 40 years on the same farm, and the first 20 years I bought manure at the village, two miles distant. For the last 20 years, with the exception of a few tons of commercial fertilizers which I had used in experiments, I have bought no manure. The reader may conclude that I had built up my farm by the manure drawn from the village, and that this accounts in part for the present fertility. I reply that while I am on the same farm, I now have a different part of it, and the larger part of the manure I bought was applied on land which I do not now own. My father had 160 acres and I bought, when I began farming for myself, 60 acres on the south side of it, and began market gardening, but afterwards sold it, and bought 40 acres of the north part of the farm, and some 15 years ago I bought 50 acres of a neighbor, and this 90 acres now constitute my farm. I found it profitable to buy manure at such a distance that it required a man and team a day to draw four loads, as long as I was engaged in trucking, growing such crops as would sell for from $50 to $100, or more per acre, but when I gave up market gardening and depended on grass, corn and wheat for my principal crops, it did not take long to convince me that I could not afford to buy my manure and draw it that distance, for there are too many farms which can grow these crops without manure for the man to compete with who must first pay for it and then spend from three to five days with a team drawing to the farm enough to dress an acre. I have been careful so to manage my live stock as to have a large supply of home made manure, and I can dress from six to eight acres thoroughly each year with home made stable manure, and while a part of this must be used for special crops, such as cattle beets, potatoes, sweet potatoes, etc., the larger part is used to top dress the wheat land, and this insures a heavy growth of clover—which is always sown with all small grain—and clover is the main reliance in maintaining fertility. Rotation of crops, stable manure and clover are my three allies in keeping up the farm. With the one exception of timothy for hay, I never grow the same crop on the same land two years in succession. This applies to the 60 acres of plow land, for I have 30 acres of permanent blue-grass, which is never plowed and which pastures all the live stock kept. The 60 acres of plow land is in one enclosure, and no cattle are ever turned out on it. I tried to have no land bare, but to keep it covered with some growing crop or a mulch which has grown on it.

The same author continues: Our manure is not made in a covered barnyard, for with the large amount of straw and fodder waste, we need more moisture than the urine affords to saturate it and enable us to get it in a condition for use. My barnyard is small, about 60 feet square, and so arranged that no water runs into it from the barn or higher land, and we have it covered to such a depth with absorbents that there is no flow of liquid from it. We grow an average of 20 acres of small grain each year and 12 to 15 acres of corn. Our straw is neatly stacked in the center of the small barnyard, and enough raked down to cover all the barnyard outside of the stack. As soon as the pasture gets short all our live stock is brought to the barn and kept in stable about 20 hours out of the 24, but in all pleasant weather the horses—when not at work—are turned to the straw stack in the forenoon and the cattle in the afternoon.

The animals stand on water-tight floors and so thoroughly bedded that all urine is absorbed. The cow stable is cleaned daily and the manure thrown out around the stack to be mixed with the straw the cattle pull down and the fodder waste from the mangers for all our corn is cut and brought to barn and fed out during the winter. The waste from the fodder helps the bulk in the barnyard greatly and I find that these stalks break and decompose quicker than the straw. The horse stalls are cleaned every day, but the manure is thrown into a shed adjoining and allowed to accumulate until two or three feet deep, but is kept tramped solid by colts or young cattle, and this is either forked out around the stock or drawn to the field and spread during the winter on a sod that is to be plowed for corn or potatoes in the spring. About the middle of March we move the remains of our straw stack into the barn to be used for bedding during the summer, and turn a few hogs into the barnyard to help decompose the manure. We usually draw out a part of it for special crops, but leave the larger part to be used on the wheat land, and this is drawn out in time to make the new straw stack at threshing time. Most of our manure is used on 30 acres of land nearest the barn and we expect to manure this all over once in six or eight years. I think I could get over it once in four years but we must manure a few acres every year and we occasionally want to draw the manure to a more distant field. Clover is, however, of greater value in keeping up the fertility of my farm than stable manure.

Sorghum for Forage.

Sorghum will not yield so much forage per acre as drilled corn on rich land, but in very dry seasons it may equal corn, insomuch as it stands drouth better. It is a more searching feeder than corn, having greater root power. Its full nutritive value is secured only when each stalk has room enough to develop well and mature seed. The formation of seed does not impair the value of the stalk and leaf for forage, as is the case in most plants. On the contrary, the largest percentage of sugar is in the the stalk when the seed are in the dough state. But a stalk thus matured is difficult to cure—the sugar in it is apt to turn to acid, shown by interior of stalk turning red—and this, of course, destroys the value very largely. On the other hand, if sown thickly, so each stalk is small, and, therefore, easily dried, the resulting forage is poor in quality, does not require much sweetness and is minus the seed. Upon the whole, however, it is better to sow thickly when intended for hay. In our experience the greatest good is obtained from sorghum when it produces a good stalk and matures seed, and is fed green when seed are in dough state. By successive plantings it may be fed then from July 1 to December 1. Then the last sowings, if cut before frost and piled under shelter, will remain little changed for a month. In this green matured state it is greatly superior in nutritive value to drilled corn. —Southern Farmer.

Cross Fertilizing and Hybridizing in Small Fruits, Etc., to Get New Varieties.

The following excellent suggestions are from the eminent horticulturist, Professor T. J. Burrill, of the Illinois experiment station. The subject is one calling for the co-operation of farmers and fruit growers everywhere with the experiment stations, for where nature has laid the foundation for improvement by giving us such a wild seedling as the Concord grape, that should be made the basis for further work.

Cross-fertilizing and hybridizing have been carried on to some extent, both for the effects of crossing and for the purpose of producing, if possible, new varieties of value. A number of crosses have been made in the apple, as for instance, between Ben Davis and Grimes, Ben Davis and Minkler, or Ben Davis and Duchess, with a view of getting something that will bear like the Ben Davis but have the better quality of Grimes or Minkler, having the keeping quality of Ben Davis and the hardiness of tree of the Duchess. Different varieties of strawberries have been crossed and plants are growing from the crossed seeds. Blackberry varieties have been crossed, seeds planted and plants are growing. Raspberries have been crossed—black varieties together—red varieties together—black with red, and blackberries with raspberries. We have now ready for planting more than a quart of seed from crossed raspberry and blackberry or from selected varieties.

Results are problematical, but there is certainly great room for improvement in our blackberries and raspberries. There is entirely too much seed for the amount of flesh. When we consider that our apples originated from a crab in no way superior to many of our own native wild crabs, and the excellence that has been developed by cultivation and selection, what may we not expect from our raspberries and blackberries, which are so much better naturally? We have only begun with the raspberry and blackberry group of plants. I believe that none of the blackberries or dewberries now cultivated are the result of growing plants from seed, but that all are the result of propagating natural seedlings and it is not at all certain that we have the best of the wild varieties. Most of our raspberries are the result of chance.

During the past three seasons some work has been done in the line of crossing and selecting corn. The results seem to indicate that corn grown from crossing two distinct varieties will be larger than the average of the kinds crossed; or where the parents are nearly equal value. To be sure nothing has yet been reported in that line, though there would seem to have been abundant time for seedlings to have been grown. If the results of our crosses in corn are to serve as an index, we might expect to find in a second or third generation fruit of the Vinifera type on vines of the Labrusca. There is a great difference in the susceptibility of fruits to the influence of man. Our grapes have had more time spent on them, extending over a longer period, than have our strawberries; yet the results from grapes are hardly to be compared to the results with strawberries.

A small start has been made in the growth of nuts. The attempts at improvement heretofore have been confined almost exclusively to the pecan and chestnut. Attempts at improvement by growing seedlings from the best native trees have usually been a disappointment, because the seedlings have been inferior to the tree from which seed was taken, just as 999 of every 1,000 seedlings grown from the Concord grape have been so inferior to the parent as to be unworthy of general distribution. But it must be remembered that while there are comparatively few chances for improvement by growing seedlings there are none from simple budding or grafting.

The filbert and walnut of Europe are too tender for our climate. Why may not our hazel nut and walnut be improved so as to take their places, and be made valuable crops for the rough lands along our streams?

Economy in Sheep.

We have long advocated the keeping of a small flock of sheep and would be glad to induce our farmers west and northwest to follow the example of New England and each have his sheep pasture, or at least have a few sheep as the beginning of something better.

Prof. Craig, of Wisconsin, at an institute not long since, had this to say as to growing both mutton and wool: "In growing mutton sheep you are at the same time growing the wool that will sell the best to-day, and this wool is the medium combing. The fine wool does not sell so readily now. The cloth that is worn by the common people is made largely from this wool. Then, too, that wool cannot be produced in any other country so readily and cheaply as it can be produced in this country. So in going into the production of mutton sheep we attain both of these ends. We make mutton for 3 cents per pound and it will sell for 6 cents per pound and that of itself leaves a good margin of profit and then you have the wool extra and some other valuable results of sheep raising. One way to establish a flock is to start with common sheep and grade up, but this depends much on the man. Buy a good ram and breed up. In using a pure-bred animal you get all the advantages of long and continuous breeding. In the breeding of no animals will you get more the benefit of the work of others than in the breeding of sheep.

The Balky Horse Again.

To cure balky horses the Humane society recommends: 1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully; first on one side, then on the other, speaking encouragingly while so doing, then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will go. 2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the most balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go around in a circle until he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort doesn't cure him, the second will. 3. To cure a balky horse simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut his wind off until he wants to go and then let him go. 4. The brain of the horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel it, and tie in a bow knot. At the first choke he will generally go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon in your farther drive. 5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs and tie it by a cord to the saddle-girth. 6. Tie a string around the horse's ear close to his head.

Smut in Wheat and Oats.

The disease is spread by the use of smutted seed and is to be prevented by sowing on clean ground and with seed free from smut spores.

The infected seed may be practically if not entirely freed from the disease. The methods used consist in soaking the seed in certain solutions or simply in hot water. The most common solutions are a saturated solution of common salt and a five per cent. solution of copper sulphate. The wheat should be placed in sacks or baskets and these put in the solution and allowed to stand 26 hours, when the wheat should be spread out to dry.

More recently the Danish investigator, Jensen, has introduced the method of soaking the wheat in water at a temperture of from 127 to 133 degrees Fahrenheit for five minutes. American experimenters recommended 15 minutes.

Smut is much more common and destructive on oats than on wheat. The same treatment is recommended.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Preserving Green Food for Winter.

How to preserve green food is no longer a problem. Use grass, clover, corn fodder (the blades only), cabbage, turnip tops, beet leaves or any green material that the hens will accept, but use only such substances as are fully matured, but not dry; that is, do not use materials that have seeded, but only such as are in the milky stage, or just when the seeds are about to form. Cut all the material fine, half-inch lengths, and pack it in a barrel, hogshead or box that is tight and strong enough to resist pressure. Have a loose top that will drop down to the bottom of the barrel or whatever receptacle may be used, but which nearly fits in the top, only it must not be too tight to go into the barrel. Place this head on the green material, and put a few heavy stones on the head, so as to give pressure on the materials, which will exclude the air. More green food can be added as the contents press down. The food will keep a year, and can be used from time to time as required, replacing the covering as often as a portion of the contents are removed.—Farm and Fireside.

Sheep-Shearing Competition.

An interesting sheep-shearing competition has taken place at Chelmondiston, the county council having offered prizes for ploughing, sheeing, and other work. In response to public notices, nine shearers came out to try conclusions, and before engaging in competition, Mr. J. A. Hempson delivered an impromptu lecture on the importation of wool growing and on the delicate operation of sheep-shearing. Each man then set to work to shear three blackfaced ewe hoggets of even size and quality, and six of them received prizes. Such gatherings have an excellent influence on all concerned in them.

Harvest Drinks.

Professor J. Long, writing in the Manchester Guardian, says: What will the farmers give the men to drink during the hay and harvest seasons? I notice a statement claiming for oatmeal a triumph over beer. Some years ago I recommended a drink composed of oatmeal, lemons and sugar, which I have seen employed, although not with very great success on account of the opposition of the men. Without for a moment advocating beer in preference to so superior a drink, I am bound to say that I have never seen the men (taking them as a body) who will give up beer for anything of the kind, and that beer still holds the field if you want the British farm laborer to do an extra turn On one occasion, having taken up the scythe and mown across a field with the men, I was induced by that desire to be amiable which masters are often called upon to evince, to take a draught of their beer, with the result that I was unwell for a fortnight.

Stacking Grain and Hay.

After the hay and grain have properly matured and been harvested, it is quite an item to stack so that they will keep in a good condition or considerable loss may follow. One advantage in threshing oats or wheat out of the shock is that the risk of loss in the stack is avoided. But if care is taken to do this work properly grain or hay can remain in the stack for a considerable time without much damage. Especially when to be left out for some time, as is often the case with hay and oats, it is usually best to put up in good-sized ricks, as this lessens very materially the surface that is exposed in proportion to the bulk. In stacking, a good foundation will lessen the loss on the bottom; generally this should be high enough to admit of a good circulation of air underneath. Hay or grain when stacked on the ground seems to draw considerable moisture from the earth, and often the bottom of the stack will be considerably damaged.

In stacking hay build up square on each side, taking pains to pack or tramp evenly, so that the rick or stack will settle evenly, and when the proper height is reached draw in carefully. Keep the middles full and cover the top well. With wheat or oats it is important to protect the heads, and also to keep the middles full, so that the outside bundles will cary off the water.

It is allowing an open space at some point in stacking that lets the water in, and the water going in a small place will, when a sack is allowed to stand, do much damage. A very good plan with grain in bundles is to commence a stack in the center of the platform or place where the stack is to be built, letting it gradually slope out to the edge; in this way, with a little care, all the heads of the bundles will lie on straw and be more or less protected. Lay the bundles evenly in the outer courses, and be careful that the whole is bound together to the center, and be sure that the middle is kept full, especially after the bulge of the stack is passed. While it is not best to draw in too rapidly, at the same time it is not a good plan to run the top up too high, as the high wind may blow it off. A top that will shed water and at the same time not be too high is the right thing. Ricks will hold a much larger quantity with less surface exposed to damage from rain, sun and wind, and as a general thing they are the best. When the grain is to be threshed build four stacks together, two on each side, with room enough between them the short way to set the machine.—St. Louis Republic.

Beans Versus Corn.

P. C. Reynolds has this in the New York Tribune on Beans instead of Corn: "Beans are much more nutritious for man and beast than corn, and do not exhaust the soil so much, for it is believed that beans draw part of their nitrogen from the atmosphere. A crop of beans of 25 bushels per acre would contain 60 pounds nitrogen, 11.10 pounds potash, and 17.70 pounds phosphoric acid. Fifty bushels of corn per acre would contain 48.90 pounds nitrogen, 11.10 pounds potash, and 17.70 pounds phosphoric acid. Beans sell at 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 cents a pound, while corn generally sells for half a cent to a cent a pound. There is rather more risk with beans; protracted rains in September while they are ripening, may soil them, causing considerable reduction in price, but even when unsaleable, they are very rich feed for stock. I should take a little more pains in pulverizing the soil for beans than for corn; I once saw a piece that had been harrowed and rolled five times after plowing, and the very luxuriant growth justified the intense tillage. The marrow pea bean is considered the most profitable for market; its quick growth and maturity minimize the risk. A bean-planter, adjusted to plant in rows about 30 inches apart, hills from 12 to 16 inches in the row and dropping from four to six beans in a hill, is the best planter. Frequent shallow cultivation until the beans are podded and then entire cessation of cultivation is the approved way, because, if cultivated later and the ends of the pods covered with soil they are pretty certain to rot and color the beans. Some farmers still pull beans by hand, and, where they ripen unevenly, it is, perhaps, the better way, but where they ripen tolerably even a bean-puller—a simple machine which cuts off the roots just below the surface—greatly facilitates harvesting. In favorable weather they cure with once turning, but if rainy it may be necessary to turn several times. A common threshing machine is used by many farmers to thresh beans, raising the cylinder a little more than for grain, but in neighborhoods where many beans are grown machines with cylinders made especially for the purpose are used. A great many beans are grown in the counties west of Rochester."

Poultry Notes.

Damp quarters will often cause leg weakness.

Sulphur, copperas and carbolic acid cost more than grass.

A fat old hen will make a good roast. An old rooster will not, no matter how fat.

If you are obliged to confine your fowls be sure that they have some green every day.

If fowls have a large range now, the grain feed may be cut to once a day. Let them hustle for the rest they have.

Keep your chickens growing from the shell, and they will be ready for the table or market any time after 10 or 12 weeks of age.

Do not feed a lot of cockerels till they become "old roosters," then sell on the general market. It is hard to make them pass as "spring chicken" even if the dealer (?) cuts the spurs off.

When chicks droop their wings and die without any apparent cause it is usually the result of breeding, from pullets, unless the chicks are being chilled or insufficiently brooded, or by being kept in damp quarters, either of which would produce roup and consequent death.

It is surprising how lightly most farmers treat their poultry interest and how persistently they continue to regard it as a small affair. Yet in this business are great possibilities to every farmer, for on every farm the conditions are such as to make poultry profitable if they are handled in a common sense manner.

GIRL ART STUDENTS IN PARIS

How They Live and How They Are Treated in the Schools.

Women have their own individual life in art studies, says a Paris letter to Pittsburg Leader. They are, as a rule, older than the men, being from 25 to 50. A few belong to wealthy families; more generally, however, they have taught art at home, and after patiently saving for years have realized their dream of study in Paris.

Often they have been regarded as prodigies in their own towns or cities, and it is a bitter disappointment to find that the year or two they have set aside for finishing abroad, is only sufficient to start them properly.

Women students find that the most convenient way of living is in an apartment usually selected in the Latin quarter. For four rooms and a kitchen prices vary from $150 to $200 a year, according to location and size. Independent of this there is a tax of 10 per cent. on closets, windows and doors.

The furniture of the apartment is provided by the student and is generally of the most primitive description, soap-boxes forming a large proportion of it. They are converted into bureau, window seats and book cases. Then there are a few chairs, picked up at a convenient second-hand shop. In fact, the only new article is the divan, which cost $6, and also serves as a bed. Yet the American girl usually contrives to give an air of comfort to her surroundings, and to make her one room cosy and homelike. For a single individual does not indulge in the luxury of a whole apartment, but shares it with several of her compatriots. They engage a "femme de menage," who sweeps, makes the beds, cooks, and whose wages are 6c an hour.

Breakfast is prepared by the girls themselves, and requires only an alcohol lamp as fuel. Sometimes the femme de menage is dispensed with as an unnecessary luxury—and after all, living in Paris is easy enough, even when one assumes household duties. The gas companies rent out stoves to these Bohemians at 50c a month. Nearly every vegetable, canned or fresh, can be bought already cooked, and in as small quantities as desired; soup and meats can also be bought prepared for the table, and poultry is sent to the house steaming hot from the spit. Only Americans sojourning in Paris have any idea of the number of girl students who live there alone.

Not one art student in 50 is with her mother or chaperon. She often crosses with friends, selects a pension or a private family, where she finds the terms too high or the food too scanty, and it is not long before she meets one or more congenial spirits in the studio who are quite willing to take an apartment with her.

Girl art students in Paris are always in twos or fours. They go to their classes together and to places of entertainment, and it is very rare that they are accosted on the streets. Parisians have a vague idea of our habits and customs, and the knowledge that a girl is an American is quite enough to excuse any seeming eccentricity. To see an American girl is to know her nationality. There is an indefinite something in her air, her walk, her carriage, which stamps her unmistakably.

In the schools women have exactly the same advantage as men, but unfortunately they pay just twice the price for them.

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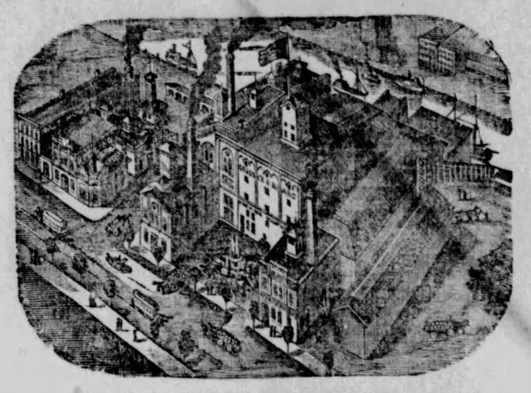
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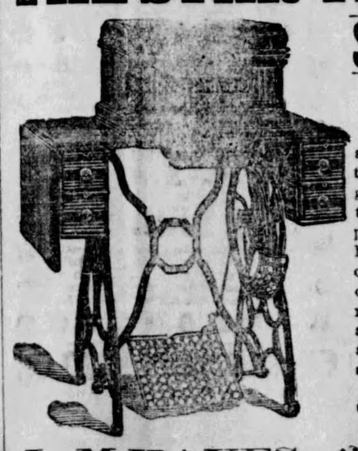
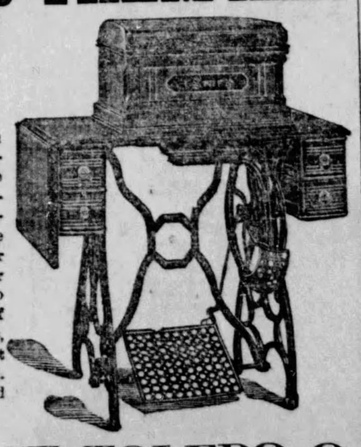
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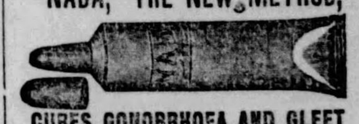
Hips,	66 in.	.... 46 inches.	...20 in

"All the time we have attended to our regular business, suffered no inconvenience whatever and have been improving every day. We would advise all afflicted with obesity to write to Dr. Snyder. We will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry where stamp is inclosed."—Rice Lake (Wis.) Times, April 1, 1892.
PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL
Confidential. Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience, or bad effects. For particulars call, or address with 4c in stamps.
DR. O. W. F. SNYDER,
McVICKER'S THEATRE BLDG., CHICAGO

ROYAL AND 'CHAMPION."
Ask your grocer for either of the above. If he does not keep it in stock tell him you must and will have it, for it is the
BEST FLOUR
in the market to-day. Manufactured by
McCONNELL & CO
ST. CLAIR STREET. 'PHONE 750.

"NADA," THE NEW METHOD,

CURES GONORRHOEA AND GLEET
IN TWO TO FOUR DAYS.
Our New Method of dispensing "NADA" consists of a collapsible tube with cone pointed nozzle, holding sufficient medicine to cure the worst case of Gonorrhoea. Does away with bottles and syringe. IS GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, and is the most effective, convenient and satisfactory remedy known. Can be carried in vest pocket and used with the utmost secrecy. Price, One Dollar. Sold by Druggists. Sent by mail, secure from observation, on receipt of price. Address,
SANFORD SPECIFIC CO.
SOUTH BEND, - - INDIANA.

J. WALTER THOMPSON,
NEW YORK CHICAGO
ADVERTISING
IN
MAGAZINES,
AGRICULTURALS,
RELIGIOUS PAPERS,
DAILIES & WEEKLIES
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION
Advertisements Designed and Estimates Given.
C. E. RAYMOND, WESTERN MANAGER. TACOMA BUILDING CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YORK HOUSE
13 St. Clair Street,
MEALS 25c LODGING 25c. THE ONLY 10c PER DAY HOUSE IN TOLEDO that has direct connection with all Depots by the Horse Railways.
J. J. O'Gorman, Proprietor

LEGAL NOTICE.

James F. Edwards, residing in South Bend, Indiana, William Edwards, residing at No. 1292 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., P. Augustus Edwards, residing at Berkeley Arms, Ocean county, New Jersey, Mrs. Lizzie McMahon, residing at No. 81 East Forty fourth street, Chicago, Illinois, will take notice that on the 18th day of June, 1892, Frank J. Zahm, as plaintiff, filed his petition in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, against the above named parties and others, as defendants, the object and prayer of which is to revive the decree rendered by said court on the 30th day of April, 1883, in case No. 21985, in favor of Dennis Coghlin and against Paul Edwards, now deceased, whereby the sum of $1,974.04 was found due said Coghlin from said Paul Edwards, and in default of payment of which, the south half of lot No. seven hundred and thirty-nine (739) in the Vistula division of Toledo, Ohio, was ordered sold. That said decree was thereafter, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned by said Dennis Coghlin to said plaintiff, and that the same, together with interest thereon from said April 30th, 1883, is wholly unpaid and unsatisfied.

Said parties are required to answer said petition on or before the 20th day of August, 1892, or said decree will be revived against them.

GEORGE H. BECKWITH, Attorney for Plaintiff.
first pub sat june-18-25-july-2-9-16-23

LEGAL NOTICE.

Alonzo W. Bellows, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that, on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1892, in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, where the action is now pending, being cause No. 33190, the undersigned, Frances E. Bellows, filed her petition against said Alonzo W. Bellows, praying for divorce from him on the ground of gross neglect of duty; and for the custody of their minor child, Ethel M. Bellows, aged 8 years.

The said Alonzo W. Bellows is required to answer the petition in said action not later than six (6) weeks after the 4th day of June, A. D. 1892, the date of the first publication of this notice, or such divorce may be granted.

FRANCES E. BELLOWS.
W. H. Roose, Attorney for Petitioner.

The Toledo Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AUDITOR TO VISIT OUR agents, examine business and report; can be done as extra work; $2 per day, railroad and hotel expenses; must have $200 security. Address, with stamp, Brandenburg & Brandenburg Co., 403 West Third Street, Dayton, O.

WANTED—MILLWRIGHTS—TWO FIRST class millwrights on spouting. The Miami Maize Co., Nebraska avenue and 13th street. 13july4

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS. APPLY AT Builders' Exchange. Sheehy & Dirkman. 15july3

BLACKSMITH — WANTED, GOOD steady blacksmith, horseshoer and general workman. Inquire at 529 St. Clair street. 195

WANTED—SITUATION AS BELL BOY or janitor of offices, or any kind of work; domestic work; 15 years old. Apply 225 Superior.

WANTED—BARBER AT 705 DIVISION street. 14july3

WANTED—BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD; one that understands the care of horses, lawn, and makes himself generally useful. Call between 6 and 7 p. m. 2295 Ashland avenue. 196

WANTED—FIRST CLASS BARBER AT the Boody House Barber Shop. 194

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 1010 Broadway; steady situation for right party. A. Krumm. 13july3

WANTED—TOBACCO STRIPPER: AN experienced wrapper stripper at 705 Adams street. A. F. Eisenhart. 192

WANTED—PIANO PLAYER. APply or address 324 Water st., Toledo, O. 186

WANTED—BOY AT 1503 ADAMS ST.; one who can read and write. Call immediately. 187

WANTED—BARBER AT 1502 CHERRY street. 187

WANTED—BARBER AT AIR LINE Junction. Wm. Griswold. 188

WANTED—TWO GOOD PAINTERS AT 125 Maumee avenue. Geo. Green. 190

WANTED—A GERMAN CORRESPONDer at 607 Monroe street, upstairs, immediately. Lady or gentleman. 192

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO sell Baking Powder to the retail grocery trade. We put our goods up in Glass Rolling Pins. We pay $60 a month salary and expenses or 25 per cent. commission. We want men who are now on the road to carry as a sideline. Good opportunity for clerks and others who want to get on the road. Write for particulars, send stamp for reply. Chicago Baking Powder Co., 767 Van Buren St., Chicago. 20junlmo-p

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

HOUSEWORK—WANTED, A COMPEtent girl for general housework. Call at 1415 Madison street. 195

HOUSEKEEPER—WANTED, A WIDOW lady as housekeeper for old couple; permanent place; work light; salary $2 per week. Address, stating age, H. 64, Bee office. 195

WANTED—25 GIRLS, BY THE YPSIlanti Underwear Mfg. Co.; good wages and fare from Toledo to Ypsilanti will be paid girls who want to work; board can be obtained for $2 and $2.50 per week. For further information call on or address Miss Myra Leddy, 923 Oak street, East Toledo. 13july6p

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of three. Apply Saturday morning 209 Indian avenue. 189

WANTED AT HANNER HOUSE, ONE dining room girl. 194

WANTED—THREE YOUNG LADY ACtresses; those willing to learn to travel on the road; salary $8 per week and expenses paid. Address H. 59, Bee office. 14july2p

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL IN SMALL family. Apply at 2248 Franklin avenue. 13july3

WANTED—COOK, WASH AND IRONER, and to assist in housework; good wages; family of taree; references. 317 17th st. 194

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family. Call at 31 21st street. 192

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1025 Grand avenue; good wages. Call between 7 and 9 p. m. Mrs. John D. Irving. 193

WANTED—VEGETABLE COOK AT THE Burnett.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of two; references required. Call mornings, 111 12th street. 192

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, AT 616 MADison street. 193

WANTED—GOOD STRONG GERMAN woman about 25 or 30 years of age to assist in cooking and baking. Apply at 1216 Washington, in the store. 193

WANTED—SECOND GIRL AND TO assist in taking care of child. Enquire at 2256 Collingwood ave. Mrs. Jno. A. Waite. 192

WANTED—A COOK, AT 1022 SUPERior street; small family and good wages. 192

WANTED—WHITE WOMAN TO COOK and do general housework for a family of four adults; pleasant home and fair wages. Address "Housekeeper," Box 481, Atlanta, Ga. 186

WANTED—A COOK AT 2104 COLLINGwood avenue. 190

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL FOR GENeral housework at Put-in-Bay Island. I keep two. Mrs. A. G. Clark, Put-in-Bay. 188

WANTED—GIRL TO HELP WITH housework at 413 Eleventh street.

WANTED—GIRL TO HELP WITH housework at 413 Eleventh street. 188

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN work at Garver's Hotel and Restaurant, 216 Superior street. 189

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. Apply at once at 128 19th street. 188

LADIES AND GIRLS WANTED TO DO our new work for us at home; $3 to $8 per week easily made; no painting and canvassing; send self-addressed envelope. Echo Manufacturing Company, 4 Liberty Square, Boston, Mass. 2julylm-p

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of two. Apply 319 10th street.

WANTED—AT HOTEL MADISON, A thoroughly experienced housekeeper; no other need apply. W. O. Field. 29june-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27febly

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT money come direct to me. I will loan you money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal, and on the most satisfactory terms. Partial payments received reducing cash pro rata. All business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 11julylm-p

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; easy payments. John D. Irving, Sec'y. Industry Savings & Building Co., 409 Madison street, Boody House Block. 12july6p

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, from one to ten years; interest payable annually with privilege of paying any part or all of the principle at any time. For further information call on or address, L. Vanderburg, 37 Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. 18apr3m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24octlyr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17auglyr

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 2, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD RESIDENCE property in Findlay, Ohio, to exchange for grocery, general stock, or good paying business. Address J. O. Foster, Vanlue, O. 14july6

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—GOOD 7 YEAR OLD PONY, buggy and harness, cheap; broke to ride; will exchange for a large horse. Address T. J. M., Hotel Madison. 15july2p

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE IF APplied for soon; good business and good location. 914 Washington street. 14july6p

FOR SALE—HORSES AND FRESH MILCH Jersey and Holstein cows; farm for rent. S. W. Roshong, West Toledo. 12july6p

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIVE ROOM COTtage, with large barn and shed, No. 1117 Nevada street, East Toledo; lot 33x123; 16 foot alley. Enquire A. Klein, corner Adams and 11th streets. 13july6p

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, VERY REAsonable; also large refrigerator, suitable for boarding house, hotel or dairy. Enquire at 527 Locust street. 12july6p

LOTS FOR SALE—IN OAKDALE ADdition in East Toledo. These lots are nicely located and are certain to rapidly increase in value. Will be sold at reasonable price and upon favorable terms. Come and see them. E. T. Henry, 1601 East Toledo, O. 11july6p

FOR SALE—A HIGH GRADE PNEUmatic bicycle, $150 machine, new, for $110. W. G. Alexander, 218 Water street. 14july6

FOR SALE—THE EXCELSIOR Home Laundry, doing a good business; want to sell on account of sickness. Call 1116 Adams street. 25jun-tf

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOT NO. 90, Robinwood. Enquire of B. F. Wade. 21june-tf

FOR SALE—WE ARE NOW GRADING and sewering Carleton and Corbusier streets, in Goodman's extension of Corbusier's first addition. When completed will be some of the best residence property in the city; near the Belt and Monroe street railroads; none but first class buildings allowed on the tract. Enquire and get plats of J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. 11junelm

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HANDSOME black walnut extension dining table; will seat 18. Address H. 16, Bee office. 15apr-tf

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6aprly

FOR SALE—109 ACRES, MONTGOMERY township, section 16, oil lands; also 120 acres, section 14. For sale or exchange for property in Toledo. This is first-class oil land. Address T. S. Carman, Bradner, O. 12apr2 1-2m-2

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—BY MIDDLE AGED, COMPEtent woman, sweeping, scrubbing or dishwashing; any kind of honorable work, hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Address H. 63, Bee office. 194

WANTED—SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or dining room girl in hotel or boarding house. Call 330 Erie street. 194

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper by a first-class cook, for a widower with or without children, or two old people. Address H. 62, Bee office. 194

WANTED—WASHING TO DO AT home. Address H. 61, Bee office. 193

WANTED—SITUATION AS GROCERY clerk by young man 25 years old; best of reference as to character and honesty; some experience; permanent position desired; wages medium. Address P. O. Box 26, Perrysburg, O. 196

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper. Address H. 65, Bee office. 196

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK around house or take care horses or cows. Address Herman Stibbe, 211 South street. 195

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING, or rough-dried washing, to take home; 50c a dozen for plain clothes; 25 cents dozen rough dried. Apply 225 Superior st. 195

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING OR SWEEPing and dusting or cleaning. Address 518 Hamilton street. 14july3

WANTED—POSITION AT BOOKKEEPing or clerk in a store, by a young man; can give good references. Address H. 60, Bee office. 193

WANTED—SITUATION AS CHORE BOY around a store. Address Willie Clench, 519 Sandusky street, East Toledo. 183

WANTED—POSITION IN SOME BUSIness, by a sober man who is willing to work; good city references. Address B. Anderson, 1116 Hicks street, city. 192

WANTED—POSITION AS CLERK IN a store, by a young man of 18; had experience and can furnish best of references. Address A. M., 1029 Summit street, city. 193

WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN WHO has had experience, position as cashier or collector, in store or office. Address Miss L——, B——, Sylvania, Ohio. 12july3

WANTED—BY BOY 15 YEARS OF AGE, position to work in store or on farm; has had two years experience in drug store. Address I. 119, Bee office. 192

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY, BY a competent dressmaker. Address H. 57, Bee office. 192

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, married; well experienced in five different branches of business, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware and queensware. Address or call at 913 Elm street, Toledo, O. 189

WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG lady as office assistant. Address O. C. 620 Madison street. 189

WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG man who would like to learn a trade, or is willing to do any kind of work. Address H. C. S., care Bee. 189

WANTED—SITUATION BY A BOY 17 years old to work in store or hotel; has had experience in both, and also with delivery wagon; can furnish reference. Address T. E. P., Toledo Boys' Home. 188

WANTED—SITUATION AS NURSE girl. Apply 437 Lafayette street. 188

WOULD LIKE SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper or nurse; experienced, and good references. Apply between 10 and 12 or 2 and 4 o'clock, 112 Illinois street. 187

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, JUST out, situation in a carriage and wagon repair shop, or as painters' help. Address J. H. F., 540 Erie street, city. 187

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED FROM face, arms, neck, etc. We will send the great French Depilatory, Lavender Paste, free of charge. Use it and pay if pleased. Does not contain lime. It is put up in French cut-glass toilet bottles. Enclose 2c stamp. Lavender Paste Co., Importers, Louisville, Ky.

TWO TRUNKS AND CONTENTS FOR E. George and 1 trunk for W. K. Korn will be sold to pay amount due on board and lodging unless claimants appear in 30 days. Thos. Laloud, prop. Hotel Laloud. 16junlmo

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288, O. C. & H. B. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 8dec-tf

STATES & THOMAN, ARCHITECTS, Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. Plans and specifications and details furnished on short notice. june-29-to-jan-15-'93

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. No charge for investment. 17augly

HAVE YOU ANY MOLES?—DR. Gundy, Specialist, removes all face blemishes without pain; warranted to leave no scar. Send $1 for home treatment by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address Dr. J. C. Gundy, Bargar, Ohio. 21june3w-p

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5 TO $15 PER DAY AT HOME SELLing Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. H. K. DeNo & Co., Columbus, O. 11june12sats

WANTED—MAN WITH $50 WHO WANTS to make $200 during the Tri-State Fair at Toledo. Address H. 55, care Bee office. 11july6p

WANTED—ONE OR TWO MEN WITH $500 to $1,500, to take half interest in and manage a big paying business. Address H. 56, care Bee. 11july6p

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH SOME money who understands the tea, coffee and spice business. This is a great chance for the right man to make money. Address H. 58, Bee office. 11july6p

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK, 80 x22 feet, with elevator, gases, etc., suitable for factory and heavy storage; Erie street, near Monroe. Apply J. T. Southard, 132 Summit street. 13feb-tf

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms; clothes closet, toilet room and bath, at 918 Jefferson street, for gentlemen only. W. H. Currier, 219 Summit st. 15july6p

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms at 413 13th street. 13july6p

FOR RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR offices; parlor floor; all modern conveniences; or will rent to family. Enquire 706 Madison street. 14july6p

FOR RENT—THREE ELEGANT ROOMS, newly furnished, with bath on same floor, at 132 Michigan street; gentlemen preferred. 14july6p

FOUND—IN OUR STORE LAST WEEK, a pair of gold-rimmed eye-glasses. J. N. Mockett. 12july-tf

FOR RENT—SEVERAL SUITES OF rooms in the Eppstein Block on Cherry street, suitable for offices or light housekeeping; modern improvements. Enquire of H. Weitzel, 41 and 43 Superior street, or M. M. Eppstein, 1014 Superior street. 12july6

FOR RENT—FURNISHED PARLORS, with sleeping room, dressing room and closet; also single rooms, near Summit. Enquire at No. 331 Huron street. 12july6p

FOR RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED room; hot and cold water, bath, etc.; inquire at 917 Madison st; gentlemen only. jun15tf

FOR RENT—AT THE CORNER OF Detroit avenue and Germania street, three nice store rooms; one suitable for meat market, another for grocery and the third for dry goods or boots and shoes; can be made into one store if desired; good location for general stock; fine plate glass fronts; stores new and in first class condition; large barn on the rear of lot. Inquire of owner, Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street. 28apr-tf

FOR RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with gas; 10 minutes walk from postoffice. Call 111 Washington street. 21nov-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOME, MODern improvements; location A 1—2127 Jefferson street, from May 1st or June 1st. A. A. Geroe & Son. 18apr-tf

FOR RENT—GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE. Apply on premises, 1757 Superior street. 11july6p

FOR RENT—$25 PER MONTH EACH, two beautiful residences with all modern improvements, Nos. 1964 and 1966 Lower Superior street. Ira A. Richardson & Son. 11june-tf

AGENTS WANTED.

WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY, IN exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes sell at sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371 Clark street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 28may13sats

AGENTS—AGENTS WANTED EVERYwhere for "U. S. Snap Shots," the greatest Campaign Book; hundred thousand points on presidents, politics and campaigns; full of facts, fire and fun; every subject of interest to the voter treated in a masterly manner; 600 pages, 200 engravings, many superb colored plates; highest commissions; freight paid; therefore distance no hinderance; expensive outfits free. Send 10 2-cent stamps for mailing; write quick. Address E. Gately & Co., 25 and 27 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa. 13july6

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE GREAT Democratic Campaign Book. Lives, Records and Biographies of all presidents. The only Encyclopedia of American Politics. History and Platforms of all parties. Will answer all political questions. Three large volumes in one, handsomely illustrated. Drop all else and send 35 cents for our magnificent Prospectus. This book sells at sight. Liberal terms. Beautifully illustrated, descriptive circular with full information free. Chas. L. Webster & Co., 67 Fifth ave., New York. 2july-21july

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 BETWEEN LAKE SHORE railroad track and postoffice, or at Keafer's store. Return to J. A. Keafer and receive reward. 15july2p

LOST—A ROLL OF BILLS AMOUNTING to $15. Finder will please leave at 234 North Erie and receive reward. 15july2p

LOST—A LADY'S PYTHIAN SISTERS' pin with the words P. L. E. F. on it. Finder return to The Hyman Co., 212 Summit street, and receive reward. 14july2

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Street Grading.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1892,

improving Park street from the center of South street to the center of Western avenue by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving Page street from the east gutter line of Lagrange street to the center of Elm street by grading the same its full width and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

Also for improving Williams street from Oliver street to Broadway by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property in two installments, one-half payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, for double the amount of deposit, is reported to the comon council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

july-2-e-o-d-2-w

NOTE THESE FACTS.

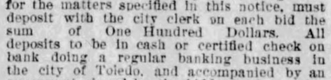
I can please you.
I can satisfy you.
I want your trade.
I can save you money.
I want you to see and try the No. 9.
I will send one to your home on trial.
I sell on easy payments.
I don't charge you interest.
I want all payments made at office.
I have sewing machines to suit all people.
I repair all machines, work warranted.
I sell more machines than all others combined.
I want to see you before you buy or trade machines.

Call at office, 317 Adams street, or 'Phone 508. Respectfully yours,

A. AUSTIN.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED

—FOR—



—AT—

L. BECKMANN'S,

The Optician.

193 ADAMS STREET

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never Fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Prop'rs, Cincinnati, O. 48-page book of particulars free. To be had of

I. N. Reed's Son, Druggist, Summit and Madison Sts., Toledo, O.

A SONG OF YOUTH.

Laughed the youth, "Love's silken chain
Hath no charm for me.
When the whole world I may gain—
Life is Love," quoth he.

"Love is blinding," cried the youth,
"From Love's altar fires,
Rises smoke that shuts out Truth,
Hides Life's high desires.

"Daphne of the woodland shrine,
Phyllis of the field,
Seek to woo with arts divine,
But to none I yield."

Eros first laughed at its words,
Then the god grew wroth,
Like the whir of humming-birds
Sped the arrow forth.

Where Hypatia of the school
Taught philosophy,
Bent the youth before her stool,
For her love prayed he.

Like a bird with broken wings,
Which dares not to move,
Listened he to abstract things,
Life bereft of Love

"Love is life," the poor youth prayed,
"All the world thot act,"
While the fair Platonic maid
Smiled, but owned no heart.

Eros laughed. "This is the cure
Of the gods," cried he.
"Who thinks Love does not endure
Finds philosophy."

—Favel Scott Mines, in Harper's Weekly.

IN COWHIDE SHROUDS.

There is a railroad that runs through southern Arizona from Tucson to Yuma, where in summer the heat is like the flames of a furnace, writes Buckey O'Neil in the San Francisco Examiner. So hot is it that in early days more than once Indians killed by white men have been hung by their necks to trees to jump and dance in each passing breeze until the rope broke, for as the years passed the bodies would become dry and light like desiccated meat. A body that is buried there for years can be recognized, so hot and dry is the climate. Years ago when this road was first surveyed there came from the east as one of the engineers a young, light-hearted fellow, with laughing blue eyes and a face that made women forget themselves. His name was Charley Clark. It was he who ran the preliminary survey of this railroad. He did not run it through the entire distance. He ran it from Tucson west to near El Rancho del Carmen. Then another man took up his work and finished it. El Rrancho del Carmen still stands with its brown adobe walls as it stood in those days when Don Francisco Peralta was its master. A rich man was Don Francisco in his life, for he is dead now and puts no store by gold. In his day his ranges stretched so far away on either side that you might travel for many miles without passing their limits, while the cattle that bore his brand grazed over untold leagues. After all, what is even such wealth when you come to women. But here, too, was Don Francisco fortunate, for when his hand was almost trembling with age he had plucked for himself the fairest woman in Sonora. Men still tell of her beauty. Many had in vain sought her love before Don Francisco had come and asked for her hand from her father, to receive it as a matter of right, for Don Francisco with his wealth was not a man to be lightly refused as a son-in-law, even if he had grandchildren older than the girl whose hand he asked.

With such good fortune Don Francisco should have been happy. And so he was until Charley Clark came, singing his merry airs as he figured out his levels.

A very handsome, dashing fellow was Charley, with only one anxiety—that the weekly mail should arrive regularly and with it a square envelope addressed to him in a woman's hand. When that came he would open it, and after reading it once he would read it again, and if no one was near he would kiss the pages once, twice or even more, and then place them, with the dry flowers they always contained, in the pocket of his flannel shirt—that pocket that is right over the heart. Then he would gird himself up for greater effort, saying:

"God bless the dear little girl. It was hard to leave her before the year was out. How bravely she stands it, though. Wait until I finish this survey, and I will never get this far from her again."

Once when the weekly mail had missed bringing a message for him the following one brought him a letter, and after reading it several times he had returned to the campfire with a new look in his eyes, and when the oldest man in the party had asked him how all were at home he answered fervently: "All right, thank God; it's a boy." It was only then that the rest of his companions knew why he had been so restless and uneasy for the last couple of months, and sympathizing in his happiness they drew off by themselves to let him enjoy it in solitude, painting bright pictures for the future. How many a time around their campfires had he regaled them with the praises of the little woman whom they themselves had grown to love from his talks of home.

After that the happiest man in camp was Charley Clark, until the survey led to El Rancho del Carmen. There he met Dona Mercedes, wife of Don Francisco Peralta. After that he began to care little for anything, even the weekly mail, except being with her. Few northmen are icebergs when they first meet the women in whose eyes burn the fires of untold generations born under southern suns, and Charley Clark was not one of them. He had never longed so to be able to speak Spanish as when he learned that she spoke no English, yet it was a pleasure to sit by her and listen to the music of her voice, as he explained through an interpreter to old Don Francisco why the topography of the country made it impossible to bring the line of his survey right through that part of El Rancho del Carmen where the wheat and barley grew the best. And the old Don, not noting the young man's admiration for his wife, and how she returned it, urged on the young Americans to remain and partake of his hospitality in the hopes that some argument might induce the change he desired in the proposed line of the road. So Charley Clark stayed, and as he stayed love taught him and Dona Mercedes a language, neither Spanish nor English, but which each knew so well as to need no interpreter. At last, though, the day came when he could find no further excuse to remain under the roof of Don Francisco, and leaving he went forward to establish a new camp on the line of the railroad as it passed through where the wheat and the corn grew best on El Rancho del Carmen. When he joined his comrades in camp, though, it was as a changed man. The weekly mail brought as usual the square little envelope, but now it was never kissed as it once had been, while the men wondered why Charley never talked of home and was not so eager to have the survey finished.

One day there came to the camp a peon who had spoken a few words to him and Charley had taken the best horse and gone with him, saying nothing to anyone as to when he would return.

When the next morning came, long before the sun was up, Charley Clark lay bound and tied so that he could do nothing but curse, and beside him lay a woman that men will say was in her day the most beautiful in Sonora, and over them stood Don Francisco and a peon. When it was light enough to see distinctly the peon left them, and when he returned he dragged behind him two hides, still wet with the red blood of the steers from which they had been taken. As the peon began to spread the soft, pliable skins on the ground Don Francisco saw his brand on them, and with a cruel curse he called Mercedes by name and told her that as he had already given her so much he would give her and her lover these two hides as a last moment, and then with the aid of the peon he placed one on the ground near where Charley Clark lay and rolled him in it, tight and snug, as a mother rolls a child in a blanket. When the hide was drawn as tightly as possible he cut holes in the edges and inserting a piece of rawhide he had reserved he drew it still tighter, lacing it as you lace a shoe.

When he had done this he did the same with Mercedes, though she prayed and begged that he kill her outright. After he had finished and while her cheeks were still wet with tears he took and placed her opposite Charley Clark, and then with a laugh he and the peon left them.

When a hide is raw and fresh it is as soft and pliable as a lady's glove. This is only for a day, though. Then it dries and hardens, and it becomes like iron. Of old such hides were used to cover shields, and stout was the arm that could drive a lance through them. At first the man and woman who lay swathed on the hill felt no discomfort. The man tried to make the woman understand that help would come from his comrades. Whether it was that she could not understand what he said, or that she had lost all hope, she only shook her head mournfully and murmured through her tears the terms of endearment that she had taught him in Spanish. Touched by her sorrow the man rolled closer to her and they kissed each other, long and passionately. Then they lay facing each other, each silently thinking how it would all end. The hides were still pliable so that they could slightly move their bodies. But this was not so long. As the burning sun arose, pouring its fierce rays down on them, the hides began to shrink and dry, and the man and woman felt that they were encased in iron. Their tongues grew parched with feverish thirst, while the sun in its intensity scorched their faces. How long the day seemed. They could only lie facing each other, the shadows made by their bodies the only indication of how time went. Once or twice they heard noises as if at a distance, and the man shouted himself hoarse to attract the attention of any chance passer-by, and cursed when no response came. It was only the lowing of herds of cattle. After each failure he would smile at the woman and nod his head in the direction where the distant camp of his comrades lay, but she would only smile faintly at him and shake her head in negation.

At last the sun, whose accursed rays had consumed them, sank in the west, and the breeze that always rises at night from the desert came to them laden with coolness and the odor of flowers. How pleasant it had been in the evenings when they had first known each other. Between the twilight and dark they heard a footstep, and, with a new hope in his heart, the man again shouted for help. It was with an effort that his parched tongue could form the words. As his voice died away the footsteps came nearer, and Don Francisco stood over them. As he saw how they changed their positions so as to be closer together, he scowled darkly, and stood watching them in silence. The woman began to speak passionately in Spanish, but Don Francisco in the gathering darkness stood as if not hearing her, until in utter weariness she quit, and then he turned and walked off into the night followed by the curses of the man. When his footsteps could no longer be heard the woman spoke to the man beside her as if striving to tell him something, but he could not understand. What was it, a prayer or a curse? He had tried to understand what she had said to her husband, but without avail. She had only been praying for death for herself and that the lover who lay beside her should be spared.

One by one the stars came out, and the man and woman watched them in silence in their march across the heavens. As the night passed on, burning with thirst and wearied with the ordeal of the day, each would drop for an instant into sleep to dream of home and water and relief, only to wake with a start to find the hides that encased them still drawing their iron-like folds tighter and tighter until every bone and muscle ached.

In such waking moments the man would mechanically note the changing positions of the different constellations, marking how the night was passing away, while the woman's voice, low and indistinct, fell on his ears. He knew, without understanding the words, that she was praying. It was the only sound that broke the stillness of the night, save when once or twice he had shouted with all his strength to frighten away the coyotes attracted by the smell of blood on the fresh hides. After awhile, though it was still dark, he could tell that another day of torture was coming. The air grew cooler, as it always does before morning, to the faces parched and burnt with the sun. One by one the stars began to fade, the darkness became gray, and the gray in turn purple, and then the sun rose in a cloudless sky, as it had risen the day before. The man and the woman tried to incline their faces toward the ground to escape its heat, but their bodies were immovable as if life had already left them.

With the growing heat of the day the hides grew tighter, while the thirst seemed almost unbearable. As on the day previous, noises were occasionally heard, but neither could any longer call out above a whisper. Their very chests seemed to be crushing their lungs under the pressure of the drying skins. They heard noises often now, something like persons calling, but it was always when they seemed to be awakened from a sleep. At times they could not tell what was real and what delirium. Thoughts of home and the life that had been came to both. The man thought of a son and a far-haired girl-mother in a northern clime, and the thought maddened him. As the skin which enveloped him pressed closer and closer, he felt as if between it and his heart there was a mass of iron, intensifying its pressure. It was merely the letters of his wife that he carried there through habit, and with them was a photograph of the child he had never seen in the arms of its mother. He began to hate the woman who lay beside him with a loathing he could not express. Why did she look at him so entreatingly? If she would only die he could stand it better. As the day wore on she occasionally became delirious, and then she would call his name gently to herself as he had taught her, coupling with it the endearing terms in Spanish that he had once loved to hear. It only added fuel to his rage. If she had never come into his life how different it would have been. Now he was dying like a dog just on her account.

But succor would come. Alarmed at his unusual absence the men in camp would trace him to where he laid. If they did he would settle with Don Francisco. As for the woman who laid beside him she could go where she desired, he cared no more for her. Sometimes he would catch himself drifting into unconsciousness, and with an effort he would pull himself together. He would keep his mind clear, or else when relief came it would be too late. He tried to pray, but the words stuck in his throat; the eyes of the woman before him disconcerted him so. How red and bloodshot they were with the heat, while the dark, heavy tresses, dishevelled by her struggle, looked matted and unkempt. Curse her, why could she not look elsewhere and quit calling to him in that accursed Spanish. He tried to turn from her but could not, and she, seeing his effort, called to him in the old love words. As the day grew on the periods of her delirium grew more frequent. Sometimes with his name she mixed her cries for water, and sometimes she even laughed. He could feel that he, too, was becoming delirious at times, despite his efforts to remain calm. Had his companions abandoned him to death? No, they were not the men to do that. They would come. They knew there was a wife and child depending upon him, and they would not let him die here like a dog.

At last the evening again came. The vultures that through the day had so often darkened the sky disappeared. Several times during the day they had come so near that he had cried out to frighten them off. As the air grew cooler the delirium seemed to leave the woman, and her eyes again began to recognize him. He could only tell by her face that death would soon release her, and rejoiced at it. It was her fault that he was here, and he hated her for it. What would become of the wife and child whom he died leaving penniless all on account of this woman? He closed his eyes to shut her face from his vision. When he opened them she was still looking at him, as if she had been waiting for him to awaken from a sleep. She called to him by the pet names of the old days. Her voice was strange and weak, hardly above a whisper, yet he would not answer. He closed his eyes again so as not to see her, and she, thinking he was dying, inclined her head forward to kiss him. All his hatred burst out, and he cursed her fiercely in his anger, until she quailed before it and would have wept were it not that her parched eyes were too dry for tears. As he cursed, a man's voice said in Spanish:

"Good. Good."

Over them stood Don Francisco. He did not need to understand much English to know how the man hated the woman. For a few minutes he stood watching them, and then he turned.

No, there would be no help now. The man and the woman began to wonder how long it would be before death came. To pass away before another day was their only desire. In the cool of the night they no longer became delirious. The man could hear the breathing of the woman become fainter and fainter, and by the bright moonlight he could see a pallor steal over her throat and face that the fierce burning of the sun could not hide. The pallor was whiter even than her throat had been when he first kissed it.

She looked toward him as if imploring his forgiveness and tried to smile. But he remained silent, closing his eyes. Then she called his name softly once or twice, as if entreating him only to look at her, and then silence came, and when he looked he knew that she was dead.

The thought that he was alone made him wild, and in his rage and fear he gave way to passion and cursed her for what she had caused him to do until he became exhausted. How still and quiet she lay; at least she was beyond suffering. After all she had never reproached him and had died with his name on her lips. Poor girl, it was after all his fault that she was here and he had cursed her while she lay dying. With the thought a new feeling came over him and he tried to pray. The old prayers of childhood rose to his lips again, he prayed for the wife and child in the home far away who would never again see his face, and then he prayed for the woman who lay dead beside him, until a spirit of peace came into his heart, so that when Don Francisco came in the morning to look down on the two forms there was a smile on the dead man's face as if he had died forgiving and forgiven.

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